

# 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."

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

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

Have no language.

The Only People Who Cannot Boast a Distinctive Tongue.

Among the peoples of the world the Swiss are alone in having no language they can call their own. According to a recent visitor to the little country about three-fourths of the people of Switzerland speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them, mainly French and Italian, the language varying as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to each country whose tongue they speak. Public documents and notices are printed in both French and German. In the Swiss Congress or National Parliament, the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both languages. The orders of the president are translated by an official interpreter, and furnished to the newspapers in both languages. Probably it would puzzle even Macaulay's learned schoolboy to name the President of the Swiss republic. He is M. Adolf Deucher, a name that will be strange to many, even of those who are familiar with the names and titles of every other European ruler.

Arsenic From Gold Ores.

When the statement is made that during last year Canada produced 725 tons of arsenic ore is apt to wonder where it all comes from. A mining journal is authority for the statement that it was all extracted from gold ores with the bromocyanogen process. After the concentrates have been freed of all of their gold contents, the remaining matter is passed through a cylindrical washer, and the arsenical fumes are condensed in suitable chambers. After passing through a refining process and being again condensed and collected in a second set of chambers, the resulting product is stated to be over 99 per cent of arsenic of a pure white color.

The ice in Greenland is melting more rapidly than it is formed. Comparison of the descriptions of the Jacobshaven glacier shows that its edge has receded eight miles since 1850, and it has lost 20 to 30 feet in depth.

Heat Eruptions, Disordered Stomachs, Aching Heads, promptly relieved by this grand old remedy.

Rock Ridge Hall, A School for Boys.

A Money Making Opportunity.

Military Land Warrants.

Dropsy New Discovery.

Eye Water.

# FOUND IN A BELFRY.

Crusader's Chest Dating From the Thirteenth Century.

A curious example of the discoveries which, even at this time of day, await the antiquary in our old churches has been found. In the belfry of the little village church of Heckfield, about nine miles out of Basingstoke, England, an old chest which is undoubtedly one of the thirteenth century Crusader's chests which Pope Innocent III—the pope who laid England under the interdict and deposed King John—ordered to be set up in every church in the Catholic world to receive contributions for poor knights who went to the Holy Land to fight in the crusades. The order was issued A. D. 1199. These chests were to have three locks. The keys were to be kept respectively by the bishop, the parson, and a chosen layman, and the funds administered by the Knights Hospitallers and the Knights Templars. On the lid of the chest found at Heckfield there is a slit for the reception of coins. It has evident traces of three locks, two being hasps with padlocks and the other an ordinary lock. The matrix of the middle lock is in the shape of a crusader's sword. The dimensions of the chest are: Height, including the legs, 21 inches; length, 3 feet 1 1/2 inches; width, 17 1/2 inches; depth of well, 11 inches. There is a narrow inner receptacle extending over the width of the chest with a lid, and the hinges are of wood. The chest for many years has been used for storing worn out service books and the old parish pall.

Gould Probably Controls.

Buyer Much Stock of the American Writing Paper Co.

Two German explorers are planning to go to the North pole in submarine boats. They think it will be easier to steam under the ice pack and come out at or near the pole than to climb over the pack with dog sledges. They are not afraid of getting lost, for they intend to use wireless telegraphy to keep in communication with their base of supplies.

Just Saved From Starvation.

When, in 1891, Miss Balfour was visiting the West of Ireland and studying the condition of the people, she asked one of them how they were getting on in a particular village. "Arrah, miss, sure and if it wasn't for the famine we'd be shattering."—John Bull.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

There are some people whose use in the world it would be as hard to define as the uses of pieces of parsley draped around meat on the table.—Atchison Globe.

Pay-Day Friends.

A man has a lot more friends on his pay day than he has on theirs.—New York Press.

Gray Hair.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye.

A Money Making Opportunity.

Military Land Warrants.

Dropsy New Discovery.

Eye Water.

# AGRICULTURAL.

To Make a Hen's Nest.

Take a box fifteen inches square, fill it within four inches of top with any material you use for nests. Make this firm and level. Take a strip of roofing—tin or paper will do—about forty inches long, and four inches wide; fasten together so the circle will be from eleven to thirteen inches in diameter, according to the size hen you wish to set. Place in the box and fill in around with chaff; put some fine material in nest; make it perfectly level, and you will have a nest that will hold from sixteen to twenty-four eggs, and one hen will cover them safely.—The Epitomist.

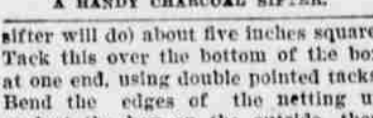
Graining Cows in Summer.

While in many sections grain feeding must be done this summer, the ordinary practice is not to feed grain to cows that are on pasture. This is a knowledge to be a mistake for those who have tried both methods, provided their cows were grade or thoroughbreds. In some sections the belief in grain has been carried to the extent that the cows are barn fed the year through. That this results in a good milk flow can not be denied, but there is some question as to the advisability of depriving cows of grass entirely. On the other hand, there can be no question about the value of graining to a moderate extent in connection with pasturing. To commence with, the supply of grain should be small, say a pint a day, increasing the quantity as the value of the grass decreases. The expense of this plan is certainly small compared with the results, and during this month and August is a good time to test it.—Indianapolis News.

Charcoal For Poultry.

The hen in confinement must have careful feeding to keep her in health. Charcoal is cleansing to the system and promotes digestion and appetite. A simple device for securing charcoal from the ashes of any wood fire is quickly made out of a codfish box.

To make the little sifter shown in the drawing pry the bottom from one of the four and a half by eight-inch boxes in which fish is bought. Cut a piece of netting from a worn-out ash



A HANDY CHARCOAL SIFTER.

sifter will do about five inches square. Tack this over the bottom of the box at one end, using double pointed tacks. Bend the edges of the netting up against the box on the outside, then tack the bottom of the box on again, letting it just cover the netting and project four and a half inches or so beyond the box. This forms a handle, and a piece of cord passed through two holes and tied to form a loop makes it possible to hang up the sifter.

This sifter seems a small and slight affair, but it works much better than a big one into which several quarts of ashes would be dumped at once. Armed with an old pan and a fire shovel, putting in only a few ashes at a time, the contents of the ash pan from our kitchen range will yield over a quart of fine charcoal.—American Agriculturist.

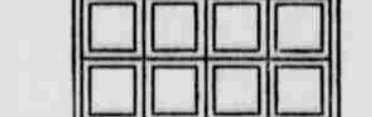
The Value of a Dairy Cow.

When a dairyman goes into the market to purchase a cow he generally finds certain valuations placed on the different ones, governed more or less by the past records, but to a large extent he will be disappointed in his purchases unless he has somewhat intimate knowledge of the nature of dairy cows. A good many cows are worth more than their record. They may have possibilities which are only slightly apparent, but which under proper treatment might be easily developed. A cow's record for producing milk and cream must always be considered in connection with her feeding. Cows that have good records have been known to be such heavy feeders that there was no profit in keeping them. Another animal with probably a similar good record for yield will be a comparatively small feeder. Whatever she eats seems to go into milk or butter fat. A record of milk yield without a record of daily feeding is of little value to any one. The two questions cannot be separated.

Another point that must be considered is the season of the year when the yields of butter, cream and milk have been made. A dairy cow that will make large yields in the summer, and comparatively nothing in the fall and winter, is far less valuable than another who keeps up a pretty steady yield the year round. We must remember that it is winter dairying that pays best, and the cows that have to be wintered without returning much for the food and care are not profitable investments. One pound of rich cream or butter fats in the winter is worth almost two in summer. Cows with good yearly records are known to produce heavily in the spring and summer, but as winter comes on they dry up and produce very little for five or six months. Such a cow is far less valuable than another whose spring and summer records are not phenomenal, but which keeps up a pretty fair average right through the winter. To test the actual value of a dairy cow one must consider carefully these two questions of yield in proportion to the amount of food given, and the winter average of the milk and cream. You cannot tell what any cow is worth until some sort of answers can be obtained to these questions.—B. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

# Extracting Frames.

A beekeeper who produces comb honey has, at the close of the season, more or less sections which are only partly filled; some of these can be fed back to light colonies, if any such are in the apiary. A great many more can be disposed of on the home table and the rest extracted. Last year we greatly over-estimated the fall flow of honey and put on entirely too many sections. The result was we had over 1000 unfinished sections, and probably there are others in the same predicament.



These sections being too wide to fit into the comb basket of an extractor we were obliged to contrive some other way of holding them. The following is what we have used for several years and find it very convenient: Make two frames out of three-eighth-inch pine, eight and five-eighth inches wide and twelve and one-eighth inches long, and the width of your sections, which is generally one and seven-eighth inches. Drive in near the top on each side of the frame two wire finishing nails about one inch. Now take a pair of pliers and bend them downward about one-half inch from the frame, thus forming a good hook. These frames should hold eight sections nice and snug, so that they can be put into the extractor and hooked onto the comb baskets, and the honey whipped out at the rate of sixteen sections at a time. From 1000 sections we obtain about 300 pounds of honey, and the empty combs are the best stock in trade any beekeeper can have. These are to be used as bait combs. By putting eight or ten of them in a super the bees are induced to begin storing honey much sooner than they otherwise would.—F. G. Herman, in The Epitomist.

Value of Fertilizers.

The value of artificial fertilizers depends upon the season during which they are applied. In the case of ground bone (phosphate of lime) the particles are given off very slowly, and the fall is, therefore, the proper time for its application, in order that the action of frosts, air, moisture and heat may more completely render it appropriate as plant food. With super-phosphate, which is ground bone rendered soluble with the aid of sulphuric acid, there will be more or less loss of soluble matter from frequent washing of the soil by rains and melting snows. Yet, on a majority of farms the application of super-phosphate is made in the fall for the reason that it is more convenient to drill it in along with the wheat. The loss of soluble matter, however, depends upon the condition and preparation of the soil. If the ground has been deeply and finely prepared but little danger will ensue from surface washing, as a few rains early in the fall will carry down the phosphate from the surface. But the water that finds its outlet below the soil necessarily dissolves and carries away, beyond the reach of plants, a proportion of the soluble matter, which cannot be avoided if the super-phosphate is applied at the time of sowing wheat in the fall.

There is one advantage, however, which prevents much of the loss, and that is the fact that super-phosphate usually reverts in the soil. To explain, it will be stated that the phosphoric acid, being in a free state, and unable to combine with the lime, which is united with the sulphuric acid, attacks other substances in the soil that serve as bases, and form insoluble phosphates again, potash, soda and lime previously existing in the soil serving for that purpose, but recombinations result in the formation of matter which is in a minutely divided condition, so much so as to quickly enable the reverted phosphoric acid to be easily available as plant food, as reverted phosphates are also soluble in some vegetable acids. Thus, while there is danger of loss by solubility of particles, yet this is partially prevented by new combinations, although there is at least a partial loss.

With the nitrogenous compounds, however, the case is different. The sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, which are forms of commercial nitrogen, are very soluble, and easily taken away by the rain, as they do not revert and form insoluble compounds. For that reason such fertilizers should not be applied at all in the fall, as too large a proportion of the fertilizing matter would be lost, thereby rendering them too expensive compared with the results derived from their use. But such fertilizers, if applied in the spring, after the season is well opened, are at once quickly appropriated by the growing plants, and thereby prevented from being lost. As with nitrogen, so with potash, the compounds of which are very soluble.

Hard subsoils, however, serve to arrest and retain much of the escaping material, but such subsoils are usually cold and late in advancing the crops, if being apparent that they require drainage, and allowing the escape of surplus moisture, also permits of the waste of fertilizing material. Light soils allow of the greatest wasteage, and should be fertilized in the fall very cautiously. In the application of fertilizers it will be found more economical to use finely ground bone at this season and the soluble fertilizers in the spring. If the matter of the use of fertilizers were given the consideration in this respect that it deserves there would be better results. It is not inferred that super-phosphate should not be applied in the fall, but that it is more economical to do so in the spring, in order to avoid the risk of loss from excess of moisture.—Philadelphia Record.

# Farm Topics.

HAY FOR BEDDING.

Old, musty hay should be used for bedding only. During the summer season there is nothing better for horses than to cut a few armfuls of grass in the morning and allow it to wilt during the day. If fed at night it will be found much more palatable than the hay from last year's crop. Many horses are supposed to lose appetite for hay when the difficulty is only due to their rejection of old material.

WHERE NO FENCES ARE.

There is one great advantage in no fences, and that is it does not compel one who has no stock to fence his farm. Those who keep the stock are compelled to keep them inclosed, which is only fair and right. Fences have caused more disputes and lawsuits than anything else, as well as having entailed greater expense on many farmers than was necessary. In some sections at the present time whole neighborhoods can be found in which no fences exist.

THE SMALL HEN YARD.

There are many who keep hens in yards all the year, having no grass runs for them. There is one particular work to perform in the summer that is often neglected, but which is very essential, and that is keeping the yards clean. When a flock has only a small yard there is more filth from droppings than is discernible, as a portion is decayed, others undergoing decomposition, while fresh droppings are added daily. Scraping the yard with a hoe is excellent, as the droppings can thus be utilized in the garden, but the yards should be dug up occasionally, so as to afford a clean surface as well as to turn the filth under.

CURING OF CHEESE.

In the curing of cheese certain requisites are indispensable in order to obtain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requisite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an airtight vessel, and kept at the proper temperature, readily breaks down into a soft, rich ripe cheese, but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in a good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develops flavor. The cheese during the process of curing takes its oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. The development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the process of oxidation. If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing it will be likely to be deficient in flavor.

CARE OF THE SOW.

When the sow is shut up her feed should be reduced, and it will not be long before she is dry. When she is allowed to run and the pigs are shut up she is apt to keep her full milk supply, and the pigs not having access to her, her udder is liable to become caked and injured. If the sow is shut in and an opening left so that the little fellows can have access to her no trouble this way can occur. Having their liberty they will hunt food for themselves, and soon be independent of their dam. This is the time they should have a liberal supply of sweet skim milk, for as their mother's supply falls they will take to the milk, and it won't be long before they will be disgusted trying to get it from their mother's dried-up udder. At the end of a week they won't go near her, nor will they touch her when turned together again.

RELIEVING PUFFING HORSE.

Most farmers are familiar with the horse who puffs and wheezes at its work. The disease is technically known as "roaring," and it is said to be similar to asthma in humans. There is really no cure for it, but the trouble may be greatly alleviated by treatment and especially by proper feeding. If the disease is not so deeply seated that the animal cannot do farm work, then the work given it should be light, and the feed should consist of little hay, and this wet each time. Feed mainly on grains. Take one drachm iodide potassium and mix one-half drachm nux vomica. Give this dose twice a day for two or three weeks during each bad attack and during the period let the work of the horse be that which does not require much speed. The care and treatment indicated will relieve the animal greatly, although it is doubtful if it will ever amount to much for steady work.—Indianapolis News.

FEEDING MEAT TO FOWLS.

Many poultrymen who believe in feeding meat to laying hens during the winter stop the practice during the summer. In some cases this plan is not objectionable, but often the hens do not get the necessary quantity of insects from the range to give them the animal food required. It is easy to ascertain this by offering the hens animal food. If they eat it greedily one may be sure they are not finding the necessary number of insects on the range. If one can obtain fresh meat in small quantities it is not objectionable, although there is danger in over feeding it, while the animal meal sold by dealers in poultry supplies does not readily spoil and produces quite as good results without much danger arising from giving too much at times. That animal food, even during the summer, will increase the number of eggs from a flock and that the size is larger has been the result of all experiments, and if so much is not fed that it sickens the hens or taints the eggs, it is one of the best adjuncts to the food rations for laying hens.

# FREE PROOF FORBIDS DOUBT.

Galena, Pa., August 3, 1903.—"I received your sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and since have taken two boxes, and I can truthfully say they are as good as they are recommended to be. When I began taking them I could not bend my back enough to pick up a stick of wood—sometimes could not walk or move my feet—had two doctors but did not get relief. I saw your ad., and got a trial box and have taken two bottles, and I am able to do a very hard day's work. Doan's Kidney Pills are a God-sent to humanity."—Mrs. ELLA A. MATTHEWS, Galena, Pa., Box 100.

The great fame of Doan's Kidney Pills is won by the wonderful power of the free trial to demonstrate surprising merit.

Adding back are eased. Hip back and neck aches. Swelling of the limbs, drooping signs, and rheumatic pains. They correct urine with quickness, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting, and kidney stones. Remove catarrh and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, nervousness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.



For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Bible Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If address space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

FIGURE OF BUDDHA FOUND.

Japanese Sacred Cut Washed Ashore on New Jersey Coast.

The sea cast up a strange creature at the feet of Government Life Guard J. Moore Ludlum as he was patrolling the beach near the foot of Thirtieth street, Ocean City, N. J., recently. The object was a carved piece of cherry wood, 4x2 and 1 1/2 inches thick. The figure represented is one of the many forms of Buddha. The figure rests upon the petals of a lotus flower, upon a pedestal that is a reproduction of the palace of Neptune. The entire figure is most delicately carved, and the many jewels with which the figure is decorated are brought out with great precision, although it has been battered by the waves and badly eaten in some places by marine worms. A. M. Kashina, a Japanese, declares it to be one of the cuts used in the Japanese temples, where the prints are struck off and distributed to the pilgrims who come there to worship. They are considered sacred and are never sold. This one has doubtless been stolen by curio agents and shipped on board a vessel which was wrecked. It bears the marks of having lain in the water for years.

BIGGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

He is Over Eight Feet Tall and Does Not Enjoy It.

Edward Beaupre, the biggest man in the world, was one of the sights on Broadway in New York, the other day. Beaupre does not enjoy his unique distinction. Being independently wealthy and intelligent and refined as well he is not a show-off. He stands 8 feet 3 inches in height and weighs 368 pounds. He wears a No. 8 hat and a 22 shoe. Beaupre weighed nine pounds when he was born. He was just like other babies until at the age of 3, he began to grow with remarkable speed. His parents are of normal size. He was 6 feet 4 when 9 years old. Now it takes 13 yards of cloth to make him a suit of clothes. He has two brothers and four sisters, none of whom is remarkable for size except one of the boys, aged 9, who is 5 feet 8 inches and growing at a rate at which he will soon catch up to his big brother.

Canadians Are Martial.

Figures have just been published which the Canadian press claims as an indication of the military spirit which animates young Canada. The state of New York has a population of nearly 2,000,000 more than the entire Dominion of Canada, yet the national guard has an enrollment of only 14,688 men. Canada, on the other hand, has 35,000 men in its active militia, and thousands of others who have gone through militia trainings and are now on the relief list.

Ohio having paid the last of her debts July 1 there are now six States without outstanding obligations. They are Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia and Ohio. The debts of Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming are only nominal.

A flock of ostriches at Phoenix, Ariz., now numbers more than 1,000 birds.

World's Only Woman Admiral.

There is only one woman admiral in the world—the queen of Greece. Because of her passionate love for the sea, the late czar of Russia made her an admiral of his fleet, instead of colonel of one of his regiments—the usual compliment paid to European queens and princesses.

In Italian cotton mills men receive 42 cents a day, women 39 cents and children 16 cents. Of the cotton used last year 93,000 tons came from the United States, 14,999 from India and 7,000 from Egypt.

FTS permanently cured. No fitful nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 24 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some fellows can no more keep out of debt than other fellows can help falling in love.

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

Death overtakes us all, and then comes the undertaker.

James' Pile's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS BOWEN, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1903.

All men may be born equal, but only a few get to the top.

Bilious? Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

The University of Notre Dame. NOTRE DAME, INDIANA. FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Music and Fine Arts.

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made.

Bilious? Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.

FREE! TO WOMEN. A Large Trial Package of PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC. A NEW SPECIALTY FOR WOMEN.

The University of Notre Dame. NOTRE DAME, INDIANA. FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Music and Fine Arts.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Cascarets GANDY CATHARTIC. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, constipation, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pain after eating, liver trouble, yellow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking Cascarets today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels moving. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C.C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Faringer Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.