



Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, pallid complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwith St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. WILLIAMS, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

FREE to WOMEN
A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more power in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharge.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if you do not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
B. FAKTOR CO., 7 Pope Ridge, Boston, Mass.

INSOMNIA
"I have been using Cascarets for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I can certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented to be."
—Mrs. G. H. GARDNER, Elgin, Ill.

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, Use 30c. per box, sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped "C. C. C." guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Bearing Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 327
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES
P. N. U. 27, 1904.

Agricultural.

Cultivate Orchard Land.
Orchards should be cultivated. When the soil in an orchard becomes hard and packed, soil will lose at least 6000 more pounds of water per day per acre, under the law of capillary attraction, than where the surface is stirred at least every four weeks. Sow a peck of peas to each acre of the orchard, and they will shade the land, loosen the soil and at the same time fertilize the subsoil. The hogs will eat the peas vines and wormy fruit and the land will be getting in better condition.

Sweet Corn and Rape.
In many sections sweet corn is grown in large quantities for canning purposes, as well as for marketing in the usual way.

As a rule, rape in field corn is so shaded that it does not get a good start, but the more open plan of raising sweet corn gives the rape a chance.

When properly sown, at the rate of seven to ten pounds per acre broadcast at the last plowing of the corn it will give one a fine crop for pasturing later in the season and not in the least injure the corn crop. It is worth trying on this plan, especially as the seed is not expensive, from twelve to fifteen cents per pound in ten-pound lots of the Dwarf Essex, the only variety worthy raising.

Bedding Material.
As it is an object to make all of the manure possible, the bedding of all animals will be found to add very materially in the matter. If there is no straw that can be used for bedding, any waste material available can be substituted. Some farmers use large quantities of sawdust, and shavings from the mills are found available. Anything that will absorb the liquid and keep the animals comfortable and clean will answer a good purpose. The hogs will use up and turn into a good fertilizer a large amount of coarse material, and here may be used what would hardly be suitable for cattle or horses, unless run through a cutting machine. Keep these animals well supplied with material and note if they do not give full value for everything furnished in this line.

Balky Horses.
A writer gives the following cure for balky horses: Take a small rope and firmly attach it to the horse's tail. Take a turn on the doubletree or cross bar, giving slack enough to tighten the traces. If the horse refuses to pull tighten this rope until the draft comes on the tail. No horse ever refuses to pull by his tail. When the horse starts the tail-hold may be relaxed until the draft comes on the traces again. Many balking horses will refuse to start, and others will start off all right, but if stopped will refuse to pull. The way to treat this form of vice is to pull on the tail rope until the draft comes partially on the tail. Then he will go. The tail draft may then be gradually relaxed until all the draft rests on the traces. Persist in this treatment and a permanent reformation is a sure result.

Late Plowing.
With proper management plowing can be followed until the ground freezes. There are some kinds of soils, particularly of a heavy or cloying texture, that it is considered better to plow late, thus exposing to the action of the winter frosts. Some farmers like to plant corn on grass land mowed in the fall and then plowed as late as possible before planting. In this way turning under a considerable amount of vegetable material along with the manure, thus getting excellent results in the crops grown. This plan makes more spring work, but to a certain extent it may be, and doubtless is, a profitable course to pursue. Farmers should be fully persuaded in their own minds as to these things, and follow the methods that experience proves to be the most satisfactory and profitable for them.

Supplying Water to Plants.
It is not easily understood by some that plants can be overwatered. But the fact is, they may be literally drowned, and this often happens.

The position of water in the life workings of a plant is chiefly that of carrier; it is taken up by the roots, carries food to all parts of the plant, and mostly passes off in the atmosphere through the leaves. This routine is necessary; without it growth cannot be made, while a surfeit of water brings decay of the parts in touch with the excess.

The times when overwatering is most possible are when a plant is without leeching, dormant or nearly so, and water cannot be used speedily; when the soil is heavy and does not give up the moisture quickly; when a plant has been recently transplanted and new feeding fibers have not been formed to take up the moisture, and when evergreens are in question, the leaves of which do not pass the water so readily.

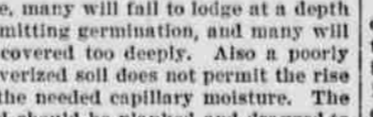
House plants may suffer for lack of regular watering if the atmosphere be warm; thorough soaking, but that once is all that is needed, and that the plant can well stand.

Getting a Stand of Clover.
Although the principal object of growing clover is to increase the nitrogen of the soil, land should be seeded to clover for this purpose long before it approaches a condition of actual poverty. Although the poorest field may be the one most in need of additional

nitrogen, it is not the one that will receive most benefit from the clover crop, as it does not contain humus enough so that a good catch of clover can be expected. The poorest fields should have a good large share of the barnyard manure plowed under, so that they may be ready for clover seeding another year. The clover seeding should be confined to lands with a sufficient supply of humus so that a good catch may be obtained. There are several definite reasons why soils rich in humus give the best clover catch. These soils retain more moisture and in a capillary way. They are in a better physical condition, and plant food is not only plentiful but available.

Suitable preparation of the seed bed is of almost equal importance with humus. The most common practice is to seed clover after grain in ordinary cultivated fields, but the plan only succeeds well on comparatively new land, rich, mellow and crumbly. Ordinary grain fields are rather unfit for the tiny clover seeds. Unless these are scattered on a smooth, well pulverized surface, many will fall to lodge at a depth permitting germination, and many will be covered too deeply. Also a poorly pulverized soil does not permit the rise of the needed capillary moisture. The field should be planked and dragged to a good seed-bed and uniform covering. Eye makes the best nurse crop, as the clover gets the sun the quickest, and the stock should always be kept off the first year.—Prairie Farmer.

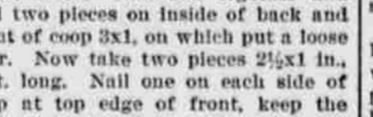
Chicken Coop.
Here is a sketch and description of a coop and run for setting hens and chicks. They can roost in it till the hen leaves them. Ends one inch thick or more; make ends first 2 ft., 2½ in., long, back edges 2 ft., 3 in., front edge 1 ft., 11 in. Front and back should be ½ in. thick. Nail box together and nail two pieces on inside of back and front of coop 3x1, on which put a loose floor. Now take two pieces 2½x1 in., 7 ft. long. Nail one on each side of coop at top edge of front, keep the back one same distance from bottom. Let them overlap 6 in. at each end, to form handles. Put two on bottom 6 ft. long; nail cross pieces same size, between the ends to form the run. Now, cut plaster's lath in half for end of run and leave a space of 5 in.



to slide a thin board in, another space 2½ in. to slide a piece in. Space the remainder and nail on. Cover front, back and top with lath or wire netting. Make an opening in end of coop for hen, and cover with a sliding board, from back to front to keep hen in and skunks out. Now make your roof. Let it project 3 in. both ends and front; put leather hinges all the way along the back and shingle the joints to keep rain out. To make the above give the best results it needs two pieces in between the rails, thus, X. Then nail the laths on 1½ in. apart. When you want to confine the chicks in the run put loose laths in between them. When they are big enough to run around take the loose laths out, so they can go in and out at will. Now put a piece 2x1 on each end 12 in. from the floor to put perches on, and put dirt, water, feed and grit in the coop when you set the hen.—J. Hagley, in The Epitomist.

Ventilating Stables.
The trouble in ventilating most stables is that the windows are situated directly back of the animals and to open them in the winter means draughts which are likely to be dangerous. The illustration shows a plan for providing ventilation without interfering with the window proper. About two inches over the top of the window three holes are made, each two or more inches in diameter. A frame is built over these holes in which to run a slide, or clips of sheet iron may be placed in position as shown at the lower part of the picture, between which the sliding board may be run. This slide should be wide enough so as to cover the holes thoroughly, and fit snugly, so that when in place no air can come through the holes.

A handle of iron is placed on one end for handling the slide easily. By this method as little air can come in as one



wishes, or one may obtain all that can come in through the three holes by pulling the board out entirely. This ventilating idea is very easy to arrange and the expense is merely nominal. Further, by its use the window may be fastened to remain closed all winter, and any cracks around the casing filled in with paper, for the three holes will provide all the ventilation needed in cool weather. This plan is so simple and works so well that there is no excuse for not putting it in operation in every barn.

FARM TOPICS.

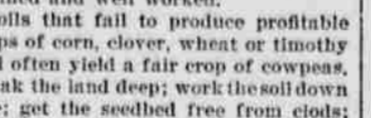
PARIS GREEN ON POTATOES.
Most potato growers use paris green too strong when spraying potato plants to subdue the beetle, declares the Indianapolis News. Experiments have shown that one-half pound of the paris green to each barrel of water is sufficient and will be strong enough for the season though if the season is started early enough to destroy the beetles while they are small and comparatively tender. If the paris green is combined with Bordeaux mixture for spraying double the quantity may be used. There can be no injury to the vines if the proportions applied are as indicated.

GROWING COWPEAS.
Cowpeas are easily grown and will do well on any well prepared soil that is not too sad and wet. The crop is especially suited to the loams and to the clay soils that are high, well drained and well worked.

Soils that fail to produce profitable crops of corn, clover, wheat or timothy will often yield a fair crop of cowpeas. Break the land deep; work the soil down fine; get the seedbed free from clods; make it compact and be sure it contains abundant moisture to germinate the peas at once. Plant after corn-planting is over this season, near the middle of June. By that time the soil is warm and the peas will grow at once. This late planting gives opportunity to destroy the annual weeds that appear, thus preventing their interfering with the cowpeas later in the summer.

If the peas are intended for hay the last cultivation should be followed with the drag. The surface should be perfectly level and no clods should be allowed to be scattered to interfere with the mower when cutting. If the surface is not made level, cutting and raking the hay will cause much dirt to scatter with it. Any one wishing to grow peas for the first time can get much help from his neighbor, who has experience that will, in a measure, be his own after trying to grow the cowpeas.—Indianapolis News.

HANDY FODDER TIE.
The following illustration shows a handy fodder tie. It is easily and quickly made thus. Take a piece of light timber 1x1 1/2 (Blackgum preferred) saw about twenty or twenty-two inches long. Then lay the stick down on the flat side, bore a hole in one end half an inch from the end, large enough to admit a large white twine. Put the end of the twine through the hole and tie a knot in it to hold it there, now saw a notch in the opposite end of the



stick, as shown in the illustration, so that when the string is drawn tight around the fodder one of these knots on the other end of the string may be adjusted into this notch to hold it there. The string should be about three feet long. When the bundles are in their proper place in the mow, release the tie and the tie is ready for use again. If several of the ties are used a person can put away a wagon load of fodder at one time. If the ties are taken care of properly they will last for several years, then new strings may be needed. We have used these ties for several years and find them handier than twine strings.—Walter E. Reed, in The Epitomist.

TREATMENT OF THE SOIL.
Just how far one may be able to crop the soil and return to it the minimum amount of fertilizer and do it profitably depends upon the soil. It is known that certain plants will supply the needed nitrogen to the soil much cheaper than it can be supplied by fertilizers; it has also been demonstrated that the almost unlimited supplies of potash in the soil may be released and made available to the plants by a proper system of soil cultivation. Hence, by these methods, the cost of supplying fertilizers to the soil is materially reduced.

It must be confessed, however, that the usual way of fertilizing is to supply the soil what nature the stock make during the winter with, perhaps, a small quantity of commercial fertilizer. Further, too often it is the case that the fertilizer which would be only a fair quantity for a dozen acres is spread over twenty. A bushel of shelled corn will take from the soil about one pound of nitrogen, one-quarter of a pound of potash and something over half a pound of phosphoric acid besides what is consumed by the foliage of the plant, yet the usual application of fertilizers, in any form, is hardly as much as this to the area of soil which produces the bushel of corn.

In other words, most of us take from the soil more than we give to it in the form of fertilizers, when we should furnish enough fertilizer to grow the plant complete, seed or fruit and branch and enough more to allow for leeching and evaporation and the keeping up of the fertility in the soil. When we begin to fertilize on that plan then the crops will pay well.

WHY NOT WEATHER MAKES WOMEN NERVOUS.



Blanche Grey.

Suggestions by Dr. Hartman—How to Combat the Nervous Depression Incident to Warm Weather.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anaemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoir for nerve vitality. These centers become bloodless for the want of proper nutrition.

This condition is especially noticeable during the warm season. Every summer an army of invalids are produced as a direct result of weak nervous systems.

This could easily be overcome by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the trouble by correcting the digestion. Perfect digestion furnishes increased nutrition for the nerve centers. Perfectly digested food gives these reservoirs of life a vitality which creates strong, steady nerves, and in this manner fortifies and nourishes life.

Miss Blanche Grey, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, writes: "To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, I know of nothing which has 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."—Miss Blanche Grey.

Peruna Contains No Narcotics.
One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drug of a narcotic nature.

At this season of the year we are peculiarly liable to inflammations of the stomach and bowels. It is the part of wisdom to learn how to combat them and to use the most effective manner. Peruna does this by its peculiar power over all forms of catarrh troubles.

Resents High Taxes.
Because he believes that some of his property in Omaha, Neb., has been unjustly taxed George A. Joslyn, the millionaire President of the Western Newspaper Union, has boarded up the windows of the mansion he recently built there at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, turned his cows into the grounds which landscape artists from New York were sought to beautify and gone with his family to Saratoga, N. Y., to reside permanently.

Narrow Streets in Japan.
Most of the Japanese cities are very old and their streets are too narrow for street railways. To rebuild the streets for the use of the street railways is not an easy matter.

SEATS OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, O.
FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, 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. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

American Shoes in Denmark.
The American-made shoe is popular in Denmark. Two of the foremost shoe stores in Copenhagen use the American shoe for a "leader" in their splendid show window exhibits.

Doctors' Ailments.
Some statistics just published in Austria throw an interesting light on the ailments from which doctors suffer. One fact is instructive. The medical profession contributes only 7 per cent to the mortality from tuberculosis, which speaks volumes for the efficacy of intelligent precaution. On the other hand, for some reason not very apparent, 40 per cent of doctors die from diseases of the heart or of the nervous system, while also 40 per cent of Austrian victims of the morphia habit are medical men. The average age of Austrian doctors is 60.

A REASON FOR SICKNESS.
Healthy kidneys take from the blood every twenty-four hours 500 grains of impure, poisonous matter—more than enough to cause death. Weakened kidneys leaves this waste in the blood, and you are soon sick. To get well, cure the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, the great kidney specific.

Mrs. J. H. Bowles, of 118 Core street, Durham, N. C., says: "I was sick and bedfast for over nine months, and the doctor who attended me said unless I submitted to an operation for gravel I would never be well. I would not consent to that and so continued to suffer. My back was so weak I could not stand or walk, and it ached constantly. The first day after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I felt relief, and in a short time I was up and around the same as ever, free from backache."

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

At Top of Ladder.
A woman whose acquaintance with the methods and opportunities of work in a modern newspaper office is of the slightest was talking to a friend about her son's start in life. The young man had just left college, and had secured a position as reporter on one of the important New York dailies in the humble capacity which is the usual lot of the "cut" journalist—that of police court reporter. His mother was enthusiastic over his good fortune.

"Do you know," she exclaimed, "they've given him such a splendid position. He's the crime editor at Jefferson Market Police Court!"—Harper's Weekly.

The census of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, taken under the authority of the United States, shows the population to be 7,635,423. Of this number 447,740 are classified as wild and uncivilized, though with some knowledge of the domestic arts.

FIT FOR A KING.
BEECH-NUT Sliced Bacon, Sliced Beef, Grape Jam, Orange Marmalade, Cranberry Sauce, Strawberry Jam.

Packed in Vacuum Glass Jars. Ask your grocer or write BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS
Bounty to soldiers of any war. Write us at once. FRANK M. REEDER, North Black, Denver, Colo.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.
Gives quick relief and cures water on the face, chest and abdomen. 10 drops 3 times a day. Free. Dr. E. E. GREEN'S HOME, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

GUNS
Revolvers, Pistols, Shotguns, Ammunition, Etc. 25¢ per box. Send for Catalogue to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.