

MAKING BIG TRAYS.
A Method of Making Ones That Are Absolutely Waterproof.

The development of bromide enlargements and the use of large sized plates render necessary dishes of a size which are very expensive to purchase and often very unmanageable on account of their excessive weight, especially if they are of glass or porcelain. In consequence of the expense home-made trays are often employed, but these are very likely to leak and then become very bothersome. Perhaps the most general expedient is the lining of a wooden tray with oiled cloth or sheet rubber, but such a tray usually has wrinkles and folds on the bottom, and hence is not particularly economical of solutions, besides being very likely to leak. Sheet lead may be employed as a lining, but the trays then become very heavy. A process frequently advocated is the painting of the inside of a wooden tray with asphaltum to make it watertight. In order to make this effective, several thin coats must be given, with thorough drying between, and it will then be found that the asphaltum will not resist the prolonged action of photographic chemicals. The process which we found to be most effective is to paint the tray with a coat of glue to which has been added 5 or 6 per cent of bichromate of potassium. By exposing to sunlight for two or three hours, the coating becomes absolutely waterproof. We usually give three or four coats of glue, with thorough sunning after each, and find that the resulting tray leaves little to be desired for lightness and durability.

Charging Women Less Than Men.
At the old-fashioned inns and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men on the theory that they do not eat so much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and a wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may travel as one and one-half persons by railway, and also by the post routes, furnishing their own carriage.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHESNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian barrier reef, which is 1100 miles in length.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sufferers should write for Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 351 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

France's 16,000 doctors average less than \$750 a year professional income.

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

PITMAN FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

Some people love their neighbors for what they can get out of them.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randle, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We're willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Headache?
Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **Buckingham's Dye**.

Caracats
CANDY CATHARTIC
Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
CUTS. WOUNDS

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives relief in 24 hours. 10 days' treatment. Free. Dr. E. S. GRANT'S DISPENSARY, 25c. A. Atlanta, Ga.

P. N. U. 42, '02.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Friend of Lady Curzon's Design.
Queen Alexandra in an autograph letter to Lady Curzon (formerly Miss Letter of Chicago and Washington), wife of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, says: "The Indian coronation robes which you so kindly designed are perfect, and made the most brilliant effect. I am proud of wearing the Indian dress on this great occasion. I hope you will make this known in India."

New Picture Hat.
No matter how beautiful a face may be, it can always be improved by wearing a becoming hat, and a more fitting frame for a beautiful face than a picture hat cannot be imagined.

Picture hats come in such a wide variety of shape that it is quite possible to find at least one that is becoming to every individual style.

One of the simplest picture hats is a broad-brimmed affair of black chip. It has a very low crown, and the soft side of the brim is covered with silk black satin. The only trimming consists of a heavy black ostrich plume, ending in a bow of ribbon velvet and a large pearl cabochon at the back.

The Clever Needle Woman.
The woman who by her own clever fingers and tasteful ideas succeeds in supplementing her wardrobe enjoys a pleasure and satisfaction unknown to those who rely upon their dressmaker, and to whom the question of a smart frock or two more or less is a matter of indifference.

Women of limited means do a surprising amount of their own work in this way, and the effective costumes they produce for themselves is evidence of the intelligence with which they catch and develop a pretty idea. And aside from all this it must be a world of satisfaction to have one's friends ask at which fashionable modiste's this particular frock was made.

Little Folks' Coats.
Box shapes prevail in children's coats again this fall, the prettiest ones being somewhat full in the skirts, causing them to hang more gracefully. In cloth coats plain colors are most desirable. Black taffetas and moires, warmly interlined, will be much worn, and velvets are being made up. Among some of the coats ready for the fall counters was a smart little coat of navy blue cloth, with the emblem of the navy embroidered on the sleeve. Another was a dark green corduroy Russian blouse, and another a bright red kersey box coat, with small turnover collar of red velvet and large white buttons. The new coats have extreme "slope" effects, the waist high in the back and low in the front.

Holding Up the Dress.
"I have discovered at last the proper way to hold up a dress with train attached," remarked a woman the other evening. "It is the simplest thing in the world when once you get into the way of it. I call it the serpentine twist. I take my skirt by the middle back seam, draw it toward the right and, if it is a full skirt, cross the front so that the seam makes a serpentine curve. It raises the skirt all around, so that I do not have one side trailing in the street, and the effect is very good when you have learned to do it correctly."

"I thought of it when I wanted to wear a very full black nun's veiling skirt on a stormy day. I practised it before the mirror until I could do it gracefully, and I wouldn't mind knowing it for anything."—Philadelphia Record.

Guild of Women Binders.
Artistic bookbinding, so much neglected in recent years, says London Madame, has lately had much more attention paid to it, with the result that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the design. The establishment a few years ago of the Guild of Women Binders has contributed materially to bring this about, and the work these ladies have turned out has shown most emphatically how well fitted they are for the production of the very best results, in which evidence is given of the highest artistic taste, combined with splendid craftsmanship. In common with so many other associations, the Guild of Women Binders has prepared an address for presentation to the King, congratulating His Majesty on the coronation. The address is illuminated in gold and colors on velvet and bound in green morocco with 168 inlays of colored leather, including the doulbours, or linings. It was designed by Miss Constance Karlake, and the working of the cover was done by her and Miss Dorothy Holmes. The cover is an extremely beautiful piece of work, but depending as it does on color for its effect, the reproduction which we give hardly affords any idea of its loveliness.

The Teacher's Little Indians.
Miss Pauline Nevitt, of Pawhuska, I. T., is a guest of the Midland just now. She is a full-blooded Indian, and her vocation is teaching little Indians in school.

"I may not look like an Indian," she blushing stated at the hotel, "but I am. I am part Cherokee and part Delaware, and am full-blooded."

Miss Nevitt has the straight black hair and high cheek bones of her race. Her skin is dark, but more olive than copper hued. She is slight, small, and her hands and feet are diminutive. She speaks most perfect English, dresses in good taste, and has the characteristics of an ordinary young white woman. Yet she is one of the aboriginals, and was born such. Her birthplace, however, was Olathe, Kan.

"You see," she said, "I was reared among the whites, and was educated at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan."

Miss Nevitt is now a teacher in the government school for the Osages, at Pawhuska. This is maintained by the United States from the funds of the Osages, who are among the richest of all the Indians. It has regular grades, and most things taught in a ward school in Kansas are taught there. Miss Nevitt is one of several teachers, who are busy ten months of the year, and have one month vacation. The odd month is used for preparations.

"I have 150 Indian pupils in my school," said she, "and they are good pupils too. Most of them learn readily, but of course some are stupid—just like white children. They are taught the regular primary course, and most of them are glad to learn."

"Do they profit by it?" she was asked.

"Not all of them. The savage instinct crops out every little while. We have some who become quite wild, but others go right back to the original state, even to becoming blanket Indians. Some who go even through college drop back to their old ways and become blanket Indians again. But more and more are becoming civilized all the time."—Kansas City Journal.

A Sash for Jewels.
A jewel sash is one of fashion's latest novelties. It is not difficult to make, and is at the same time ornamental, useful, and convenient. Instead of a box this sash can be slipped into a travelling bag, or into the large pockets which many women wear under their dress skirts. Bangles, brooches, chains, hatpins, and other odds and ends are kept in various pockets, while the whole sash folds up into small compass, and is encircled with a ribbon. A broad sash ribbon—one with a flower design on a white or pale ground for choice—is best for the purpose. It should measure 5 or 10 inches across; 11 inches in length. A piece of coarse brown linen or canvas should first be cut to this size, then covered with chambray leather. Down the centre a piece of walking covered with fancy satin or silk, measuring 3 inches across, should be neatly stitched by machine. This is to hold the hatpins. On each side of this pincushion is an inch of space, and then come the pockets for holding the various articles.

On one side there are four small pockets, each with a flap, fastening over the pocket by a button; on the other side are two only, made in the same way. The pockets are made of the chambray leather, neatly bound with silk braid. Glove buttons and little loops finish off each, the button being on the pocket and the loop on the flap. There are also two flaps, one at each end of the long pincushion, which meets in the centre and button over. Thus everything is safely protected. The whole sash is bound with the silk braid, and the same is stitched up each division between the pockets. The flaps are rounded, and are sewn on to the canvas first, before the pocket pieces. The pockets are sections of one long piece, measuring 3 inches wide. The outer covering of silk is laid on at the last, just prior to the binding of the whole. The chambray leather is excellent for keeping jewelry in. Colored suede kid may be used if preferred, but is much more expensive.—New York Journal.

FARMERS' CORNER

The Breeding Sow.
The fatter a breeding sow is kept the more liable she is to destroy her pigs by lying on them or eating them. Sows left to run wild usually make good mothers, and will generally select a warm, dry place to farrow. It is for this reason that there is so much advantage in using full-blooded boars of improved breeds on large, coarse-boned native sows. The progeny secure the good qualities from its sire, with a better constitution and more hardness than it could get from a full-blooded pedigree going back through generations which have always had ample feed and little exercise.

Cultivating Corn.
Regarding the cultivation of corn, a system of cultivation that will give the highest yield under ordinary conditions seems to be about as follows: Cultivate deep during the earlier part of the season to remove weeds, conserve moisture and allow the plant an early, vigorous development. Then gradually decrease the depth as the corn grows, until near the end of the season, when cultivation should be shallow and as far from the hill as is consistent with removing weeds, in order to avoid root pruning and to leave the soil in the best mechanical condition.

Dairy Management.
Keeping a record of the production of each cow affords the dairyman an opportunity of knowing which cows give a profit. A dairyman who has been in the habit of buying fresh cows to replace those dried off commenced to keep an account with each, and the first year he found that, after charging each cow with her cost for food and crediting her with all she produced, there was a wide difference in the profits. One cow gave a profit of only \$3 for the year, while another gave \$41 as profit. Selecting the best cows, and breeds two pure-bred males he found it cheaper to raise his cows than to buy them, although the cost was more the first two years, but after that time he found that two cows raised by him were equal to any three cows purchased. Since then the quality of his stock has been improved. There is nothing that will convince farmers so surely as the keeping of accounts with the cows, and it soon induces them to improve.

Destroys the Lice.
Coal oil is sure death to every louse it touches, but does not always kill the eggs, and must be used with caution to prevent blistering the skin of the hog. When a large drove is treated the work can be done very effectively by using a spray pump having an attachment for mixing the oil and water, and the pump should be so that it will use about five parts of water to one part of oil. When such a mixture is thrown over the hogs in a fine spray, only a little of the oil is used to cover the whole animal, and if the spraying is done in the evening nearly all the oil will have evaporated by morning and there will be no blistering of the skin when the hogs are exposed to the hot sun on the following day. So little oil is used in the spraying that few of the eggs will be killed, and the work should be repeated at the end of the week and again at the end of second week. If the work is thoroughly done three sprayings will be sufficient.

Lice never infest clean hogs when they are not brought from an infested drove, and the hog raiser who has a clean herd cannot be too careful to keep it so. No stray hog should be allowed on the premises, and any which are purchased should be examined very carefully before they are run with the others. The oil mixture should always be kept where it can be used immediately, if any indications of lice are seen.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin, No. 100.

Feeding Mill Products.
The amount of foods purchased every year by farmers, for the use of live stock, is enormous, and some farmers sell everything but hay and fodder, depending on the mill products for preventing loss of fertility. Nearly all dairy farms would soon be reduced in plant food but for the food stuffs brought on the farm. Only a portion of the material is digestible, the manure heap receiving the larger quantity. The manure value of some of the feeding stuffs is greater than the food value, especially when care is exercised in preserving the manure. Bran, middlings, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and other concentrated materials feed both the animals and the land, and their cost during some years is less than the value of the actual plant foods contained by them. In estimating their value on the farm they should be credited to the land as well as to the animals, as the future product from the soil and the stock will be largely influenced by their use. A certain proportion of food given to an animal increases its weight, and the product is then sent off the farm, but the portion which is not digested finds a place in the manure heap, and is used over and over again, because it enters into the composition of crops, though its supply of plant food is diminished every year according to the amount of product sold. Milk carries off a large proportion of nitrogen and mineral matter, about nine pounds of solid matter remaining in 100 pounds of milk after the water is

FARMERS' CORNER

Cattle and Salt.
Because animals are dumb and cannot ask for what they need, it sometimes happens, through carelessness or forgetfulness, that they are deprived of that which is essential to their welfare. It is easy for a man to ask for salt if it is not on the table, but an animal can only long for it if it is not given; yet salt is about as necessary for one as the other.

There is a large percentage of salt in the composition of the body, particularly in the blood and cartilages, and this is constantly being given off through perspiration, the kidneys, etc., and the waste must be supplied or the body suffers.

On the other hand, in the case of salting cattle pastured in distant fields, where quite a trip has to be made from home to reach them, this is sometimes done at long intervals, and a large quantity of salt is taken, seemingly with the idea of making up for the lack of it in the mean time. The cattle, not having had any for so long, devour it eagerly, and in larger quantities than they should, and the effect is frequently harmful. It would be found more advantageous to make the trip oftener and with less salt at a time.

Cattle thrive best on a variety of food, and in digesting this a certain amount of salt is necessary to obtain the best results. Should this be given, not only will he cattle be comfortable and not likely to get out of condition, but they will return a larger percentage of gain to their owner.—H. E. Haydock in New York Tribune Farmer.

Thorough Orchard Culture.
To give the best results an orchard needs both moisture and fertilizers, and while the latter may be applied at will, the same does not hold so true in regard to the former. The fact is the heaviest rains usually occur when they are the least needed. The only thing the orchardist can do is to put forth every effort to preserve this moisture or future use. Accordingly he should select a location and soil adapted to the fruits he desires to grow, and then put it in proper condition before setting by thoroughly plowing and harrowing.

It must be remembered that a finely divided soil is capable of holding an immense amount of water, whereas if left in its natural condition the moisture soon passes off. Hence the soil should be plowed deeply in spring at the earliest possible date; then surred thereafter with a springtooth harrow, smoothing harrow, clod-crusher or any implement which will work well in that particular soil. Weeds certainly should not be allowed to get established, and to prevent the whole surface will need stirring thoroughly to the depth of about 2 inches every fortnight; if the season is a dry one oftener than this. It is important that the whole surface of the orchard be tilled in order to send the roots deeper, where they will in time come to escape the injury of ordinary drouths. The ploughing should be kept up for the first few years. A careful man can plow within 2 feet of an apple tree and not injure it.

Catch crops are good to grow in a young orchard, but they should be ploughed under early in the spring that they may decay as soon as possible; their chief purpose is for fall and winter protection, humus, etc., but not for spring growth. Thorough tillage should not be continued longer than midsummer, for about that time orchard trees stop growing; if stimulated with further cultivation their new growth will not ripen sufficiently to withstand cold weather. If hoed crops are raised in a young orchard they should not be planted too close to the trees, and less so with every succeeding year. Vigorous cropping with heavy manuring may be continued for seven or eight years, but after that it should cease altogether.—Fred O. Sibley in the Epitomist.

Poultry Notes.
Fowls suffer more from dampness than from any other cause.

Fowls having a free run will find their own feather-making food.

Male birds should not be allowed in the same yard with moulting hens.

A liberal dust bath for the fowls is the best protection from vermin.

Late cabbages, that are too small for market, make good food for hens.

Meal should be mixed dry and crumbly; it causes illness when too wet.

Feathers should be plucked dry. Scalding detracts from the flavor of the flesh.

In selecting fowls for the farm procure those clean of limb, hardy and wide rangers.

To give fowls employment hang up ears of corn or a sheaf of oats within easy reach.

Tincture of iron in drinking water will assist in toning up the system of moulting fowls.

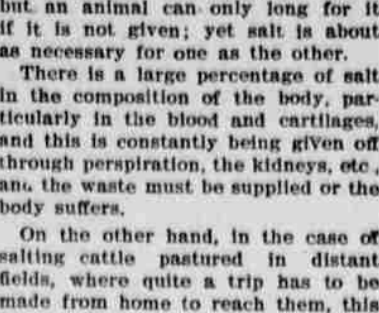
Don't forget to keep a box of grit handy for the hens. Indigestion often begins for want of it.

Fresh water should be given the hens three times a day, and it should always be kept in the shade.

When cleaning out the hen house do not dump the droppings out on the ground to leach their strength away. Either barrel up and house for fertilizing some special crop or else put them at once on the general manure heap so they will be incorporated in the mass when drawn to the field.

SUFFERED SEVEN YEARS

With Catarrhal Derangements of the Pelvic Organs.



Miss Kate Brown.

A neglected cold is frequently the cause of death. It is more often, however, the cause of some chronic disease.

There is not an organ in the body but what is liable to become seriously deranged by a neglected cold. Diseases of the kidneys, bladder and digestive organs are all frequently the result of a neglected cold.

Hundreds of dollars are spent on doctors and medicines trying to cure these diseases, but until the true cause of them is discovered there will be no use in using medicine.

Dyspepsia medicine, diarrhoea medicine and constipation medicine is of no good whatever when catarrh is the cause. The catarrh must be treated. The cause being removed, the derangements will disappear.

Peruna cures catarrh of the digestive organs, the urinary organs or any of the internal organs.

If you do not derive 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.

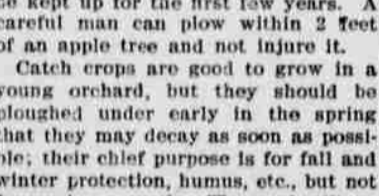
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., and blessings to you for Peruna.—Miss Kate Brown.

The Lost City.
The site of the lost Indian city, Mascoutens, which was reported as having 20,000 inhabitants in 1675, has been determined by the labors of Thomas Clithero, of Portage, Wis., now extended over many years. It was the largest city in all Indian history, so far as United States territory is concerned, and the descriptions of the Jesuits in the course of the seventeenth century, closing with Marquette and Joliet in 1673, are said to have been verified.

How to Keep Young.
One of the secrets of keeping young, vigorous and supple-jointed, is to continue to practice the activities of youth, and to refuse to allow the mind to stiffen the muscles by its suggestion of age limitations. If men like Peter Cooper and William E. Gladstone, who kept up the vitalizing exercises of robust manhood when far into the eighties, had succumbed at 40 to the thought of approaching age, how much of their valuable life-work would have remained undone?

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Rheumatism
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AND
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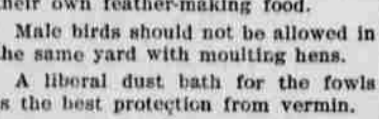


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\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES
W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world. W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good-year Welt Hand Sewed Process shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer. \$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can discover this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$8 SHOES
"MADE IN U.S.A." EXCELLED.
1500 sales, \$1,100,000. 1500 sales, \$2,300,000.
Best Imported and American Leathers. Best Patent Gait, English, Box Gait, Gait, Vici Kid, Corona Gait, Nat. Kangaroo, East Color Eyeletted vandy. The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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RIPANS
Tourists, sportsmen, hunters and fishermen find Ripans Tablets an always handy article in hotel, sleeping car, field and camp. They are the best and only medicine needed for an outing, as they keep head, stomach, bowels and liver in the right condition, and thus prevent any other trouble likely to arise from exposure or sitting at late campfires.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Old Letters.
I wish to buy Autograph letters of famous people. Send list of what you have.
W. S. HERRING, 1115 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPING!
Taught by mail, either sex, in shortest time at lowest cost. Individual instruction under personal supervision. Latest practical methods. D. S. VAN ELL, Public Accountant, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL FIFTY BIRTHDAYS \$400 IN CASH FREE!
We will give the above reward to any person who will correctly arrange the above letters to spell the names of three American cities. Use each letter but once. Try it. We will positively give the money away, and you may be the fortunate person. Should there be more than one set of correct answers, the money will be divided equally. For instance, should five persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$80; should ten persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$40; twenty persons, \$20 each. We do this to introduce our firm and goods we handle as quickly as possible. Send no money with your answer. This is a free contest. A post card will do. Those who have not received anything from other contests try this one.

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