

What Advertising Is.

Advertising draws from its exhaustless resources rich and remunerative revenues. It is the "open sesame" to trade, like that word of command which served as a talisman to unlock the doors of the cave stored with uncounted treasures.

SAYS LEPROSY IS CURABLE.

Dr. Dyer Claims to Have Made Twelve Lepers Well. In a lecture Dr. Isadore Dyer, physician of the Lepers' Home in Louisiana, and probably the most distinguished expert on this disease in this country, after saying that there were 2,000,000 lepers in existence, or one to every 500 living persons, announced that in the last two years the problem of curing this dread disease had been solved.

In 10 years, Dr. Dyer said that he and his assistants had succeeded in removing every trace of the disease in 12 lepers. In the past two years, since the latter part of 1902, every case at the Louisiana Leper Home, except those in the last stages of the disease, had been improved materially, and in three cases the lepers are almost well, and it will be possible to discharge them within a comparatively short time.

Before the recent Berlin conference on leprosy, which Dr. Dyer attended, there had been, he said, a few cases of the disease cured. That there were not more cures was due to the fact that the disease was not treated.

Treatment means a perseverance for years, not for weeks or months. Dr. Dyer expressed confidence that if the treatment of leprosy was begun early enough and maintained long enough, that disease could be cured as easily as any other. In another decade, he said, it will be universally recognized that leprosy is as curable as typhoid or yellow fever.

Curve Joint Removed. The engineers of the last few years, in relaying tracks, instead of starting a true circle curve, with the sudden lift of the outer rail that causes the jolt, and hunch that travelers know, have laid a slight parabolic curve from a point a hundred yards back of the straight track, and have elevated the outer rail imperceptibly along that curve to the maximum. The result of the device—in practice quite new—has been the annihilation of curves as regards a passenger's sense.

Overlooked on the Pike. Mr. Easy—"Why should people visiting The Exposition at night use more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?" Miss Fossil—"Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an eye."

A poor girl's idea of a necessary wretch is a young man who marries a rich widow.

German Canned Meat. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says: "The German attempt to produce canned meat equal in quality to the American and Australian product has achieved no definite success. German canned meat cannot be for Germany what the 'corned beef' was—a good and cheap food material for the people. It was a great mistake in our economic policy to prevent the importation of the American and Australian canned meats. Sanitary objections do not exist, and our agriculturists derive no advantage from the prohibition; but, on the other hand, the laborer is deprived of a cheap and nutritious food product."

Irish Emigration. A parliamentary return just issued shows that since 1851 and to 1903 nearly four millions of Irish that have emigrated, the exact total being 3,561,612, equivalent to 74 per cent of the average population of Ireland. During the year 1903, 40,559 Irishmen emigrated, of which number the United States received 23,561.

The Paris Academy of Medicine, in view of the excellent results obtained in divers countries by the mechanical protection of houses against mosquitoes, has resolved that the military authorities should adopt similar precautions, more especially in the French colony of Madagascar, where mosquitoes which spread malaria abound.

The total value of all merchandise imported into Canada for consumption during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was \$232,790,516, of which \$138,799,983 was dutiable and \$93,990,453 was non-dutiable, the dutiable goods paying \$37,110,354, based on a 27.1 per cent duty.

Considerable support is being given by the Swiss press to a suggestion by Mme. Hilffler-Schmid, a physician of Zurich, who asks that the State pass a law compelling all unmarried girls of the rich business class to devote one year to unpaid hospital or ambulance work.

TIRED, SUFFERING WOMEN.

Women run down and endure daily tortures through neglecting the kidneys. Kidney backache makes housework a burden, rest is impossible; sleep is restless; appetite gives out and you are tired all the time. Can't be well until the kidneys are well. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have restored thousands of suffering women to health and vigor.

Mr. William Wallace, of 18 Capitol street, Concord, N. H., says: "I was in the early stages of Bright's Disease, and were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living to-day. Pain in the back was so intense that at night I had to get out of bed until the paroxysm of pain passed away. I was languid and tired and hadn't the strength to lift a kettle of water. I could not work, but a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me, and two boxes absolutely cured me."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Wallace will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.



Ornamenting Grounds.

Don't feel that the farm life must be all grind and that every foot of soil must produce a money crop or something that may be used on the home table. Use some of the liberal space you are fortunate in possessing to beautify the rest. Cover the bare veranda with vines, in the shade of which you and yours may rest a while. One dollar will buy enough vines of such hardy kinds as Begonia, Honeysuckles and American Ivy to shade the house from one end to the other in a few years. Then give up some of the door yard to a few hardy shrubs, or better still, set a mass of them in the corner next the roadside. A few ornamental trees, choosing those best suited to your climate, will add wonderfully to the appearance of the farm in a few years, and you will not miss the few dollars they cost. Do these things and do them this spring, so as to have the benefit of them the sooner.

Good Management.

Great care should be taken in selecting the right kind of a brood sow, and in breeding to the right kind of a male, as a great deal depends upon starting right in anything we undertake. About 15 days previous to farrowing, the sow should be fed a ration of mill feed and oats, and should have plenty of salt ashes and slack coal, where she could help herself at any time. Three or four days before farrowing she should be put in a farrowing pen with just enough good bright wheat straw for her bed. When the little porkers arrive great care should be taken with them until all are perfectly dry, as at this time many farmers lose a great many of their pigs. The sow should then be left alone for 24 hours, except to give her a drink of good pure water, about 12 hours afterward. She should then be fed a mixed diet of mill feed and ground oats. She should be fed lightly at first increasing each day, until about three weeks, when she should have full feed. At three or four weeks old the pigs should be fed some sweet milk, with corn meal or shorts. At first they eat a small amount, but soon learn to like it and will run to their trough and scramble to see which can get the most.

Their trough should be where the mother cannot eat with them. They should be given just what they will clean up two or three times daily. The sow should have some corn to keep up animal heat. Also the run of a good clover pasture. The pigs will begin to crack corn at the age of three or four weeks. The feeding place should be at least 100 yards from the bed in order that they get plenty of exercise as this is very essential to the health of the hog.

Some farmers wear their pigs at from six to 10 weeks old. But we prefer to let the mother wear them which she does in good time. We use a good grade sow and a thoroughbred male. My husband has taken your valuable paper for eight years and we have been benefited by it much.—Mrs. E. A. N. in Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Apple trees will not flourish near a black walnut.

Now, let's not get into a fright lest our neighbor gets ahead of us in the spring work; he may be in too big a hurry and yet will get left.

Grinding grain and mixing it with cut hay is of benefit, since the animals spend more time in chewing the food and reducing it to a more favorable form for digestion.

A hedge fence of osage orange that is open at the bottom can sometimes be made "hog tight" by cutting a few of the lower branches half through and bending them down into the gaps.

Three things to keep well oiled—the wheelbarrow, the clock wheels and the grindstone. Three things to keep always ready for instant use—the ax, the gun and the lantern.—Dash.

Let us make up our minds that come what may, we will remember how much better off we are than many other folks. This is a first rate salve for all bruises that ever will come to us.

There have been several thousands of patents issued on churns, and "the best" churn is yet open for invention, though there are good churns made. The work of producing good butter does not depend wholly on the churn. The proper temperature for churning, the ripening of the cream, and the mode of handling the churn when the work is being performed, are matters which affect the quality of the butter.

South American Catacombs.

The cemeteries prevalent throughout South and Central America consist of a wall eight to ten feet thick, honeycombed with niches for the reception of coffins, and surrounding a plot of land which is never used for burial purposes and is usually in a neglected condition. The cemetery is run by the municipal authorities and the niches are rented. The payment required upon the sealing of one of these holes in the wall insures an undisturbed resting place from that time, according to the particular custom of the locality, then an annual rental must be paid for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time the tenant gets a title in perpetuity. But how few ever find a last resting place in one of these niches is shown by the fact that, despite the tremendous increase in population since it was built two or three centuries ago, the cemetery at Havana has never been enlarged, and there are always plenty of vacancies. Upon default of payment of the rental, the bones are raked out of the niche and it is ready for the next occupant. The bones are placed in one corner of the cemetery, and there, at least, they lie undisturbed through the passing years as the pile constantly grows larger.

upon the extent to which the trees have been injured.

If only the fruit buds have been killed and the wood of the tree is uninjured, trees of compact form, if they have been annually pruned, should have their main limbs shortened, so as to leave only a few inches of the new wood. If, however, the limbs are getting long and straggling they may be cut back into two and even three-year-old wood. Before severe cutting is done the grower should be certain that there are not enough buds left to produce fruit. The peach sets such an abundant quantity of fruit buds that if a small percentage of them has escaped injury there may be still enough to produce a paying crop of fruit.

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CANNIBAL FISH.

Remarkable Instance Brought to Light.

Having fished from Gloucester, Provincetown, Cape Cod and other seaport towns for seven years, I take great interest in the finny tribe. I was fishing on the high seas from 1864 until 1871 for cod, halibut and mackerel, from Cape Cod to Newfoundland, generally from May 1 to Nov. 1; then returning to Maine and hunting and trapping falls and winters.

But what I am about to say relates to inland fish. I purchased a pond here in the town of Hollis, 20 years ago, for the purpose of propagating the brook trout. This pond, called Wales Pond, named after a half breed Indian who lived on the shores of said pond, was always noted for its large trout, pickerel and suckers. After looking the matter over carefully, I made up my mind that to raise trout I must clear the pond of all large fish.

I made a steel spear for the occasion, also boat, torches, etc. While growing the trout fry in artificial ponds to a size suitable to turn loose in the large pond of seven acres, I killed with my spear 8000 large and small fish, consisting of trout, pickerel, suckers and eels. I killed pickerel weighing four and a half pounds down to four inches long, also trout of four pounds' weight.

Now comes the cannibal part of the chapter. I had a young man by the name of Spencer paddling my boat one dark night, I spied a very large fish in deep water. The water being very clear, I could see the bottom all over the pond. Spencer paddled me well up over the large fish, and I let him have the spear. I worked him up and into the boat. Here is the exact measure of the fish and the fisher he had inside of him. No. 1 pickerel, that I speared, measured 22 inches, No. 2 pickerel, inside of No. 1, measured 12 inches, and No. 3 pickerel, inside of No. 2, measured 8 inches. I will bring three good witnesses that will vouch for these measurements.

Trout are great cannibals, also. A trout will swallow another one half his own length, as I have witnessed many times. I have raised pickerel and other large fish, 4000 pounds of fine brook trout, more than any other private parties have raised in this state, I should say.

Don't call my telegraphed pickerel a "fish story," as it is all straight goods.—Correspondence in Maine Woods.

Lives Lost at Work.

Some interesting statistics are given concerning the number of lives of workmen lost in England in a year. The industries in Great Britain cause on an average the loss of 6,000 workmen yearly, and injure 92,000 more. This list includes only those who are actually killed or injured in accidents and makes no account of the thousands who die as the result of diseases contracted in following their several trades.

Naturally, the sea claims the largest death roll. In 1899, the last year of which statistics are available, 3,599 sailors and fishermen were drowned or killed by accident. Considering that 670 vessels were lost during the year on British coasts, the number is not above expectation.

Any one who remembers the extent to which British mines will not be surprised to learn that the mining industry claims most victims, 1,089 were killed outright, 506 of whom died by falls of earth, and 362 by various accidents underground, 644 were injured but not fatally.

The next largest cause of death were the factories for 871 hands were killed outright; 162 such deaths occurred in machine shops, while the building of ships cost 108 lives. Factories caused 69,889 lives out of 92,215. Fourth on the list comes the loss of the life of railroad employes, of whom 584 were killed during 1899 and 16,582 injured. Only nineteen of these deaths and 196 injuries were caused by accidents to trains. The majority of fatalities were due to working on the permanent way.

Taking War Motion Pictures.

In very recent years the motion-picture camera has made their appearance. Considering the difficulties attending ordinary photography in war one can imagine at what expense of money and labor—to say nothing of courage—moving scenes on the firing line are secured. C. Fred Ackerman, with whom I tented in China, is undoubtedly the most successful of the war motion-picture operators. His first experience was in the Philippines, where he secured in the face of tremendous difficulties, some remarkable results. One picture, in particular, was a wonderful bit of realism. Ackerman had his camera right on the firing line, and two American soldiers were hit, and fell directly in front of the lens, and only a short distance away. In the natural excitement of operating his camera under such circumstances, Ackerman did not know that he had photographed two men in the act of being struck down until many months afterward, when he saw the picture exhibited in a New York theatre.—Everybody's Magazine.

A Clergyman's Prayer.

An old clergyman in Maine in a dry season exchanged with a brother from the seacoast. The congregation was made up of men, half farmers and half fishermen, and the soil was sandy and poor, while his in the interior was fertile and rich. He opened his prayer as follows: "O Lord, I have been asked to pray for rain, and I do so, but thou knowest, O Lord, what this soil needs is dressing."

Ireland has now a bank holiday all to itself—namely, St. Patrick's day.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-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.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX-Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peru-na Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peru-na for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peru-na cures catarrh. Peru-na does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods or narcotics.

Peru-na has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peru-na cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peru-na cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peru-na cures it, as well in this location as in any other. Peru-na is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peru-na is a catarrh remedy. Peru-na cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.



BEST FOR THE BOWELS. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, hemorrhoids, indigestion, flatulence, back pain, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pain after eating, liver trouble, yellow skin and discolored eyes. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases combined. 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 right. As the old adage says, start with Cascarets today and your ailments guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine label stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago or New York.

A Novel Match. The marriage of Miss Belva Lockwood Davis of Wahoo, Neb., and Melvin A. Hathaway of Arkansas City, Kan., recently, ended a novel and romantic courtship. The bride had never seen the bridegroom until he came to claim her hand. She first heard of him as a faithful comrade of her brother, who died in the Philippines. Their courtship and engagement was entirely through correspondence.

Wash leather gloves heavily braided for dress or practical use.



Straighten Up. The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under.

Backache or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use

St. Jacobs Oil. Price 25c. and 50c.



The Genuine TOWER'S POMMEL SLICKER. HAS BEEN ADVERTISED AND SOLD FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. LIKE ALL TOWER'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING. It is made of the best materials, in black or yellow, fully guaranteed, and sold by reliable dealers everywhere. STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH. TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited, 27 TORONTO ST., TORONTO, CAN. TOWER CO., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

\$500 Given Away. Write us or ask at your dealer for particulars and free sample card of

FOR WOMEN Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of



Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chaffings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.