



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says: "I thought I would write and tell you that by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpfe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—Miss FANNIE KUMPF, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

Profit in Ostrich Farming.

A flock of ostriches at Phoenix, Ariz., now numbers more than 1,000 birds. Their increase is rapid, because a pair, barring accidents, will raise a brood each summer for 70 years. Each pair produces in feathers and eggs about \$30 a year.

Longest Strike on Record.

The longest strike on record is not yet ended. The 2,800 men and boys employed in Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries in Wales went out two and a half years ago, and the settlement of the strike is now a question of British party politics.

Prosperity in Canada.

The Canadian Dominion hums with industry. During the past six years its volume of trade has increased 96 per cent; that of the United States 48 per cent; of Great Britain 25 per cent; of Germany 32 per cent; of France 18 per cent. Canada's people do a foreign trade per capita of \$77 per annum, which exceeds that of any people except the British, whose exchanges amount to \$102 per head.

The necessity for special asylums for those addicted to the use of cocaine is being considered in British India.

What Everybody Says.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Every one who uses Doan's Kidney Pills free trial has a good word to say for them—that's why they are most prominent in the public eye.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and joint pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calcium and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

CHICAGO, ILL.—When I received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering terribly with my back, was sick and unable to do anything.

The severity of my ailment I had used, though highly recommended, did no good, but rather irritated the trouble and made me worse. Before I had used the sample I was feeling so much better that I got more from the drug store. I could not sleep at night. Had to get up six or eight times, and the urine was so red, would almost think it was part blood—there was a thick sand, like brick-dust sediment. I cannot tell you how good I feel now that I am cured by Doan's Kidney Pills; but here I am, six weeks older, able to do my own work, feeling well as I did twenty years ago, for which I thank Doan's Kidney Pills ten thousand times.—Mrs. E. T. GOTT, 614 W. Lake Street. Doan's Pills cure when others fail.

FREE—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.



Doan's Kidney Pills. For sale by all druggists. Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills. Name: _____ Post-office: _____ State: _____ (Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y.) Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: quick relief and cures worst cases. Made of medicinal herbs and 10 days' treatment. Dr. E. E. SHERMAN'S REMEDY, East, Atlanta, Ga. P. N. U. 21, '08.

FARMERS' CORNER

Root Systems of Forest Trees.

Hickory produces a strong persistent tap root, and these species persist on account of these tap roots seeking crevices in rocks and penetrating the soil deeply, so that they can flourish in poor, rocky soils. On the other hand, oaks do not have such a persistent tap root, but soon develop secondary roots, and on this account oaks in general require a more moist soil than hickories.

The tap root of the beech develops strongly for a time, but in the course of a year a broad system of lateral roots is developed, the tap root being checked in its further growth. Similar root systems are found in the maple and red ash, and these trees require a rich soil for their best growth. The sugar maple develops lateral roots quite early, and in general trees which develop strong lateral root systems in their early stages are not adapted to grow on sterile soils. Attention is called to the fact that in desert regions all the shrubby plants develop long tap roots.—J. W. Toumey, in American Cultivator.

Lima Beans.

The Lima beans are natives of warm countries, and therefore require a longer season. The gardener's effort is to shorten their period of growth in every way possible. He plants the earliest varieties obtainable, in light, warm, sandy soil, and gives assiduous cultivation. Coarse, raw summer is not the best for Lima beans, as it induces a rank and late growth. If such manure is to be used it should be applied to the ground in the fall in order that it may become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and be in good condition as available plant food in the spring. Concentrated fertilizers, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, are suitable, while those containing much nitrogen should be avoided. Although desirable to give the Limas the largest room possible, it is useless to plant them in open ground before settled weather. They may germinate, but only to be checked and retarded, and therefore nothing will be gained. As a rule, they should not be planted until a week or 10 days after it is safe to plant ordinary bush garden beans. If they may be planted in a forcing-house or cold frame in pots, or in inverted sods, or in boxes, two weeks before it is suitable to plant them out of doors. It is not a difficult matter to transplant. Yet, in spite of all the gardener can do, it is practically impossible to induce Lima beans to mature a full crop before frost comes. A half crop is all that can usually be counted on. At frost time the green pods, containing beans partially grown, may be picked, the beans shelled out and dried, and used to advantage.—Connecticut Farmer.

Making a Pretty Lawn.

Though we call it a front yard, yet, no difference what its dimensions—great or small—it really is a lawn. And if it proves a "thing of beauty," we must give it thought and care in the first making as well as afterward. There are new houses, finished up late in the fall, that have left the lawn-making until the spring. There are now houses going up, of which the plot around will soon be calling for some consideration. Its situation must be studied, and plans made for its shape and slope.

Where the lot is a series of depressions and inclined places, much grading and filling in is usually required, but where it is comparatively level, the dirt thrown from the cellar and foundation, with dirt thrown back from the edges to give the slope, may be all the extra filling required. If the house stands well in the center, the ground looks better to slope evenly from all sides of it. A little shifting of its own soil to make this may be all that is required, if the lawn be a small one. If the lawn is not of extra size the grading can be done by hand, but by very large, it is more quickly and better done by machinery made for the purpose.

Business Side of Farming.

In almost every section we see men who have failed in business, and as the last resort have gone to farming. It used to be a popular opinion that a man could farm when he had failed in everything else, but that time is past. A farmer today needs brain, coupled with muscle. He must be the master of his operations and not the servant. A true farmer makes his farm furnish him the necessities as well as the comforts of life, and some luxuries, but above all, contentment and satisfaction. Three elements are necessary to make a success in any calling, intelligence, industry and economy. Education, the very best a farmer can acquire, should be his, as a farmer needs information in many lines. He is a manufacturer, salesman, chemist and entomologist, and coupled with some of these things he must be familiar with his farm. He must study his environment and govern his operations accordingly. He must work his farm so as to get as much profit per acre as possible, and at the same time make his soil more productive. He must know what he wants to do, and then stick to it through thick and thin, through high prices and low. By so doing he can establish a reputation as a producer of a certain article, and his profits will be much larger. The success in industry. The man that is lazy and indolent and is always at the corner grocery cultivating the soft side of a store will never make a success at farming; such men will never be able to go to the bank and draw more than his breath. "He who would succeed must either hold or drive." The last is economy. The young man or old to succeed must have a practice economy. He must never never buy something he cannot afford just to keep up in a certain social set, or for any other reason. If we apply business methods to all of our observations as closely as other men do, success will crown our efforts, and the world will be better by us having lived in it.—M. C. Thomas in The Epitome.

Hints on Raspberry Planting.

Red raspberries are similar to blackberries in their manner of propagation and growth. They are easily cared for and should be planted much the same as blackberries. They are also easily winterkilled, and for this reason are not a success in this and many other sections.

Blackcap Raspberries are propagated from the tip of the vine, which enters the ground in midsummer and throws out roots in the fall. In removing the plant for transplanting a piece of the vine is left attached for convenience in handling. This old vine dies after

the plant is established in its new home.

Raspberries grow best when planted in rich, well drained soil. The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized before planting. A small furrow may be run where a row is to be planted, or holes thrown out with a spade for each plant. Straight rows make easy cultivating. They should be about seven feet apart and the plants half as far apart in the rows.

In the fall, the tip of the old vine makes a bud or sprout. This is what grows in the spring. When plants are carried directly from one plantation to another this sprout can be kept from injury and an early and vigorous growth secured. When the plants are received from nurseries the sprout will usually be found to have been broken off in handling. New sprouts will spring up and take its place, but growth is retarded and the plant more or less injured.

Like all trees and plants, raspberries should have their roots exposed as little as possible in transplanting. The lower ends of the roots should be placed deep in the soil, but the sprout should be near the surface and covered with only an inch or so of loose dirt. It will not come through if a lot of packed dirt is placed on top of it. Over the roots the dirt should be packed solidly three or four inches. If the ground is in proper tilth at planting time it will settle considerably. Remember this and get the plant in deep enough so the cultivator will not disturb the roots after the ground has settled.—O. H. Barnhill, in New England Homestead.

A Remarkable Bridge.

There is a remarkable bridge over the river Indus at Rendu, in Northern Kashmir. This fair looking structure—which crosses a rocky gorge, through which the river runs at a tremendous rate—consists of three ropes, one foot rope and two side ropes, joined together by short lengths of rope at intervals of a few feet. The three main ropes consist of long switches of brushwood roughly bound together by forked stakes at intervals of 20 feet. Needless to say, the crossing of these swaying, swaying structures is not a very pleasant experience, and intrepid mountaineers have been known to run sick with terror in the middle, although the native coolies cross most light-heartedly with heavy loads. The bridge has been described as one of the worst in the Himalayas.

It is better to be on the level than to travel down hill.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Powder makes new or tight shoes easy. It allays itching and shoe sores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Oimsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some men are so lazy that they even expect some other fellow to push the button for them.

"The Clean, Cool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

The furniture used in Cuba is largely from the United States.

MAY STACKING IN NORTHWEST.

Contrivances That Would Surprise an Eastern Farmer.

In the Northwestern States where forage crops are cultivated for export the stacking and baling of hay is done largely by machinery, and the number of hands required to care for the great crops that are grown is relatively much smaller than in parts of the country where the size of the fields and the amount of the crop would not justify the investment of a large sum of money in plant. There are a dozen or more styles of stackers in common use, some of them arranged with a mast on which a boom is rigged, carrying a fork. This fork, a huge affair which would pick up two or three Eastern hay cocks at one motion, takes the hay from the wagon racks and swings it up to the great stack in which it is to be stored. One mast and boom stacker carries a six-tined fork. The mast is held in place by guy ropes from the top. The foot of the mast rests on a sled with runners, which may be staked to the ground to hold it firm. The fork is worked by a team of horses, and does the work of a score of men. Another form of this stacker has a grapple fork, similar to the dredges used in sub-marine excavation, which runs on a trolley wire, much like those made familiar to New Yorkers by the arrangements for handling the material excavated from the subway. Another form of stacker looks like a derrick from the oil fields, with a boom hinged on top. The advantage of this form is that no guy ropes are necessary, stakes at the base of the derrick poles holding it firm while in operation. Some of these derricks are mounted on sled runners, and some on wheels which are blocked when the machine is in use. Another variation of this scheme is a derrick with a revolving pole. The hay racks in which material is brought to feed these great machines are longer, wider and deeper than those in use in the East, but are built on lines much the same.

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A Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
521 Wabasha St.,
Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.,
Dear Sir:
"I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and back-ache, and no relief for anything. Now I feel as well as I ever did in all my life, and all thanks is due to your excellent Peruna."
Bess E. Healy.

The symptoms of summer catarrh are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost. Skin eruptions, salivary complexion, thinness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season.

Peruna so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it.

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

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

The average annual temperature of Sitka and Omaha is the same.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

The manager who is looking for a clean play will have to sour the market.

Fish's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some men are such scoundrels that they will pick a quarrel before it is ripe.

The output of the American furnace is more than double that of the British.

In the Spring Pass the Glass of Hires Rootbeer

Just what it was 25 years ago,
St. Jacobs Oil
is now.
The prompt, sure cure for
SORENESS AND STIFFNESS
Price, 25c. and 50c.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

10c a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sick, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches QUICKLY CURED BY
BROMO Seltzer
EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER 10 CENTS. CURES ALL HEADACHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10c

LIVER TONIC
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS
NEVER SOLD IN BULK
CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, flatulence, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, shallow complexion, and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today. For you will never get well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimony. We have faith and sell CASCARETS in every direction, and are not satisfied, after using one box, return the unused box and the empty box to be by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for the price of the box. This is our guarantee to you. Health will quickly follow and you will be glad to say: "I started the use of CASCARETS. Took free by mail. I received STERLING BREWERY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO

Manufactured with Thompson's Eye Water