

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Stead, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with care. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

Making a Profit.

The surest way to make a profit is to keep down the cost. There should be no hesitation in procuring that which is needed, but waste should not be allowed. The cost may be lessened by doing all the work at the proper time and by the use of the best implements.

Dairy Stock.

The writer practices brushing the cows daily. No filth is allowed to remain on their sides or udders. It causes discomfort to the cows, and it is impossible to get sweet milk or make good butter if the cows are filthy. No harsh words or loud talking should be practised—all should be as quiet as possible. If boisterous language is used the cows will not give their usual supply of milk; this has been often demonstrated. The stables should be cleaned daily and absorbents furnished liberally, so that all valuable material may be saved. All the little details must be observed faithfully to be successful.—C. W. Kellogg, in the Epitomist.

TRICKS OF CHINESE SERVANTS.

Signals of the Discharged to Warn Their Successors.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear people in the East say that they are still in want of a Chinese cook, while others will have numbers of applications directly. It is known that their cook has left. The reason for this is easily discovered if the master of the house walks down to the kitchen after his cook has been discharged and takes notice how a saucepan, which will be found standing on the ground, is placed. Chinese servants, particularly those from Singapore, when discharged, leave signs which the new-comer looks for immediately by entering the kitchen. If the place is considered a good one, a saucepan will be left on the ground with the lid put on properly. If the lid is placed in the saucepan upside down, that is to say, with the handle of the lid inside the saucepan, it means that the servant has come away for a short time only and that as soon as he can he intends to return, as the situation is considered a good one. If the lid of the saucepan is left out on the ground, near the saucepan, which is standing the right way up, it means the house is in want of servants. If the lid is put half way in and half out of the saucepan, it means that the place is a good one, but the master of the house is stingy. Should the saucepan have still some rice in it and the lid closed properly, it means that the servant is quite satisfied with everything concerning the people of the house, but that he is forced to leave on account of debts or other reasons which inconvenience him. If the master is in the habit of cutting a servant's pay for broken or lost articles, or for other faults, a mark is made on the bottom of the saucepan in chalk which will not rub out easily.

Deaths from Wild Beasts in India.

In spite of the many plans which have been tried by the Indian government there is no diminution, but rather the contrary, in the number of deaths caused by wild beasts. Various conjectures are hazarded to account for the failure of the executive, but it is pretty well agreed that the destruction of game by sportsmen and by drought compels tigers, leopards, wolves and hyenas to prey to a greater extent on humanity.

Raising the Skim Milk Calf.

The rapid introduction of the hand separator is the feature of the times in the dairy industry. It is largely solving the question of getting good skim milk for calf raising, as well as having several other important advantages. Warm, sweet skim milk, separated within a few minutes after being drawn from the cow, is in the best possible condition for the calf, and by observing the points mentioned in this bulletin, and as practised by the most successful dairymen, little trouble will be had in raising as good calves as are raised in any way. The majority of those producing cream or butter for sale insist on some means of raising the calf satisfactorily, and the hand separator seems to fill the want better than any other system.

Importance of Keeping Pails Clean.

One of the most common causes of sickness in hand raised calves is feeding from dirty pails or cans. Every utensil which comes in contact with milk to be used for feeding should be kept clean and scalded as thoroughly as though the food were to be used for the owner's family. A good rule is to keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails. In feeding grain, no more should be fed than will be eaten up clean. If grain is allowed to remain in a trough it often becomes damp and partly decayed, and may cause sickness just as a dirty pail will often do.—Missouri Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 57.

Clean Water for Swine.

The value of clean water for swine cannot be appreciated by one who has not tried both pure and impure drinking water with them. In swine raising we have come to realize that rapid growth on good, clean, sweet food pays much better than raising them slowly on filthy swill and garbage. The clover and hay fed hogs, topped off with corn and skim-milk, pay better by far than any of the swine raised in the pen where filth and mire make up their environment and taint all their food. The hog may have a pretty good digestion, but it is impossible to injure it in time if we continue to feed it with bad food. That is practically what has been done for years past, and we have produced swine diseases, and what is probably less important, slower growing hogs. To make the animals continue growing in a thrifty condition we must feed them good, wholesome food under proper sanitary surroundings.

Now, water plays a most important part in the health of all animals. We must take a certain amount of liquid into the stomach to keep it in good condition. The modern clover fed hog and corn fattened pig do not get as much liquid in their food as the old swill fed animal, and it is necessary to supply the creature with water to make up for the deficiency. Clean water purifies the system and washes out the stomach, tending to disintegrate and carry away the solid matter that may accumulate in the stomach. Impure, filthy water clogs the system more, and often causes intestinal irritation. The hog will apparently drink filthy water just as readily as pure water, and this has led some to think that it mattered little whether clean or dirty drinking water was supplied. But it is contrary to all teachings of sanitary science, and we have but to examine two hogs raised on clean and filthy water to see the difference. Consumers of pork are becoming more critical each year, and they can readily detect the flavor of inferior, filthy produced pork from clean, sweet, wholesome meat.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.
"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches."
"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

CAPITALISTS, TAKE NOTICE! For sale in Buffalo at 50 cents on the dollar Brick Factory Building with seven story, basement, ten of floors. Address John Kinsman, 6 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FISCH'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. Best Compound. Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc. Sold by druggists.

Profitable Dairying.

Usually it may be said that the most profitable form of farm is that branch which requires the strictest attention, intelligence and hard work. This is because comparatively few are willing to pay the price for the success, and consequently the market is not overstocked with the products. But there are, of course, many in these difficult branches of farming who do not make hard work of them, nor do they make a profitable success of it.

There is no work on the farm that should occupy the attention and intelligence of the farmer more than dairying, and, as a rule, this pays better profits than most others. But only in proportion to the price paid. Sometimes dairying is not profitable, simply because the man carries it on too

Small a Scale.

In order to secure the best results, the work should be on a large scale, for then many conveniences can be afforded which are not possible on the small dairy. If one is to select this branch of agriculture for a living, he should have as many cows as he can properly feed and handle.

There should be a definite relationship between the size of the farm and number of cows, but where land is high and difficult to get, modern methods of intensive farming should be followed to make the products as large as possible from the land. Also it is well on such farms to adopt winter dairying. This pays the best where the farm is near a large market, and where land is high priced. It is cheaper to summer the cows than to winter them, but by making them produce well in winter, when milk, cheese and butter are at their highest, we get large returns for the food.

One should make it a business then to farm the land intensively through the summer, making it produce several crops for winter feeding. One could learn a few good points in this respect from the market gardeners near cities, who fertilize and cultivate their land continually, so that two and sometimes three heavy crops are taken from the farm in one season. By such methods the dairyman who tried winter dairying could raise more food and get more profits from his work.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Science of Fowling.

In all soils there is a large proportion of the elements that enter into the growth of plants, but these substances exist in forms which render them only partially available for use. When the plow is allowed to go only to a certain depth every year the loss of fertility is in the first six inches of the soil. Below this shallow depth is a mine of wealth which is at the disposal of the farmer if he will appropriate it to his use. So steadily have farmers adhered to the rule of farming that on some farms the plow runs along the bottom of the furrow as though passing and rattling over stone. It is the hard pan which creates this sound, and it has been made hard by the farmer himself, who has allowed his team to trample every square foot of earth at the bottom of each furrow year after year while turning up the top soil. The subsoil or hard pan becomes harder every year, and consequently it becomes more and more impervious to water, air and warmth. The top soil alone is compelled to provide plant food, although there is an abundance below. The breaking of the ground for a crop, which is considered but a "matter of form" on the farm, is really the most important duty performed, and the work should be done with judgment and with the view of improving the soil conditions.

To turn up the cold subsoil certainly is not desirable, nor would it prove beneficial at the start, but the work should be done gradually. If the plow is sent down only half an inch deeper each year the depth of the top soil will increase to four inches in eight years. While the soil from below will not add to the fertility of the top soil the first year, yet it will gradually change in characteristics, and give up plant food as readily as the top soil, for the reason that by being reduced to a fine condition the heat, air, moisture, acids, and alkalies exert chemical effects, which change its composition entirely. It also becomes capable of absorbing the liquid fertilizer from the manure which may be applied on the soil, as the rains dissolve out the soluble matter and carry it down. Where this soluble fertilizer only reaches the depth of the six inches of top soil it now goes lower, saturating the half-inch of pulverized hard pan, assisting to charge it chemically and converting it into the same conditions as the top soil. It is by gradually reaching down into the hard pan for more soil and more plant food that the farmer derives the stored wealth beneath the surface, and when the soil has been mellowed to the depth of a foot by thus encroaching on the hard pan it will retain more moisture than formerly, while the work of plowing will be easier, as the land will turn over and crumble more readily because of an improvement in its mechanical condition.

There is also such a thing as putting the plants at work in improving the soil. Every time the hard pan is encroached upon it opens more for the penetration of the roots and plants. This does not refer to the tap roots or the roots which sometimes endeavor to get into the hard pan to derive plant food, but to the roots that feed in the surface soil. Instead of being confined to a depth of six inches they will have seven or eight inches or more, according to the depth of the hard pan invaded, and when the crop is removed there will be a mass of roots left in the soil, and to a greater depth than before, which is so much fertility remaining in the soil for the next season. If the subsoil plow is also used, in addition to plowing an inch deeper, the hard pan will be broken up to a greater depth without turning it to the surface, but the plowing up of half an inch or an inch of the subsoil, and adding it to the top soil, exposes it more directly to the action of moisture, air and warmth, and the farmer does not injure his top soil in any manner. If air-slaked lime is applied to the soil after it is plowed, and the land is then well harrowed, especially in the fall season, it will prove of much benefit to the land while the surface soil is being deepened, as it produces both a chemical effect and a mechanical action, which hasten the process of bringing the soil to the desired condition.—Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

M. Deslandres of the Paris Observatory has been experimenting during the past year with a new spectroscopic method of determining the rotation period of the planets.

In the case of Uranus it has been shown that the rotation is retrograde; that is, from east to west instead of from west to east. The details of his observations have not yet been published.

Starless parts of the sky are not dark. At the Lowe observatory in California Mr. Edgar Markin states, "the stellar floor," the background of the visible universe, has been proven to be a vast sheet of minute stellar points of varying degrees of brightness, with here and there a rift seeming to reveal the blackness of outer space. It is thought that the universe may be far larger than is commonly believed.

The butterfly is stated by an English writer to sleep on the very top of grass stems, invariably with its head downward and its eyes looking toward the roots of the plant. Its wings are folded to the smallest possible size. This is, doubtless, chiefly for protection against cold, but it reduces the dimensions to those of a narrow ridge, making the creature resemble in shape as well as color the seed-heads on surrounding stems.

The terror of cattle, dogs and wild animals before the eruption of Mont Pelee adds to the evidence that the senses of the lower animals are unlike our own. The late Professor S. Sekiya of Tokio kept pheasants to study their behavior before an earthquake, and Prof. John Milne testifies that their screaming often gave notice of preliminary tremors of an earthquake that were unfelt by human beings. This being the case, it seems not unlikely that the creatures on Mont Pelee heard sounds and felt vibrations not perceptible to man.

Poisoning by shell-fish is not yet fully understood. Professor Thesen of Norway finds that it is not due to the substance on which they grow—such as the copper sheathing of vessels—but that it depends on impure water. The poison, however, does not seem to be produced by bacteria. It is concluded that the impurities of the water—even such poisons as strychnine and curare—are readily absorbed and stored away by the mollusks, but that the storing is only temporary for mollusks in foul water are not at all times poisonous. Whether the poisons are made harmless or are returned to the water unchanged remains to be proven.

One of the latest of the many speculative notions regarding the galaxy, which has thus far proved an unsolvable enigma for astronomers, is that it revolves, or at least that the indications that it has a motion of revolution are so strong that astronomers would do well to make a special effort to decide this question. The matter is discussed at some length in Popular Astronomy, by Mr. W. H. S. Monck, who credits an American astronomical writer, the late Professor Jacob Emms, with having first suggested the idea. Mr. Monck thinks that from a study of a table of the "proper motions" of stars he has found some evidence of such a movement, but admits the impossibility of deciding the direction of the movement.

Ingenious Milk Adulteration.

A Greek publication gives an interesting description of an ingenious method of milk adulteration practised in Athens. The residents have a penchant for goat's milk, and herds of these animals are led along the street by milk sellers wearing long blouses with capacious sleeves. Their cry of "Gala! Gala!" brings the housewife to the door, and she prudently demands that the goats shall be milked in her presence. This is done, but the milkman has in one hand the end of a thin tube which runs up his sleeve and connects with an India rubber receptacle full of water, which is carried under his ample blouse. At each pressure of the fingers on the udder there is a corresponding compression of the water sack, and the milk and water flow side by side into the milk pail.—St. James's Gazette.

Rest for Tired Eyes.

Any one who suffers from tired eyes may be glad to try a remedy accidentally discovered by a foreign author, which consists of a simple method of restoring the vision to freshness. Turning from an unfinished manuscript one night with weary eyes, his glance fell upon some scraps of colored silk that his wife had been using for patchwork. These gay colors had a peculiar attraction for his wearied optics. On resuming his work after gazing at them for several minutes he found them quite fresh. After several experiments he surrounded his ink stand with brilliantly colored striped silk material that his eyes might rest on every time he dips his pen into the ink. This brings instant relief.—London Globe.

English Reliability Run.

Upon the completion of the Automobile club's 650 miles reliability trial, says Engineering, London, in a recent issue, it was found that 58 cars out of the original 70 starters had completed the whole program. Two or three of the vehicles ran right through without losing a single mark out of the maximum available, viz., 1800.

Two hundred and fifty notice boards are to be erected in the streets of Edinburgh, requesting citizens not to spit on the pavement.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN ARE SLOWLY DYING FROM CATARRH

Pe-ru-na Cures. That is Why the People Like it.

All the Advertisement in the World Could Not Make Pe-ru-na as Popular as It is.

Miss Margaret Donnelly, 21 Webster Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Pe-ru-na was recommended to me about a year ago for catarrh, with which I had been troubled nearly all my life, but which had given me serious trouble a few months before I took Pe-ru-na. In two weeks my head cleared up, I did not have headaches, and in a short time felt perfectly well."—Margaret Donnelly.

Miss Jennie Driscoll.

November Colds Should Not Be Allowed to Develop into Chronic Catarrh.

Pe-ru-na Cures a Cold Promptly and Permanently.

"I am glad to recommend Pe-ru-na, as it has done so much for me. I had been a great sufferer from catarrhal colds until I was urged to try Pe-ru-na, and I am happy to say that it has entirely cured me. I shall never be without it, and most cheerfully recommend it to others who are afflicted as I have been."—Katherine Dauter, 239 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Most people think the success of Pe-ru-na depends upon the use of advertisements. Undoubtedly the advertisements help some. But by far the greatest number of people who hear of Pe-ru-na have their attention called to it by a friend.

Some one gets cured of chronic catarrh by Pe-ru-na. After he is certain of his cure he is sure to recommend it to his friends. Friend recommends it to friend, and the news spreads from tongue to tongue.

All the advertisements in the world could not make Pe-ru-na as popular as it is. Pe-ru-na cures. That is the reason people like it. Pe-ru-na cures a very stubborn disease. That is why everyone recommends it. Pe-ru-na cures chronic catarrh after all other remedies fail, which explains why neighbors recommend it to their neighbors. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh permanently, and this way has gained a lifelong friend.

People who have been cured by Pe-ru-na many years ago have been eager to recommend Pe-ru-na to their friends ever since. This is the way Pe-ru-na is advertised. It advertises itself. Its merits are its chief advertisement. Once cured of so distressing and exasperating a malady as catarrh, it becomes the duty of every one to pass it along, to call the attention of those who are still victims to a remedy that rarely fails to cure.

Beware of Cheap Imitations of Pe-ru-na—Be Sure That You Get Pe-ru-na.

There are no substitutes for Pe-ru-na. Allow no one to persuade you that there is anything just as good. The success of Pe-ru-na has tempted many people to devise cheap imitations. Beware of them. Be sure that you get Pe-ru-na.

Miss Jennie Driscoll, 870 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes, "I have been cured of Pe-ru-na many years ago. I heard so much in praise of Pe-ru-na that I bought a bottle. It cured me of my chronic catarrh, and I have never had it since."—Jennie Driscoll.

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, Ohio.

Sierra Leone is to be a British coaling station and it is intended permanently to attach a gunboat and a cruiser to it. The fortress at Sierra Leone has for some time past been strengthened by the erection of some of the most modern guns of heavy caliber.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Europe has 33,000 births and 24,000 deaths daily.

Fit's permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 231st Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder of the people who bore you.

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

Many a fellow who is blind to his own interests is always looking for trouble.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

The empty-headed fellow demonstrates that there is plenty of room at the top.

I do not believe Pico's Cure for Consumption has equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Procrastination is a word that carries wail.

Photographing the Alps.

Among the most daring feats attempted by modern photographers are those performed by the camera experts who carry their apparatus to the summit of the highest peaks of the Alps. The following incident is one of the many thrilling ones related: "We were somewhat troubled by the rising wind, which blew strongly across the crags, and our route lay up a striking looking chimney on the exposed side of the ridge. The rest of the party decided to lower the writer over the overhanging wall of rock on our right, to gain some ledges where a photograph could be taken of the ascent of the chimney. Being lowered over an ordinary cliff in search of birds' nests with proper apparatus is child's play compared with such a lowering as I endured that day. In the first place, an Alpine rope is too thin for such work, for one felt almost cut in half before the full strain came on the rope, and absolutely convinced that those above could not have sufficient hold to manipulate the rope in such a wind. However, the patient dangling was soon over, and a simple scramble up some broken rocks led to a capacious recess which would accommodate the camera."

Six thousand is the record number of roses produced by one tree at a time. This was in Holland, on Madame Regnew's land. A Marechal Niel at Whitby, England, has had 3,500 blooms on it at the same time.

QUEER PEOPLE.

Lolos Have Custom Entirely Different from Chinese.

Writing of the Lolos of Chinese Turkestan, the Rev. W. M. Uperatt says: "The men wear a loose blouse and wide short trousers, made of blue cotton cloth, over which a stout plaited felt cloak is thrown, which reaches from the neck to the knees, and is useful by day in cold or wet weather and at night forms an ample covering. As far as I remember, they wear long trousers, too. One peculiar feature is the manner of dressing the hair. Instead of wearing a queue in the way adopted by the Chinese, the Lolos allow the hair to grow long in the front, then braid it into a kind of horn above the forehead, so that it becomes the most conspicuous object about them. The women folk wear a short jacket often finely embroidered, over a plaited skirt, not unlike a Scotch kilt. Their feet and ankles are bare—a fine contrast to the cramped, deformed feet of the Chinese women." They have well-formed figures and even features. The ease with which they go about their work attracts the attention and wins the admiration of the traveler.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world. W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good-Near-Well Hand Sewed Process shoes in the first six months of 1900 than any other manufacturer. \$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1500 sales, \$1,103,820 1902 sales, \$2,940,000 14 1/2 million pairs of shoes.

Best Imported and American leathers, Noyl's Patent Gait, Enamel, Box Gait, Golf, Viol Kid, Corona Gait, Nat. Kangaroo, Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution: Name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c extra. Price Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

RIPANS

I will be sixty-one years old next April, and all my life had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion. Up to three years ago I was sure that nothing would help me, as I had tried almost every known remedy, none giving me much relief. One day my family physician told me to try Ripans Tablets, as he had found them of great benefit in several obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. I will say candidly that I had little faith in them or in any other medicine when I began taking the Tablets. Much to my surprise I felt better within a day and was soon greatly relieved. I kept taking them and continued to improve. I felt like a new woman, and my neighbors and friends saw a great change for the better in my health.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

ASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

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

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives relief in a few days. Quick relief and cures given in cases of Dropsy, 10 days' treatment. Free. Dr. E. E. GREEN'S HOME, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

P. N. U. 46, '02.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL

BURNS, SCALDS