

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham



How Truly the Great
Fame of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Justifies Her Original Signature.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yields to it.

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures.

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound always cures.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

FALLING HAIR



Prevented by Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Cuticura
The Best of It
The Best of It
The Best of It



Profit from Poultry.

In proportion to capital invested it is claimed that there is more profit to be derived from poultry than from any other live stock on farms, and the exceedingly high prices for eggs this winter should encourage farmers to make poultry a specialty. At present on the majority of farms the fowls are given over to some member of the family to look after, and in many cases the hens are expected to pick up enough for their support. The poultry on farms will pay farmers well if they will consider the fowls as so much live stock demanding special care. There should be a separate place for the fowls, with comfortable quarters, regular feeding being practiced, instead of giving them the freedom of the barnyard and incurring loss from rats and vermin.

A Condiment for Hogs.

It is said that if the following mixture be prepared and kept in a bag under cover and always accessible to the pigs and hogs it will be found very beneficial and go far in keeping them free from internal parasites:

One and one-half bushels corn cob charcoal, three pecks hardwood unbleached ashes, 50 pounds fine bone meal, six pounds salt and one pound copperas.

Break the coal quite fine, mix coal ashes and bone meal together, and dissolve salt and copperas in water, and with the solution sprinkle the mass frequently, stirring so as to have all well incorporated together. To prepare the cob coal, dig a hole in the ground, start a fire in the bottom, pile on the cobs, and cover quickly. Leave just vent enough so the whole may well get on fire, and tacs cover up and leave until the whole is cooled down. This is a capital condiment for the hogs at all times.

The Farmers' Gardens.

The garden is a neglected portion of some farms, owing to the fact that during the busy season of early spring the farmers are disposed to give more attention to the preparation of the land for corn and potatoes. As the staple crops take up the whole of their time, many of them depend for their supply of vegetables upon the markets of the large cities. Whether it is more profitable for farmers to grow their vegetables than to buy them is a matter which they do not doubt well understood, but it is doubtful if any farmer can buy produce of any kind that will be equal in quality to that which can be produced on the farm and used as required, fresh from the garden.

The fact that gardeners with small tracts of land can devote labor and extra fertilizer to the production of various vegetables is evidence that there is a large profit in their work, and it is also evident that if the farmer to garden work it will be equally

profitable as they have a market at their homes for the articles. Farmers do not make use of vegetables as freely when they are purchased as when they are produced at home, and some of them practice self-denial because it may not be convenient to procure the articles desired. Vegetables that are sent outside of the large markets for distribution in smaller towns or villages are not always fresh and in prime condition, some articles, such as small fruits, tomatoes, etc., being perishable and liable to decomposition, their quality being very different from similar articles that can be transferred directly from the garden to the table. Even if the cost of a garden appeared greater than the value of the vegetables and fruits purchased, there is nothing that will compensate for quality.

Nearly all farmers object to the use of the hoe, spade and rake. They will not employ hand labor if the horse can be used. The horse, however, can be made to do the work required for a garden by laying off the rows of sufficient width to permit of the use of the horse hoe, and if long rows are planted there will be but few turns. A garden need not be square, for a long strip will answer fully as well. With the improved seed drills now used, which will plant all kinds of garden seeds, having markers to catch, for marking the succeeding rows, only the first row need be laid off with a line, and cultivation can then be done easily and with but little cost for labor.

For an ordinary family, if long rows are used, a single row each of peas, early cabbage, tomatoes, string beans, celeris, parsnips and Lima beans will produce all that may be required. There is no reason why celery, onions, strawberries, raspberries and egg plants may not also be added, and asparagus as well, though they may take a little more labor. Potatoes and carrots are not regarded as garden crops, though a few rows of sweet corn should not be left out. Melons will not give good results unless grown on light, sandy soil, and the same is true of sweet potatoes. The tomato is a crop that thrives well on nearly all soils, and should be grown on every farm, even if no other garden crop is selected, for the reason that when it begins to bear it gives a supply until frost comes, and may be used fresh on the table and also supply an abundance of fruit for canning. There is nothing that can be grown that will give so much in proportion to cost of production and area of land occupied as the tomato, nor is there anything that a farmer can grow that can surpass it for the variety of purposes for which it can be used, as it is not only wholesome, but highly relished in every form in which it may be brought upon the table.

Every article that can be produced on the farm is so much saved, because the farmer's labor is an item in the production of vegetables, but when he buys such he sends his money off the farm. The first duty a farmer owes to himself is to supply his table with every article that he can produce for himself.—Philadelphia Record.

It pays to take pains with the young animal; then in a few months you will have a strong, hearty calf, which will never cause you any anxiety. There is another important point. If the calf is hard to teach to drink, be patient; do not let it go hungry; take time, be gentle, and if it does not get all of the two quarts at the

first feed or two, it will get nearly all of it. Many animals are injured for life by being let go hungry because they are hard to teach to drink. Do not expect success in that way. A farmer of all men should be most patient and gentle.—A. L. S., in New York Tribune Farmer.

Caring for Hens and Chicks.

Sitting hens should have clean nests, secure from invaders. Line the nest with paper, on which drop a little lye killer. This will keep drafts from the eggs and lice from the hen and nest. Two hens should be set at the same time and when they hatch give one the chicks and reset the other. The chicks must be removed as soon as hatched and taken out of hearing or she may refuse to sit again. The sitting hen should have a daily dust bath in the sun if possible, plenty of sharp grit, clean food and pure water.

The young chicks must be kept dry and warm. The coops should be put under a dry shed if you have no house, and the hens confined in coops or camp, windy days. Have a feeding coop handy and the chicks will run out until cold and then go back to cover. There are more chicks lost by being dragged around through the cold and damp than any other cause except damp coops. The food may be the best, but without dry warmth the mortality will be great. I cook but little food except to scald meal and bran together and then add enough dry to make it crumbly. I always have good success if I can keep the chicks dry and warm.—S. N. Wolcott, in New England Homestead.

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MANCHURIA A RICH PRIZE.

Country Which Russia Covets Empire Within Itself.

The New York World says: Manchuria, the rich country which the Russians invaded, and which they would have annexed early in 1901 had not the United States given China the moral support which emboldened her to refuse to sign away her northern provinces, is four times as large as Great Britain. In extent it is nearly equal to that part of the United States between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The population is about one-third of that of the whole United States. The country is exceedingly fertile, and is known to be extremely rich in minerals.

The Russian railway was the opening wedge of the Muscovite. In connection with the Trans-Siberian railway it will open not only all Manchuria, but all of eastern Siberia as well. The extreme southern end of the Manchurian district is Port Arthur, the seaport granted to the Russians for a terminus for their railroad by the Chinese.

In August, 1895, a few Russian soldiers went to Port Arthur under the new treaty. Before the close of 1899, 164 miles of railway had been built to the north. The railroad runs through 550 miles of the most fertile land in the world.

Having taken such a foothold in Manchuria, Russia has fought silently but forcefully against getting out, and diplomats have seen for a long time that it would take force to make her withdraw.

The rebellion in China, with the invasion by the troops of Europe and the United States, gave Russia her opportunity to seize upon Manchuria towns and garrison them with her troops until she controlled the big province. Japan, unhappy at the result of her war with China, Russia having forbidden her to keep the fruits of victory, looked on this invasion of the east with angry eyes.

Russia demanded that China cede to her the province of Manchuria and provided a secret treaty for the Chinese to sign. It was admitted by other nations that the signing of the treaty would lead to the gravest complications, probably to the partition of the Chinese empire and possibly a war between Japan and Russia in regard to the kingdom of Korea. China appealed to the United States and then refused to sign the treaty.

The Car then gave what was regarded as an official explanation of his position on April 5, 1901, as follows: "While the Russian government maintains its present organization (army) in Manchuria to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political program, it will quietly await the further course of events."

This explanation followed Secretary Hay's famous note to the European powers and Japan, saying: "It would be unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make any arrangement or to consider any proposition of a private nature involving the surrender of territory or financial obligations by convention with any particular power."

The note continued that "the government of the United States desires to express its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency and even extreme danger to the interest of China of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the powers now engaged in negotiation."

Russia has held on ever since, though denying any intention of force until early in the present year, when the Russian minister to China informed the Chinese that the Russian government refused to amend the Manchurian treaty, and unless the treaty was concluded immediately would break off negotiations with China and maintain her occupation of Manchuria.

The Abyssinian Forgives.

Monsieur Hugues Le Roux contributes to the Century, a paper on "New Trails in Abyssinia" from which we take this odd passage: "It would be unfair not to mention in passing that these poor people, however ignorant they may be of the laws of the religion they profess, have at least kept the pith of Christian morals, the good which distinguishes them from Islamic teachings—the doctrine of forgiveness."

You cannot dismiss a servant, or with regard to a culprit, take a stand which every one believes just, without being visited by the friends and the enemies of the delinquent. "They all come and entreat you: 'You are a Christian! Forgive him.' And the humble do not ask merely that pardon shall be granted by their masters; then endeavor to practise it among themselves."

During the explorations that I made in the west, a rather good-for-nothing boy who was in my private service tried to kill my head servant. The victim demanded, as was his right, that the law of retaliation be applied, but the rest of the servants united in an appeal to the irate man, and the next day he came to me and said: "I have forgiven the murderer; give him his freedom."

Success From Failures. Sir Thomas Lipton has received more presents for not winning the American cup than he can find storage room for on his defeated yacht.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

True! The people who are always short find it difficult to get along.—Philadelphia Record.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D. OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.: "Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury. Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Follow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes: "The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., writes at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio."

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ALABASTINE A Durable Wall Coating

NOT A KALOMINE
Forms a pure and permanent coating and does not require to be taken off to renew from time to time. Is a dry powder, ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TO THOSE BUILDING
We are experts in the treatment of walls. Write and see how helpful we can be, at no cost to you, in getting beautiful and healthful homes.
ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

\$3.00 W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER
Sole by W. L. Douglas Stores in American cities, and the best retail shoe dealers everywhere.
Caution! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.
Notes increase of sales in table below:
1899 = 148,100 Pairs.
1900 = 308,192 Pairs.
1901 = 1,259,754 Pairs.
1902 = 1,566,720 Pairs.
Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.
THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other shoe manufacturer. W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the best workmen and are made by the best machinery. They are made in the United States and are guaranteed to give you the most comfortable and durable shoes you can buy for the money.
Main of the best leathers, including Patent Cowhide, Calfskin and Italian Kid, are used. Fine Color Fast and Always Black. Black and Tan. Shoes by mail, \$3.50 extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.
A substitute for and superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia.
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 gouty complaints.
A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."
Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.
No article should be accepted by the public using the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.
CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

"FLORODORA" BANDS are of same value as tags from "STANDARD NAVY" "JOLLY TAR" "J. T. SPEARHEAD" "VINGO" and "STAR" Tobacco.

NO HUMBUG! PERFECT IN THE WORLD!
Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co., 17 State Street, New York City.