

ELGIN, ILL .- In a very recent commu nication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a wellknown architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head, from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life, as a result of scarlet fever, followed by typhoid fever. I got so bad that I was almost constantly coughing and clearing my throat. The catarrh greatly impaired my eyesight, and the hearing in one ear, and reduced my weight to 110 pounds.

"I tried nearly every catarrh remedy advertised, besides a great many different physicians' treatments, all of which failed

"I had heard and read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."-A. E. KIDD.

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

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

AskyourDruggistforafree Pe-ru-na Almanac

Curlous Chinese Customs.

Of all the quaint industries which furnish a livelihood for a corps of workers there is none more worthy of comment than the sacred furnace of Mon-War, erected and supported by the religious fervor and reverential sentiment with which the Chinese regard their letters and papers. In every Chinatown, however small, a building dedicated to Confucius can be found and to every almond-eyed celestial that building is sacred. Sacred from the inscription over the door to the blue smoke that curls up and mingles with the fog, for it is the oven wherein are incinerated all the letters, newspapers and old books of the Chinese quarter. Every scrap of paper upon which a printed, when its purpose in the bus-iness or social work has been accomplished, is burned in a perfumed blaze, and the ashes are disposed of reverential care. That they may not become contaminated with the touch of human fingers, they are, with sacred shovels, scooped into sacks and are carried out to sea, where the tide runs swift, and there they are given into the care of old Neptune, who respects equally the customs of all na-

A German lawyer has left \$50,000 for the foundation of a school of cookery. shiny appearance.



Many women and doctors do net recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Good health is indispensiable to complete happiness, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has secured this to me."—Mrs. Laura L. Bremes, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter treating enumerous enumerous sproduces.

ery sick woman who does not erstand her ailment should be Mrs. Pinkham. Lynns. Her advice is free and ys helpful.

In a cask of water sufficient to scald a 200-pound hog, throw in three or four handfuls of finely pulverized pine pitch Stir the water a little, then scald your hog, and if you'll keep it on the water long enough all the bristles, with the scurf skin, will peel off with the greatest ease, scarcely leaving a bristle anywhere. Even the toenails will mostly all come off. At the scalding of each subsequent hog add another handful of pitch. The effect of pitch in water will astonish anyone who has never seen it tried. Should someone suggest that tar is as good or snything approaching it, say positively no. After hog is scalded in this way there is hardly a bristle left on to shave off. -Charles Haines, in Orange Judd Far-

Grains Deficient in Lime, The grains are deficient in lime and mineral matter, while clover is rich in those materials. Corn contains 10 percent of water and clover hay 15 percent. Of the dry matter corn has but 11-2 percent of ash (lime magnesia, potash, soda, etc.), while clover has over 6 percent. Clover hay contains 12 percent of protein and corn 10 1-2. Corn is rich in starch and fat, however, containing twice as much as clover. Clover hay has more crude fibre than the grain, hence is less valuable in that direction. While many farmers have always made clover hay a specialty in feeding adults, yet it is more valuable for young stock than may be supposed. If cut up very fine, and then scalded, it makes one of the best rations in winter for poultry and will promote laying. For ducks and geese it cannot be excelled. If cut very fine and mixed with cooked turnips and carrots, clover hay will be relished by young pigs,

an excellent ration when used in con-Preparing Colory for Market.

nection with clover.

and it will promote rapid growth. In

some sections clover hay is ground into

what is termed "clover meal," and it is

then sold in bags. Cornmeal is too fat-

tening for certain animals, but in win-

ter it may be used more freely, being

When placing stock in storage, conider the amount of your trade, so as to have the celery ready at the proper time. You must have a sufficient control of the temperature of the storage pit to be able to keep certain parts of it warmer than others, so as to control the ripening.

The dressing should be done in the pit to avoid breakage in handling and saving moving the waste, at a time when it is neither cheap nor convenient to do so. Remove all yellow or decayed stalks, then cut the root to a point, being careful not to cut too high. This takes five or six strokes with a 6inch butcher knife. Hold the plant with the root from you and cut with a mo-

tion as if you were whittling shavings. The washing room should be in a warm basement or room where water is convenient and a boiler or caldron at hand to warm water. A square cornered tub is most convenient. Use plenty of water and have it quite warm, 90 to 100 degrees. This gives a gloss to the celery not obtainable with cold water. Dump a box of celery into the tub with the butts toward you; then with a common soft scrubbing brush give each head two or three downward strokes with the brush. This takes all the dirt out of the creases and gives it a bright

The tier stands at the table and ties it up four bunches to the dozen, using common white wrapping twine for the purpose, and running it twice around each bunch. All decayed leaves or tips should be carefully clipped off. It is now ready to pack for shipment or home delivery. If you have a large amount of celery, it is sometimes well to grade it, making a fancy of the largest, and a standard grade of the remainder. Do not try to bring your trade to the size of your packages to suit the trade. We have found that a case holding about one bushel is as large as it is profitable to use. This will hold about ten dozen good sized celery. Line cases ... th paper to avoid drying in warm weather and freezing in cold. Ship by express after cold weather sets in .- I. C. Smith, in American Agriculturist.

Profit in Quick-Grown Reef.

High prices for beef have greatly increased the interest in cattle raising throughout the Eastern States. The address of J. B. Sanborn at North Adams, Mass., before the state board of agriculture, was on "Beef Production in New England," and was listened to with attention by a large audience of

farmers. Said Professor Sanborn: "Conditions permanent in character have brought the steer again into the range of profitable production in New England. The profitable steer here must be the product of high art. He must have the beef form, as this brings more than the dairy form, with its maximum of cheap parts. He is neces sarily a hothouse product, growing and fattening continuously from birth to death. Maintenance is eleven pounds a day on his average weight, and should not be lost by a single day's failure of rapid growth. Nor can a year's time be ecessarily added, for it means two tons of fodder to run the machine this time-a fatal amount. He must go to the shambles at the lowest weight that will command the highest value, as it will require three times the food to make a pound of growth on a maturing steer that is called for the drst four hundred pounds' growth. It is shown that twice the growth a day is made

the first year that occurs the fourth making an unnecessarily heavy

"Palatable foods in abundance or great skill in feeding are required, as free consumption is the basis of rapid growth. Old bushy pastures cannot be the basis of cheap boef, for they afford neither abundant nor palatable foods. These pastures must be rid of weeds and bushes and fed, Protein foods in either the coarse foods fed or in the grains or meals must constitute a part of the ration, though not to the extent advocated by students of German feeding tables. It requires for a pound of butter fat under high feeding twenty-five pounds or more of food, This food will make over two pounds of steer, probably two and one-half pounds, as I have made a pound of growth on a steer of average weight on nine pounds of dry matter. If the meat is the product of a good breeder and feeder it will net about the same as butter, labor considered."

Reforms in Dairying. There is a growing tendency to make reforms in the dairies, and there is no department on the farm which demands more consideration than the present methods of handling both cows and their milk. It is claimed that there is more filth and less care in dairying than in almost any other occupation. The milk is to be "sold" and "the dealer is not particular," while the consumer is in blissful ignorance of any of the conditions affecting the preparation of milk. Milk passes through so many hands from the cow to the consumer as to render the matter of obtaining pure and clean milk a difficult one. The dairyman consoler himself with the fact that he strained the milk before selling it, but the strainer does not remove soluble filth. A pinch of salt or sugar in milk is not arrested by the strainer, nor is any other substance that is dissolved by the milk during the act of milking. Those who handle cows know that it is not unusual for a cow to get down on the floor of her stall to rest, without regard to whether the floor is covered with manure or urine, and her udde and teats may have rested during the night on a heap of fresh manure. The cow is not as clean as the hog as far as selecting a suitable place for resting is concerned, and where the dairyman himself is careless and does not keep the stalls clean, as well as brush and even wash the cows, it is almost impossible to have clean milk. It is gratifying to notice, however, that some dairymen wash the udders and teats of the cows at every milking, wiping with clean towels, avoiding every chance of filth entering the milk, bu such dairymen get good prices, which are secured by their reputations for skillful management of their cows and their products.

The ordinary dairyman injures his business and loses profit by purchasing fresh cows from other parties Some of them will sell a good cow as soon as she becomes dry and buy one in her place that is fresh, but which may be much inferior to the one sold. Then there is the liability of bringing disease, as that great scourge of the dairyman-abortion among cows-is contagious, being carried from one herd to another through the practice of selling the dry cows and buying others that may do harm and which may not be worth the room they occupy Then, again, the calves are taken from the cows when two or three days old and the milk from their dams is added to that taken from the other cows of the herd, although such milk is ropy and usually unfit for use, being injurious to children who are fed upon it. The milk from fresh cows should go to the calf until it is at least a month old, but as the average dairyman milks his cows for the purpose of selling their produce he will not willingly sac rifice to the calf an article that he can put on the market. The result is that the milk sold in the cities is of variable quality, much of it is unclean, and some of it unfit for human use. There is room for improvement, and there are hundreds of consumers ready and willing to pay the dairyman for his extra care if he will provide them with milk of the best quality. It may take time to build up such a trade, but any dairyman will make it a point to seek such customers and assure them that he may be depended upon will find that he cannot easily supply the demand.

The best milk is from good and wholesome food. At this season of the year pasturage cannot be provided or the cows given an opportunity of selection of good in the fields, but selection by the dairyman of the foods given at the barn is a matter which should not be overlooked. Each cow in a herd is an individual, and must be treated accordingly. If she rejects foods that are readily acceptable by the others she should be allowed something which to her is more palatable, and a variety of food is always better than the use of a single kind, as the health of the animals can only be promoted by supplying them so as to satisfy their wants. When a cow is sick or "off her feed" the milk is then unfit for use and should be allowed to eat all that she requires, as such cows are usually large producers and demand more food than inferior animals. Every dairyman should breed his cows and make it a point never to buy a fresh one. If his herd is healthy and free from disease he can then keep his animals in good condition with less difficulty, while the yield of milk from each cow will be more than doubled in a few years by judicious breeding and selection. The buying of fresh cows by dairymen has been the greatest curse that has ever been encountered by them, as it is the foundation of all diseases and losses among the herds.—Philadelphia RecSUNSHINE AND MUSIC

A laugh is just like sunshine;
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows gind that hears it
And feels its courage strong;
laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music;
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The lits of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet;
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet.

—Washington Star.

HUMOROUS.

She-This fur rug is very beautiful; to what beast does it belong? He (candidly)-To me. Sharpe-Is all of Carlton's money in

his wife's name? Wheaton-Worse than that-it's in her pocket. Wigwag-It makes me hustle to pay my rent. Harduppe-The question of

rent keeps me moving, too, Muggins-Skinflynt says he is practicing economy. Buggins-I guess Skinflynt doesn't require much practice in that line.

New Boarder-Who is that making such a noise because he can't find his necktie? Landlady-Oh, that is gentleman who dresses so quietly.

Sillicus-So he said I was level-headed, eh? Cynicus-I didn't think he put it exactly that way. My recollection is that the expression he used was flatheaded.

Nell-I know a girl who accepted an opal as an engagement ring, Belle-How unlucky. Nell-Yes; wasn't it! She found out afterward that it was only an imitation.

"This seems to be a pretty live own," remarked the stranger. "Yes; luck," replied the funereal na worse tive. "Why do you say 'worse luck?" I'm an undertaker,

Blobbs-Why was the engagement proken off between Harduppe and Miss Biones? Slobbs-I believe they came to the conclusion that her income wasn't arge enough to support them.

"Have you followed the course you marked out for yourself when a boy?" 'No; I intended to be a great financier but I have never yet been able to get enough money to practise with."

"Dearest!" passionately exclaimed the visiting youth. "You have led me to adore—" "Good!" interrupted a voice from the stairs, in relieved tones. 'Now, I hope you'll open it and go out.

Scribbler-It doesn't require much imagination or inventive ability to write a historical novel. Scrawler-That's where you are wrong. It requires a lot of imagination to invent the historical part.

The Patron-It seems to me that every great genius should get you to his clothes. The Tailor (flattered)-Ah-you think so? The Patron-Yes; they say that a great genius clothes never fit him.

"Your face seems very familiar to me," remarked the man with the red necktie, as he slapped the stranger on the back. "Indeed," replied the strang-"Now, it's your manner that seems familiar to me."

Ida-I don't see how you managed to hold that Miss Stout up when she was learning to skate. She is so corpulent, you know. Tom-Oh, she seemed quite small on the ice, Ida-Indeed! Tom-Yes—a mere slip of a girl.

The jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty." The judge said, admonishingly to the prisoner: "After this you ought to keep away from bad company." "Yes, your honor. You will not e me here again in a hurry.

"Young man," said the stern parent, do you think you can dress my daughter?" "Well," replied the suitor, "I can keep her in rings." "Rings? Do you think she is going to wear nothing but rings?' "Well, I only asked for her hand."

Mr. Spriggins-I fear you will make a mistake, Hettie, in engaging that girl. According to her own story, she has lived in no fewer than ten families in town within a year. Mrs. Spriggins-That's just it. Think of the inside information she will be able to impart about those ten families!

A well-known authoress was once talking with a dilapidated bachelor, who retained little but his conceit. "It is time now," he said, pompously, "for me to settle down as a married man, but I want so much, I want youth, health, wealth, of course, beauty. grace-" "Yes," said his fair listener, sympathetically, "you poor man, you do want them all."

Disappearing Water.

Devil's Lake in North Dakota, the largest body of water in the state, covers about 350 square miles. It is a glacial lake, and once had an outlet to the south into the Cheyenne river, through a channel which is now well marked and empty. Observations for the last nineteen years show an almost uninterrupted sinking of the water level. Groves of trees, which once stood at the beach, are now separated from it by broad strips of land, and the shallow parts of the lake notably the long arms and bays, have been left quite dry.

Another change is in the water from fresh to salt. This has taken place within the memory of man and is in some particulars producing serious results. Fish were found in great abundance up to about 1888, but now prac-

tically none are caught, The United States geological survey as established a benchmark near the lake, and, under the charge of Professor C. M. Hale, of the state agricultural college, will make careful records and a general study of the fluctuations of the waters.

TURRETS FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Plant for Their Construction Owns Its Being to the Spanish War.

The United States will shortly pos

sess a plant capable of turning out for coast fortifications, and complete in every detail, the world-famed Gruson

turret. Not only is the plant assured, but work has actually commenced on the erection of the necessary buildings, and to such an extent have the plans progressed that the casting of the plates for the intitial turret could, if required, be commenced in six months The raison d'etre of the new industry is primarily the recommenda tion of the Endicott Board of Ordinance and Fortifications, calling for em placements of 22 turrets at coast points of the United States; but in the main the new plant owes its being to the conditions which confronted this country on the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1898, and to existing condi-tions which make imperative the adoption of a system impregnable to gun attack. The new organization is called the Gruson Iron Works, and will carry on the manufacture of all de-scriptions of chilled iron work and heavy castings requiring special strength and resistence for naval and The interests associatmarine work. ed with the new company include the largest manufacturers of chilled iron in America, and the works will be equipped with everything requisite for manufacture of the largest chilled castings, to which the particular plant for finishing Gruson turrets quickly added. The site for the new works is on the banks of the Delaware

shipment of heavy turret equipment. Ownership of Street Trees.

at the little town of Eddystone, and distant only a few miles from the city

of Chester, Pa. This site was selected largely because of its tide-water facili-

needs which must arise incident to the

ties, and with special reference

Should street trees be owned and controlled by the city or by the abutting property owners? The weight of opinion among those entitled to speak with some authority on the question is that municipal ownership of street trees is necessary for the best results and is besides the natural condition of things. Washington City is a familiar example of a systematic and suc-cessful development of street shade trees on all the thoroughfares where trees are desirable. Street trees through private ownership are neces Street trees sarily a thing of shreds and patches and subject to the caprice of uninstructed owners and the barbarous butchery of tramp pruners, Nevertheless, there are under private ownership some good results in wayside trees here and there, while public ownership is not always a success. City ownership and control of trees is the best if that control is enlightened and sympathetic

The Population of China.

Some doubt has been thrown by rec ent travelers upon the correctness of the accepted notion that China is a land of teeming population. It has been asserted that the human hives along the seaboard and the great rivers of China ought not to be taken as basis for estimates; that in those parts of the empire, which lie off the main routes of traffic (the natural and artificial watercourses) the population o China is comparatively thin. A cen suse recently taken by the Pekin gov erament for the purpose of assesssing taxes to meet the indemnity pay ments seems, however, to prove the curacy of the older estimates. The ensus shows that the 18 provinces of China proper contain 407,737,305 inhabltants; that Manchuria has 8,500,000, and Mongolia, Thibet and Chinese Turkestan a little over 10,000,000, The total poulation of the empire is 426,-447,325, according to this enumeration. The absolute reliability of Asiatic statistics is questioned; nevertheless, the agreement of the results of the census with the accepted estimates is so close as to invite confidence. The statement that the Chinese Empire contains third of the human race will hereafter be regarded more than ever as an approximate truth.

Sweden has 324 co-operative societies, with a membership of over 8,000

Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole sys-tem when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable phy-sicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from sicians, as the damage they will 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 muccous 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.

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

It sometimes happens that a fool gir will throw a millionaire overboard for a man who can't borrow twenty cents.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disor-ders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed Fars. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Brightening their intellect" is a Bir mingham (England) euphemism for vio-lent assaults on the police.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervellestorer. #2trial bottleand treatise free Dr. B.H. Kline, Ltd., #31 Arch St., Phila., Pa. The man who sings popular songs knows the lay of the land.

Mrs. Winslow's SoothingSyrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle Strange as it may seem, the way to raze house is to take it down.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903. The dreamer is often carried away by a train of thought.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADE LESS DYES; no experience required. It doesn't do much good to lend a hand miss there is something in it.

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 A. K. Randles, Nokomis, III.

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 stees: 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, life knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. If L. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

P. N. U. 6, '03.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: Alveet cases Book of testimunia's and 10 days treatment Vree. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box S. Atlanta, Ga

Capsicum Vaseline PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

rithin are wonderful. It will stop the tools at once and relieve headache and sclattca. recommand it as the best and safest externs recommand it now, also see an external remediation. In the chest and atomich and all then a tools are a superful for the safe and another and all then a white right nor it, and the will be found it white right nor it, and the will be found in the safe and a superful for the safe and a superful for a safe and it will remember to the safe of all view remeasather, or other dealers e. and the this amount to us in pessage stamp III sond you a tube by until a rities should be accorded by the public units article should be accorded by the public units article should be accorded by the public units and earlies our label, as otherwise it is no time.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co

17 State Street. New York City.



Ancient and Modern Ideas on the Subject. Time and Disease the Effacing Agents of Beauty. What Has Science Done to Restore the Lily and the Rose?

Socrates called beauty a short-lived | tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of sge, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes. moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by

defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony unspeakable If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death? It is vain to attempt to pordeath? It is vain to attempt to por-tray such suffering. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The blood and fluids seem to be im-pregnated with a flery element which, when discharged through the pores upon the surface of the body, inflames and burns until, in his efforts for relief, the patient tears the skin with his rates and not uptil the blood flows nails, and not until the blood flows does sufficient relief come to cause him

to desist. Thus do complexional defects merge into torturing disease, and piqued vaninto torturing disease, and piqued vanity give place to real suffering. A little wart on the nose or cheek grows to the all-devouring lupus, a patch of tetter on the palm of the hand or on the limbs suddenly envelops the body in its flery embrace, a bruise on the leg expands into a gnawing uicer, which reaches out its fangs to the sufferer's heart in every paroxysin of pain, a heart in every paroxysm of pain, a small kernel in the neck multiplies into a dozen, which eat away the vitality, great pearl-like scales grow from little rash-like inflam mations in such abundance as to pass credulity; and so on may we depict the sufferings to which poor human nature is subject, all of which involve great mental distress because of personal disfigurations. dozen, which eat away the vitality,

If there were not another external disease known, eczema alone would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends im-partially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the paims of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching. Ring-worm, tetter, scalled head, dandruff, belong to this scaly and itching order of diseases. Psoriasis, our modern leprosy, with its mother-of-pearl scale, situated on a reddened base, which bleeds upon the removal of the scale, is to be dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, crysipelas, and a dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, erysipelas, and a score of minor disorders make up in part the catalogue of external diseases of the skin. Thus far we have made no allusion to those afflictions which are manifestly impurities of the blood, viz.: swelling of the glands of the throat, ulcers on the neck and limbs, tumory, abscesses, and mercurial tumors, abscesses, and mercuria poisons, with loss of hair, because mercurial poisons, with loss of hair, because the whole list can be comprehended in

the one word scrofula. It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Orig-inal in composition, scientifically com-pounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable pounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curative of modern times. This will be conside ed strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of blood and skin humors but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods. ses where all the remedies and meth ods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The Cuticura treatment is at once The Cutteura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cutteura soap, to cleanse the sur ace of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cutiele. Dry. without hard ribbing, and apply Cuticura Oin tment.

to allay itching, irritation, and inflam-mation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment afcleanse the blood. This treatment af-fords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eezema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, perma-nent, and economical cure of torsuring, disfiguring humors, eezemas, rashes, and inflammations, from inflancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. The remedies con-stituting the Cuticura system will repay an individual scrutiny of their remark-able properties.

Cuticura Soap contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Cuti-cura Ointmest, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, com-bined with the most delicate and re-freshing of flower odors. It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which if re-tained would cause pimples, blackheads, rashes, oily, mothy skin, and other complexional disfigurations, as well as scalp affections and irritations, falling hair, and baby rashes. Its gen-tle and continuous action on thenatural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. Hence its constant use, assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Cintment, realizes the fairest complexion, the softest, whitest hands, and the most inxuriant, glossy hair within the do-main of the most advanced scientific

main of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply.

Cuticara Cintment is the most successful external curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of bair, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticara Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a full dose of Cuticara Resolvent, is by a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fall. It is es cially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing, and healing the most distressing of infantile humors, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scaip, and

hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet of all ages, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, and hands far more effectually, agreeably, and economically than the most expensive of toilet emoilients, while free from every ingredient of a doubtful or dangerous character. Its "One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or use after athletics, cycling, golf, ten-nis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Of all remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids, none of the blood and circulating fluids, none approaches in specific medical action Cuticara Resolvent. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name) acrofulous, inherited, and other humors in the blood, which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

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Cuticura Resolvent extends its puri-Cuticura Resolvent extends its puri-fying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fail to be permanently cured by external

The grandest testimonial that can be offered Cuticura remedies is their world-wide saie, due to the personal recommendations of those who have recommendations of those who have used them. It is difficult to realize the mighty growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is where in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered world.

world.

To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come. The civilized world has rendered its verdict in favor of Culicura.