

# Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## The Home of the Kindergarten.

The Japanese have the most perfect kindergarten system in the world. In fact, they originated this method of instructing by entertainment instead of by punishment inflicted. Their play apparatus for such purpose is elaborate, but all of it is adapted to the infant mind, which it is designed to amuse and to inform. The little ones of Japan even become somewhat interested in mathematics by seeing and feeling what a pretty thing a cone, a sphere or a cylinder is when cut out of wood with a lathe. They make outlines of solid figures out of straw, with green peas to hold the joints together, and for the instruction of the blind flat blocks are provided, with the Japanese characters raised upon them.

## Tea Output to be Reduced.

At the annual meeting of the Ceylon Tea Planters' Association it was resolved to take steps to effect a combination with the Indian planters to restrict the output, says a Ceylon correspondent. If the owners of 80 per cent of the tea acreage in India and Ceylon join in the movement a reduction of 10 per cent will be made in the output, or an equivalent amount of green tea be manufactured. On no other basis, it was considered, can the present unprofitable condition of the tea trade be remedied, its growth in Ceylon having been so rapid as to overtake the demand. It was estimated that this year the shipments to London would be 9,000,000 pounds less than those of last year.

## THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eklis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operations For Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience.



MRS. EKLIS STEVENSON.

Hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physical wreck. My sister residing in Ohio wrote me that she had been cured of womb trouble by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave my Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—Mrs. EKLIS STEVENSON, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.



ALABASTINE  
IT WON'T RUB OFF.  
Wall Paper is necessary. Alabastine is a pure, permanent and artistic wall covering, made by the best process, and will stand for years. Buy in packages and get the best value.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## Location of Bee Hives.

The location of beehives during summer is important. Bees do not work contentedly in a hive that is exposed to the sun. During mid-day, when the temperature is high, work within the hive, such as comb building must be suspended, as the heat is then too great for comfort, especially as the bodies of the little workers also give off considerable warmth.

## The Management of Stock.

The real benefit derived from keeping stock may always be traced to the management. Good blood is essential but no animal can thrive that is compelled to depend upon itself. Pure bred stock demands the best care, but the same may also be said of common stock. The food is the important factor in the production of meat or milk, but some animals can make better use of food than others. The farmer's attention, however, is necessary for all kinds of live stock if the animals are to give a profit.

## The Value of Fertilizers.

Every farmer should invest largely in fertilizers. They cost something, but they also greatly increase the yields of crops. Water is necessary to dissolve fertilizer, for which reason fertilizers should be applied on the land early in order that the plentiful rains of spring may prepare the ingredients for the use of plants. The failures that may have occurred with fertilizers usually are due to lack of moisture, and manure from the barnyard will prove equally as useless if there is an insufficient supply of moisture.

## Given Feed with Grain.

At the Cornell station a test was made of the comparative feeding values of ground wheat and cornmeal, and also of a mixture consisting of 26 pounds of gluten feed and 100 pounds of cornmeal. The gluten feed and cornmeal mixture was prepared so as to have the same nutritive ratio as ground wheat. To each of the three lots of animals skim-milk was fed alike. Wheat alone made a somewhat better showing than cornmeal. The cornmeal lot consumed one feast food and made the least growth, while the mixed corn and gluten meal gave the greatest gain and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat. The experiment showed that neither wheat nor corn, when fed alone, produced the best results.

## Sheep on the Farm.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives some of the reasons why sheep are a fine thing for the farmer to raise. They pay for their raising in profitable fleeces. They are easily transferred from one enclosure to another and restrained by fences which would not hold cattle or pigs. Their light tread and their dislike to mud warrant their access to fields where the trampling of cattle and tearing of logs would not be tolerated. They waste less food in proportion to the quantity consumed than any other animal, and will hunt out and utilize much that would otherwise be lost. They work for a living by keeping the farm clean from weeds. No animal returns more fertility to the soil in proportion to the amount exacted for its support. They produce a pound of mutton cheaper than a hog will a pound of pork.—Southwestern Stockman.

## About Clipping Horses.

A Horse Review correspondent wishes to know the advantages to be derived from clipping horses. The editor replies:

First—The natural process of moulting or shedding the hair is a draft on the vitality of the animal. The appetite is diminished, and with a work or pleasure horse exertion is likewise during the period. Clipping, or artificial removal of the hair, accomplished in a very short space of time that nature requires much more time to do. In other words, nature is anticipated in her work and the animal's system is saved a call upon it.

Second—A clipped horse is less liable to take cold than a long-coated horse, because the evaporation of perspiration is more rapid. A "hot" horse will cool off quicker with a short coat. Every groom is aware of this fact.

Third—A clipped horse requires less food (food) to maintain bodily heat than the long-coated horse; therefore clipping as a matter of economy should be generally practiced.

Fourth—A clipped horse looks cleaner, acts more sprightly and keeps in better health. Horses intended for the sale or show ring should be clipped at least two weeks before the event. There will be a marked improvement in weight and appearance, with manifest advantage to the owner's pocket book.

These points about cover the ground. We add that clipping machines are so cheap that all horse owners can afford to have one.

## Handle Stock with Care.

Many farmers who have not separate managers for feeding their stock often trundle the coarse fodder down in front of them, and pay little heed to each individual animal, to see if it gets a full allowance of food. An inexperienced hand fed our stock one winter, and I noticed that one of the cows did not gain and was very thin when nearly time to drop her calf. One day, after the hay was put down for the cattle, I saw the poor cow daintily picking each mouthful

of hay, while two hearty eaters, one on each side, were eating her hay as fast as they could. After eating her hay they poked aside so she could not reach it. We had to kill this cow, as she was too weak to get up after calving.

Another time, through ignorance, we did not give the care that was needed, and had to kill a fine heifer. Farmers should study the disposition and needs of each animal they own, and then they will know how to handle them with better success.

When cattle have to be watered some distance from the barn, care should be taken that they safely get to and from the water. One man neglected looking after his cattle when they went for water and had a cow fall down in the stream in such a position that she could not get up and was drowned.

Cattle that possess a quarrelsome nature should not be let loose with cows heavy with calf. Many a valuable cow has been spoiled or killed. A few minutes' extra care in looking after stock each day often saves the cost of a cow.—E. L. Hill, In New York Tribune Farmer.

## Grass and Hay Crops.

Grass and hay are crops that depend largely upon an abundance of moisture to give the largest yields, and the object of every farmer is to get his grass crop as far ahead as possible before the dry weather of summer sets in. Sometimes a single shower, at a time when the ground is dry, is worth more than a prolonged period of rain early in the season. Sod land is always ready to make growth as soon as the warmth of spring begins, but when new pastures or grass crops are seeded down early in the spring the future progress of the crop will depend largely upon the manner in which the land was prepared and the amount of plant food supplied. There is no substitute for grass in the summer season, as it provides bulky and succulent food before other crops are ready, largely adding to the production of milk, butter and meat, and is harvested by the animals themselves while on the pasture, thus saving considerable labor in feeding, as well as providing a variety of foods that cannot be secured in any other manner.

The grass grown for hay should be a separate crop. Clover and timothy are the standards for hay, although they do not ripen together. No hay grasses should be pastured, as the feet of the animals do considerable harm, while the field is never eaten off evenly. The pasture grasses, intended for grazing purposes only, should consist of as many varieties as possible, while such is not necessary for the hay crop. A variety of grass that is indigenous to the soil of the pasture lot may sooner or later crowd out all other variety and take possession, but if such variety is retained by stock, and maintains its hold on the land, it will probably be found better than any other kind on account of its hardiness and ability to withstand droughts.

Whether for hay or pasture, the land should be deeply plowed and well harrowed, so as to have the soil in the finest possible condition. This is essential, for the reason that the young plants will have better facilities for feeding and will rapidly warm days of July and August. The increase in root growth before the more early growth the grass can make the better it will be able to endure a dry spell. If manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed. In order that all seeds of weeds may be destroyed, as it is difficult to get at weeds growing on a grass plot. The safer method is to apply fertilizers.

Wood ashes are excellent, but a mixture of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 125 pounds sulphate of potash, and 50 pounds nitrate of soda, per acre, if the land is in moderate condition, will give the grass an early start and enable it to become well established before meeting with lack of moisture. The main point in the growing of a grass crop is to get an even and uniform stand at the beginning, for any gain at the start will be of advantage at later periods of growth.

While mixed grasses should be preferred on a pasture field, it is better to grow hay crops singly—unmixed—the mixing of the foods to be done at the barn when feeding the animals, after harvesting the grass crops. It is better for the farmer not to depend upon a single kind of hay crop, as a prolonged drought may destroy it. Instead of growing clover and timothy only, there should be fields of cow peas, Hungarian grass, and fodder corn, which can, if necessary, be seeded late and mowed at any stage of growth, according to circumstances. Pasture lands may include ryegrass as a late fall and early spring supply, but grown separately from the grasses, while crimson clover is also another late and early crop that may be made to fill up a gap, being also an excellent green manure crop.

An old sod that has furnished a crop for several years need not be plowed under, because of beginning to fall. It may only need a liberal application of fertilizer to become useful again, but if the best varieties of grasses have disappeared, and some undesirable kind provides the green food of the pasture, it should be plowed under and cultivated in corn, so as to give the land thorough working, though the best time to do so is in the fall, using lime on the sod and plowing in a manner so as to bury all the sod, in order to prevent it from growing the following spring. The cause of failure of pastures is largely due to close grazing and trampling by the animals; hence it should be the rule to have a change of pastures, in order to prevent cropping the grass too close to the ground.—Philadelphia Record.

## OIL WELLS OF JAPAN.

Modern Methods of Drilling Have Developed Petroleum Industry.

Mr. Rentiers, of the British Consulate service in Japan, has submitted to the British Board of Trade a report on the petroleum industry, which has of late attracted much attention and reached considerable dimensions in that country. The only place in which the oil is produced in large quantities is in the province of Echigo, on the west coast, the center of the industry being the town of Arase, where the largest oil company in the country has been at work since 1888 with machinery imported from the United States. Here wells are dug in the sea and carried above the sea level by a double ring of pipes filled with earth. In the northern part of the province oil was discovered in 1839 and led to a fever of speculation. In 1892 there were between 600 and 700 speculative companies with small capital at work in Echigo, and most of them failed. On their ruins arose large companies working on a great scale and with imported machinery. Hand boring has almost ceased to exist, and with improvement in methods of winning the oil came improvement in the transport of the oil to the refineries. Pipe lines were introduced to convey it from the wells to the refineries and from the latter to the railway stations, and it has been proposed to construct a pipe line all the way to Tokio, the capital, about two hundred miles away. In 1899 the total production of the oil in Japan was 18,839,155 gallons, of which 18,713,220 gallons were produced in Echigo.

## A Historic Punch Bowl.

The most revered piece of silver plate in the United States navy is the massive 18-pound silver punch bowl of the battleship Indiana, which bears the honorable scars of an historic battle. During that famous blockade and naval battle before Santiago de Cuba this rich piece of tableware was struck by a fragment of a mortar shell fired from the Socapa battery, and which burst in the ward room passage of the battleship. A five-pound bit of the shell struck the bowl on one of the stoutest parts of the body, yet where the seal of the State of Indiana forms the central portion of a beautiful decoration. The seal is still there, but not as the artist designed it, for it now forms a part of a large, irregular indentation, which, in the estimation of the officers and men of the battleship, enhances the value of the bowl a thousand times over.

## Portugal Halts Civilization.

The Portuguese sits at his cafe at the coast, and the East African possesses and collects custom duties and sells stamped paper. For fear of the native he dares not march five miles beyond his seaport town, and the white man who ventures inland for the purposes of trade, or to cultivate plantations, does so at his own risk, as he can be promised no protection. The land back of Mozambique is divided into "holdings," and the rent of each holding is based upon the number of native huts it contains, the tax per hut is \$4.00 a year, and these holdings are leased to any Portuguese who promises to pay the combined taxes of all the huts. He also engages to cut new roads, to keep those already made in repair and to furnish a sufficient number of police to maintain order.

## All Newspapers Talk Weather.

There are over 2,000 daily papers in the United States, and each one of these prints in a conspicuous place the daily weather predictions. Did it ever occur to you that there is no other information that receives publication and attention by readers each day of the year in every daily paper of the country? There are 47 tri-weekly papers in the United States, 434 semi-weekly, and 14,734 weekly publications, the greater number of which publish the weekly weather crop bulletins of the bureau for their respective States.

St. Louis has nearly \$17,000,000 in bank or in sight for Exposition purposes, and has reason to expect a great deal more.

# HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

(PE-RU-NA CURES PELVIC CATARRH.)



"I am perfectly well," says Mrs. Martin, of Brooklyn. "Pe-ru-na cured me."

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Pe-ru-na did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Pe-ru-na in our home as a tonic and for colds and catarrh and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East Detroit, Mich., is Worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge No. 9, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Pe-ru-na a specific for a severe case of female weakness. She writes: "I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Pe-ru-na is. For seven years I suffered with female troubles and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Pe-ru-na cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now, and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Pe-ru-na has done for me."—Miss Marie Johnson.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 73 Swamore st., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Pe-ru-na cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so

## Frog Farming.

After laughing at the French people for their frog-eating proclivity, the United States is doing very well in that line, for the Food Commission estimates that we catch in this country about 2,000,000 frogs. These frogs, which have been hoarding for years more and more into gastronomic favor, are sought for in all parts of the country, furnishing a paying industry, not only for the hunters of them in their natural haunts, but for scores of persons who have frog farms and raise them as they might raise chickens. To these persons the frogs mean an annual investment of \$100,000, according to the report of the commission, and that means \$150,000 to the consumers.

The British Postal Department, in conjunction with the Belgium Government, are having made a telephone cable to connect the two countries under the North sea.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Powder. A powder, it rests the feet, cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Powder makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe-stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In the Grand Canyon of Colorado a man's voice has been heard a distance of eight miles.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. H. KLINE, Ltd., 351 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

One miner is killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal raised.

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

It is one thing to count the cost, and quite another thing to pay it.

Pico's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903

When a fellow is a bad egg don't try to beat him.



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

It is no longer a question as to whether Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Pe-ru-na has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

Pe-ru-na is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compiler of Pe-ru-na, has written a book on the diseases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, 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, O.

## Guests Pass With Glaciers.

Hotelkeepers in the Alps have a new trouble and are complaining at the loss of patrons, who are moving away from the glaciers. Yes, the attractive glaciers are actually passing from the landscape, and as they recede the hotels along their borders find that their registers are shortening. These glaciers are not running away by any means, but they are deteriorating slowly, with a persistency that means their final annihilation. Hotels that a few years ago stood very near to a great river of slowly moving ice now find themselves a considerable distance away, and the attractiveness of the site is lessened.

## Laid Up for Sixteen Weeks.

St. Jacobs Oil and Vogeler's Curative Compound Cured Him.

"I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for many years. I was laid up with Rheumatic Fever for nine weeks in 1894, and again for sixteen (16) weeks in 1896. I tried many medicines I saw advertised and others I was recommended; finally I was induced to take Vogeler's Curative Compound, which did me more good than all other medicines. In fact, I feel quite a different man since I have been taking the Compound. All my neighbors and friends are quite surprised to see me about and looking so well. I can only say that Vogeler's Curative Compound taken internally and by using St. Jacobs Oil outwardly acted like magic in my case. I had been taking medicines for years without obtaining benefit, but Vogeler's has practically cured me. I have recommended Vogeler's Curative Compound to a lot of my acquaintances, and they tell me that it has worked wonders.

"Wishing you every success in the sale of your Vogeler's Curative Compound and St. Jacobs Oil, I remain, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,  
"GEORGE CLARK, Gardener,  
"23 Beechcroft Road, Surrey."

Send to St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, for a free sample of Vogeler's Compound.

# Complete Treatment FOR EVERY Humour

Price \$1.00

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Millions of People 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 soothing irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for necrotic weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Cholesterol Codon) are a new, tasteless, odorless, non-poisonous substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Its screw-cap vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. Price 25c. Ointment, 50c. Pills, 50c. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Hartman, London. French Depot: A. Rossignol, Paris. Postal: Dr. J. C. Hartman, Sole Proprietor, Boston, U. S. A.

**Cascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
BEST FOR THE BOWELS  
Genuine stamped C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

## Colorado Beats the World IN SUGAR BEETS.

Six Million Dollars have just been invested in sugar factories. Four Million more will be invested this year. The best rooted sugar crop in the world are being raised here as well as in some States. Colorado took first prizes at Chicago exhibit last month for sugar, being over twice as much as some States. We are offering a few shares of stock for sale in the Colorado Sugar Beet Co. The first and only sugar stock, being over twice as much as some States. We are offering a few shares of stock for sale in the Colorado Sugar Beet Co. The first and only sugar stock, being over twice as much as some States. We are offering a few shares of stock for sale in the Colorado Sugar Beet Co. The first and only sugar stock, being over twice as much as some States.

W. H. HELDER & CO., 29 Broadway, New York, or Exchange Building, Denver, Colo. P. O. No. 24, '02

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND CONSUMPTION

## The Scientific Production

of a laxative of known value and distinctive action is rapidly growing in public favor, along with the many other material improvements of the age. The many

## who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfills most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

## Syrup of Figs

The sale of millions of bottles annually for many years past, and the universal satisfaction which it has given confirm the claim we make, that it possesses the qualities which commend it to public favor.

## Its Excellence

is due to the originality and simplicity of the combination and also to the method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential to the ideal home laxative. In order to get

## Its Beneficial Effects

always buy the genuine and note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

# CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.  
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.  
For sale by all druggists—Price fifty cents per bottle.