

To Bottle an Egg.
 "If you were to see an egg enclosed in a bottle with a neck so narrow that it would scarcely admit of the passage of an object just one-half the size of the egg, it would give you just cause for wonder and amazement, wouldn't it?" Mr. R. W. Brandon said to me.
 "And yet it is an exceedingly simple and easy trick to perform. In order to accomplish it with entire success an egg of any size may be taken and placed in a quantity of vinegar, enough to cover the egg completely, and in the vinegar it should be allowed to stand for three or four days. During this time the vinegar will gradually absorb all the lime in the shell, thus rendering it as soft and pliable as a piece of cloth, but without altering its appearance in the least. The egg may then be taken and forced through the neck of a bottle, one not too small however, but due care should be observed in this, for any puncturing or scratching with the fingers will be apt to perforate the shell. The best way to get it through is to roll it out slightly between the palms of the hands. The bottle should also be held so that the egg will slide easily down the sides and not drop. Once the egg is inside, fill the bottle half full of lime water and let it stand thus several days.
 The shell will absorb the lime, and in this way resume its former hard and brittle condition, after which the water may be poured off, and in the perfect egg in a narrow-necked bottle one has decidedly curious object."
 St. Louis Globe Democrat.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first dose. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2.00 a bottle and treated free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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 It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Itching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, and be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

British India now employs over 1,000,000 people in its cotton industries.

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

Of American animals the moose, elk and caribou are natural trotters.

Pho's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Hara, 522 Third Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

Ten-sevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

London possesses a curiosity in the Southwark eel market, which is said to have been held regularly for over 300 years.

Immense Circular Saw.
 The largest circular saw in the world has just been made in Philadelphia. It is seven-feet four inches in diameter, and will be used to cut pine stumps into shingle bolts.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
 by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or ringing in the ears, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. **Take Hall's Family Pills** for constipation.

No Milk While in Mourning.
 When an Arabian woman is in mourning for a near relative she refuses to drink milk for a period of eight days, on the principle that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with her mental gloom.

Rev. George Folsom, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., has been in the Presbyterian ministry 52 years, having graduated in 1852 from the Theological seminary in Auburn, N. Y.

B.B.B. A Household Remedy
Cures SCORFULA, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of skin disease, and all eruptions, besides being efficacious in loosening the system and restoring the bowels to normal action. It is a safe and reliable remedy in all cases, and is sold by all druggists.
 Price, 25c per Bottle, 50c per Bottle for 60. **SENT FREE** BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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 All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c a box; if you desire not send to us for it. We make a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine. Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. **PAXTINE CO., 7 Popo Bldg., Boston, Mass.**

TORPEDOES IN WARFARE
THEIR SUCCESS IN CHILI, BRAZIL, CHINA AND JAPAN.
 Low Cost of the Destroyer Devices by Which Battleships Hope to Escape Destruction by the Swift Machine.
 The Whitehead automobile torpedo may be regarded as the parent of almost all the automobile torpedoes which are now in use in the navies of the world, writes Sir William Laird Clouise in the London Telegraph.
 Our own service torpedoes, which are made at Woolwich, at Portland, and at Leeds; the French service torpedoes, many of which are made at Toulon; the Russian service torpedoes, which are made in Russia; the German service torpedoes, which are made in Germany—all owe their existence to the original invention of Mr. Whitehead, an invention now more than a generation old; and although each national type differs somewhat from every other, each still bears a strong cousinly resemblance to the service torpedo which the firm of Whitehead makes today at Flume, on the Adriatic, for such powers as have no torpedo manufacturing plant of their own. Among these powers is Japan.
 It is true that the original Whitehead was a weapon that traveled on the surface of the water only, while the modern automobile torpedo is essentially a submarine engine. Many years, nevertheless, have now elapsed since the marvellous weapon, by steady evolution, became extraordinarily perfect and formidable, although it is but right to add that its improvement has been continuing from first to last, and is not yet at a standstill. Strange to say, however the significance of the automobile torpedo as a factor in naval warfare is only now beginning to receive adequate recognition. The weapon has always had its enthusiastic champions of course, although until quite recently they have been the few, while its detractors have been in the majority. According to some, the torpedo was little better than a bogey; according to others, it was suitable for use only against vessels at anchor, or vessels, with incompetent, if not criminally careless, crews on board; according to yet others, it could never be employed with advantage against ships of the civilized and well-disciplined races, especially if such ships chanced to be under way.
 It was admitted that the automobile torpedo had won success during the civil war in Chili, during the revolutionary fighting in Brazil, and during the conflict between Japan and China; "but," said the wisecracks, "wait until one of the leading naval powers is concerned, and then you will see that although the torpedo may be all very well against South Americans or Yellow Men, it won't work against civilized Europeans."
 In spite of this sort of discouragement, which reached them from within the various services as well as from without, torpedo officers have never ceased to study and develop their favorite weapon. They increased its speed from 10 to 12 to upwards of 30 miles an hour; they increased its range from 300 or 400 to a couple of thousand yards or more; they increased its explosive-carrying capacity from 30 to nearly 200 pounds; and they increased the accuracy of its submarine flight, both lateral and vertical, until, even in a cross-running tide-way, its precision could be depended upon. By means of a device which is now being perfected in America the speed of the weapon can be increased to some 40 miles an hour up to 2000 yards. The process employed is a more superheating of the compressed air as it is fed from the "flash," or reservoir, to the driving machinery; and it involves little additional expense. We know now what the Japanese, acting not against careless and ignorant Celestials, but against the finest officers and best ships of a leading European navy, has been able to do with this perfected engine of destruction. No one will ever again deny the power of the torpedo.
 And this terrible torpedo, in its most highly developed form, costs only about £400. A big battleship costs anything from a million to a million and a half sterling; yet, as events have shown, it may easily fall victim to its small and absurdly cheap foe. Of course, I do not mean that the mere outlay of, say £400 is likely to be the sole expenditure involved in the crippling of a 13,000-ton Cresswell. The torpedo, if used at sea, must be discharged from a vessel of some sort, by men who must inevitably run some risk. But the craft which are usually employed on torpedo work are small, costing, it may be, no more than from £15,000 to £20,000 apiece, and having but small crews. Thus, there may be on one side but £25,000 worth of material and 15 and 20 lives, and on the other a ship worth £1,200,000, and with 750 people on board; and, as we have seen, the cheap little boat may spoil the career of the splendid machine.
 Even if the big ship do her worst in such a case, she can do nothing adequate. Let her sink half a dozen of her twopenny-halfpenny opponents and she will have run awful risks—risks which are quite out of proportion to the objects to be gained.
 Is there, then, it will be asked, no way of safety for the big ship? Undoubtedly there is. The nose of the modern torpedo is furnished with a "cutter" which will shear a way through any ordinary steel net that may be hung round a ship for her protection; but there are nets—and our navy possesses them—which are cutter-proof, and, moreover, these nets, although at much inconvenience, can be

kept hanging round the threatened vessel, even while she is moving at low speed through the water. Such devices, combined with the keeping of a good lookout by means of fast scouts, the cultivation of coolness and accuracy at gun practice by night as well as by day, a proper knowledge of the uses and limitations of the searchlights with which every modern vessel is provided, and the maintenance of perfect discipline in all circumstances, should deprive the torpedo and the torpedo boat of some of their terrors. Nevertheless, the menace must always be a very serious one indeed.
 It may be worth while to add that the Japanese are understood to be in possession of a few automobile torpedoes of altogether exceptional size—having a diameter that is of as much as 24 inches, or six inches more than the biggest service torpedo of other nations. Whether any of these were with the fleet off Port Arthur is, however, doubtful.
 It will also be well to add that at the opening of hostilities Russia may have had about 20 destroyers and 12 or 15 serviceable seagoing torpedo boats at or near the scene of action. At the same period Japan had at her disposal not fewer than 20 destroyers and 60 torpedo boats of various classes, all fit for work. Some of these can scarcely fail to play an important part later in the campaign.

BRAIN REST.
Medical Disquisition on the Curative Properties of Prolonged Sleeps.
 As long ago as 1852 Dr. J. Leonard Corning of New York brought forward this plan of managing functional nervous disorders in a monograph entitled "Brain Rest, a Disquisition on the Curative Properties of Prolonged Sleep," and in a subsequent edition, published in 1885, the whole matter of practical management was elaborated to the last detail, says the Medical Record. Dr. Corning observes that "as applied to the brain, rest implies something totally different from that which is described by the term when used in connection with the muscle, joint or spinal cord. This radical difference is chiefly owing to the fact that the brain being an organ, of the intellectual processes, rest in so far as it concerns that organ, means nothing less than a cessation of mentalization, with all thereby implied. It is impossible by a mere flat of the will to cause cessation of thought; the very idea embodies a contradiction, for the will as physiologically understood is itself a product of very complicated intellectual, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a thing sui generis—a something without the pale of other psychical processes." Only during sleep is the ideal repose of the cerebral faculties realized. But while a physiological amount of sleep is sufficient to achieve this in health, the period of unconscious repose must be greatly augmented when by over-taxation or inordinate mental strain the nerve cell has become devitalized, and is no longer able to board up a sufficient store of energy during the usual period of unconsciousness. It is in such cases that prolonged sleep, a sleep continued for 10, 15, or even 20 hours at a time, achieves the most striking results.

"As a rule," observes Dr. Corning, "I am in the habit of secluding the subject in a darkened room, eventually for from 10 to 15 hours at a time, according to the amount of sleep it is desired should be had during the 24 hours. I do not, however, attempt great things in the way of sleep at first; but, on the contrary, the duration of the period of unconsciousness is progressively increased by the utilization of habit, hydrotherapy, appropriate food, and, in urgent cases, moderate medication." In extreme cases the period of sleep is prolonged to as much as 20 hours at a time, the patient being awakened and given small quantities of nourishment and then allowed to sleep again. He warns, moreover, against the evils accruing from attempts to keep in bed nervous, irritable persons while in a conscious condition. Such individuals should be told to lie down only on the appearance of drowsiness, which in intractable cases, may be brought on by the moderate use of sedatives, during the latter part of the day, and exceptionally by the exhibition of hypnotics before retiring. Recumbency, then, is purely incidental, the prolonged unconsciousness is all. In this strenuously insisting on the radical difference between cerebral and ordinary corporeal rest, Dr. Corning has rendered a substantial and practical service.

Living for Ideals.
 That was a wise old clergyman who urged his brethren not to admit young men to the ministry unless they were evidently more broad minded and enthusiastic in their faith than their elders. "We must allow," he said, "for the inevitable shrinkage." The same allowance is necessary in every life for the sure closing in of the real upon the ideals of youth, and the unavoidable narrowing of hopes and aim that must come with middle age. The more idealism we start with, the more certain to receive, the more joyous life will turn out to be as we go on living. The dreariness of the middle-aged view of life springs largely from the fact that its ideals are so shrunken as to be no longer a source of vitality, of renewal. As long as we believe in life, and in love, and in friendship, and in heroism, and in other ideal possibilities, life is worth living, and we are strong to take our part in it. Living for ideals is happy and courageous living. Living without them is "the dull gray life and apathetic end."—Harper's Bazar.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS
Planting Berry Bushes.
 Do not plant berry bushes along a fence. They are hard to keep clean at the best, and the difficulty is increased when they can be got at from one side only.
Plymouth Rocks.
 There seem to be but few other varieties in the product of American skill in breeding that can be put on the markets in this country with so much pride as the Plymouth Rocks. There are only two or three others that are received from our shores by foreign fanciers with such favor. The strongest proof of the superiority of this breed is that it has successfully stood the boom of a score of new varieties and has met and vanquished inferior ones and still lives. Other breeds have their booms, but the Plymouth Rock keeps on its steady course, winning greater and greater popularity with each succeeding year. This favor has been won by merit, and by merit it retains what it has won. It is the farmer's favorite for meat, size, laying qualities, vigor and quickness of growth. There are few breeds that will not suffer by comparison. The difficult union of qualities places Plymouth Rocks among the favorites. For market they are one of the best breeds, being large, plump-bodied and full breasted, with clean yellow legs, while the meat is sweet and juicy.
The Late Crops.
 Beets, carrots and parsnips will do better if put in as early as possible. True, the custom all along has been to wait until the weather became very warm, but they prefer the cooler part of the season, and the earlier they are put in the better. Give them a whole season in which to grow if you want good crops of them. Cabbage plants should be looked after for the winter kinds. The Drumhead and Flat Dutch varieties, and the improvements in those lines have no superior for late setting out, and they continue to be the old standards. The cabbage is a gross feeder, and one cannot make the ground too rich for them. They thrive with frequent hoeings and workings, and should have plenty of cultivation. Corn is planted usually before now, south of Baltimore, but it is not safe to put it in until danger of frost is over in this section. It is a semi-plant, and once touched by the frost it will not pay for the labor that is put on it. Too much care cannot be given the selection of seed corn, however. Corn is also a gross feeder, and cannot be placed on any soil that will be too rich for it.
Maiden's Blush Apple.
 This apple has long been popular at the east. During recent years it has become a great favorite at the west where it has proved hardy and remarkably productive of large and handsome apples evenly shaded with a red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground. While it is a valuable apple, it is a good keeper, and if put in cold storage can be kept into early winter. The flesh is peculiar, tender and desirable for cooking or for dessert, and its peculiar beauty makes it a favorite in the market. At the recent western New York horticultural meeting Maiden's Blush was spoken of as an apple that was coming into favor in western New York with the large orchardists. The fruit is in great demand in the market. Its beauty and season of ripening and its good keeping qualities make it particularly desirable as a market fruit. At the season when the Maiden's Blush ripens, apples fit for eating or cooking are scarce. It has been noticed for many years that Maiden's Blush has been gaining in popularity. The tree is a good grower, and it is healthy and hardy in western New York.
Tree Planting.
 You would think that any one would know how to plant a tree, but there are many people who do not know how the work should be done. In planting an orchard the entire field should be put in fine tith the same as though it was intended for planting corn, or sowing wheat. It will not do to fill in about the roots of trees with sods, or any kind of manure. The holes for the trees should be made large enough to allow the roots to enter without cramping them, and deep enough to permit the tree to stand a little deeper in the soil than it stood originally in the nursery. After placing the tree in the hole in the proper position throw over the roots finely prepared soil. When the hole is half filled press the dirt firmly about the roots and see that no cavities are left under the roots. Then fill in more fine earth, and when the roots are nearly covered press down the earth as firmly as possible. Then spread over the surface fine earth and leave it loose as a mulch. But often trees are planted in grass plots where no cultivation is given. In such places a much wider expanse of sod should be removed than the tree will occupy, and a larger hole should be made. The sods removed should be placed in a pile at one side, and the fine earth from the hole at another. Then place in your tree and cover the roots with the fine earth and pack it firmly with your feet. It may be necessary to draw some earth from your garden in a wheelbarrow in order to get enough fine earth to cover the roots of the tree properly. When the roots are well covered, and the soil is firmly pressed in about them, throw the loose sod bottom side upward over the roots of the transplanted tree and

leave them there as a mulch. Such sods make an excellent mulch. Every week or two they can be stirred with the hoe which will keep them from taking root and robbing the trees of moisture. Later apply a mulch of strong manure.
Small Fields Preferable.
 Though they may require a great deal more fencing, small fields are decidedly preferable to large ones; yet the reason may not be apparent at first thought, to every one. A change is often very beneficial both to man and beast, and this change may be had for our stock if we will only run a few cross fences. In large pastures it is necessary to allow our stock to remain in one field too long, so that after so long confinement in one field the grass becomes scented and is not relished so well. Then, too, portions of a large pasture will be allowed to grow up and fall on the ground, when it loses its strength and is not so sweet and tender. In order to have the best pastures they should not be allowed to grow too tall before they are grazed off, thus affording more and better pasture. Frequent changing is very beneficial to the health of live stock; especially is this true of hogs and sheep. Many contagious diseases may be prevented, or arrested when begun, by turning into new quarters, where the atmosphere is purer. Changing from one field to another will often give a change in the variety of grasses, which often works much good. The greater the variety of grasses, the better the pasture. I am an advocate of mixed pastures for all kinds of live stock, and have a great many lots around the barn for changing stock and giving those which have been stabled a great deal, a chance to sun and to breathe fresh air. These few conveniences will work a great deal of good in a life time, and the more we do in this line the more we will want to do.—Thurlow W. Jones in the Epitomist.

The Care of Milk.
 Are the patrons of butter and cheese factories prepared to cool their milk during the coming summer? Don't expect that running it over some aerator, where the only cooling it gets is from the air, will do very much. In cool weather it will. In warm weather such treatment will do more harm than good. Exposing warm milk to large tin surfaces is a fruitful medium for contamination with germ life. In other words, I am sure that air contact alone is of no value, and may be positively harmful. Where a sudden lowering of the temperature takes place when exposed to the air results may be eminently satisfactory, even though germs may be present, the low temperature retarding their development. If the aerator is kept scrupulously clean—and, by the way, it is one of the utensils that gets the least care—and the operation is performed in a pure, clean atmosphere, I have no protest to make; but as ordinarily done, in close proximity to a stable, near the corner of a barn where there is an air current carrying germ laden dust, there is danger of contamination and a protest is necessary.
 There is one safe, sure way to care for night's milk when hauling is done one a day. Use forty quart cans, standing them in ice water immediately after the milk is drawn, occasionally stirring until the milk is cooled to 60 degrees. I will guarantee, if sufficient care is exercised in milking and in the strainers, and if pails are clean, that this milk will make good butter or cheese.
 This old notion that milk had an animal odor or cowy flavor has been buried since farmers have come to practise cleanliness in milking and so keep the cow manure out of the milk pail.—H. E. Cook in the New York Tribune.

Large Troughs Best.
 After having tried several kinds of feed racks and troughs, I have discarded all others for the "Wagon box kind." I use this kind for a center feed trough in the barn and out door feeding; measuring three and a half feet across the top; two feet ten inches across the bottom and two feet deep; any length, from ten to thirty feet. They may be made permanent, using posts, or movable, set on blocks. Either way, set the bottom six or eight inches from the ground, to prevent rotting the bottom boards. Make the trough tight, especially the bottom, so that grain may be fed in it without wasting. This makes an ideal fodder, straw and hay trough for feeding large herds of cattle, horses and mules, for the feed capacity is great; so is the stock capacity, for they can eat from both sides and each end. As they can only eat half way, there is chance for very little fighting over the trough; an economical feed arrangement, too, for there is almost no waste. Another advantage over the rack is that they feed below their head level—the natural way—and there is not the risk of chaff causing eye trouble. If I am feeding stockers corn, I clean out the trough with a fork, scoop or my hands, and feed corn usually in the morning, if feeding it only once a day, for then the stalks are better cleaned. With this arrangement there is very little need of shredding or cutting up the feed, for they will eat all that is best for them to eat. If judgment is exercised in feeding, I can see no use in making an animal fill up his stomach with the indigestible pith and hard hulls of corn stalks; the proper use for such is bedding. For a wall trough, I make them the same depth, and two feet broad at the top and twenty inches at the bottom.—The Epitomist.

Out of 250 automobiles in the annual exhibition in New York city 50 are electrical and 175 gasoline.

JAPANESE BAMBOO.
 Rapid Growth Said to be its Most Wonderful Characteristic.
 The word bamboo suggest to most Americans a faithful fishing rod or a dainty fan, says the National Geographic Magazine. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependent upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils and innumerable other articles out of it.
 There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boat. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable, and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled or preserved.
 The rapidity of growth of the bamboo is perhaps its most wonderful characteristic. There are actual records of a bamboo growing three feet in a single day, or at the rate of one and one-half inches an hour.
 Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California. Some of these varieties could be grown commercially in the United States.
Indian Got a Receipt.
 Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota tells a funny story of an Indian on the Devil's Lake reservation. The Indian had paid a white man some money and wanted a receipt. In vain the white man told that a receipt was unnecessary. "He must have paper to show owe white man nothing," said the Indian.
 "Why?"
 "If me go to heaven," replied the Indian, "good Lord ask Injun if he pay his debts. Injun say yes. Good Lord ask Injun where is receipt, and what Injun going to do then? Injun can't go all over hell looking for you."
 The white man wrote the receipt at once.
Fighting Beetles.
 There are beetles in England (of the family known to scientists as telephoridae) that are popularly called soldiers and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue species by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other.
 The King of Denmark has a very valuable collection of birds' eggs, which includes specimens of nearly every kind in existence. The collection is considered to be worth about seventy-five thousand dollars.
 The history of international arbitration shows that by decades, from 1840 to 1900, there were, respectively, 6, 15, 23, 26, 45 and 62 cases. In the last three years there have been 63 cases.

HOT WEATHER, NERVOUS WOMEN.

BLANCHE GREY.
 MISS BLANCHE GREY, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, says:
 "To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, a knowledge of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Blanche Grey.
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 P. N. U. 23, 1904.

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