

### HOW TO GIVE UP

**Offered Agencies From Kidney Disorder**  
**Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.**  
 George W. Renoff, of 1033 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reputation and standing, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."  
 (Signed) GEORGE W. RENOFF.  
**A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For \$2.95 in all dealers. Price, 50 cents.**

**Solving the Negro Problem.**  
 Judge Feagin, of Birmingham, Ala., is winning golden opinions, North and South, by his effort to save untrained colored boys from the vicious life they seem destined to by offering them, when convicted of a serious offense, the choice of the changing or of being bound out to a negro farmer of good character, who will undertake to raise, educate and discipline them and report monthly. Within three months Judge Feagin has thus rescued 23 boys from association with hardened criminals. The Judge has besides inaugurated a probation system, with the co-operation of intelligent negroes, which the result has been that he has 115 boys under his care. This is the sensible way to handle the negro problem—to give negro youth the discipline they don't get in their homes or in the public schools. Northerners who mix themselves up with the negro problem, having all sorts of wild schemes of book learning and social equality, do them more harm than good. "They are making negro drunk," says the Manufacturers' Record very truly, "with the idea of social equality, drunk with the belief that a little book learning will emancipate him from the need of work and sobriety, and are thus dooming him to ruin. The South wants to save the negro; it wants to educate him into honesty and sobriety and steady work; it wants to fit him to make a faithful worker in the field and in the factory, and it gives to him every possible avenue of profitable employment as a worker for others or for himself; but its efforts are being largely counteracted by the well-meaning but ill-advised efforts of outside people who know absolutely nothing about the situation." The Record, while having no faith in the Ogedon movement for shaping Southern education according to Northern ideas, commends Judge Feagin's practical action as "well worth following elsewhere." The problem is to convert vagrant colored youth into useful citizens, and the Judge has hit on the right solution.

**Geographical Discovery.**  
 One discovery made by an exploring party in Abyssinia recently is that the river Gekir skirts the southernmost extremity of Lake Tana instead of flowing into the lake, as was hitherto believed.

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"I have used one of your Fish Brand Bickers for five years and now want a new one, also one for my friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common one as a common one is ahead of nothing."  
 (NAME ON APPLICATION)

**Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.**

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Send 5 cent stamp for first lesson and descriptive matter fully explaining every step of the system. We guarantee to teach any ball room dance selected or return tuition. We refer you to Second National Bank, National City, Central Savings Bank, Akron, or Western Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, as to our responsibility. Address THE BARRON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, AKRON, O.

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**PIPES CURE FOR PILES**

**PIPS'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

# ORCHARD and GARDEN



**The Milk Veins.**  
 The milk veins found along the stomach of the cow should be very tortuous. They wind about on the belly and pass into the body through orifices in the rear of the fore flank. Their duty is to convey the venous blood to the lungs for purification. Hence, the larger the vein and the greater its ramifications, the better indication it is that the circulation of the blood through the udder is very large; and naturally, the larger the circulation of the blood the greater will be the milk production; because milk after all is really a product of the blood.—American Cultivator.

**The Southdown Sheep.**  
 The Southdown sheep still stands at the head of all the nation breeds for quality of flesh, but some breeders favor Shropshire, because it is larger than the Southdown and shears more wool. The matter of wool should not be considered at all in the nation breeds. While the Shropshire is a breed that is not easily excelled, yet the Southdown can subsist where the Shropshire would not thrive, and they can also be kept in larger flocks than any of the breeds except the Merinos. For improving the mutton qualities of common flocks the Southdown is claimed to be superior to all others.

**Improving the Meadow.**  
 There are many meadows yearly turned into pastures which might be saved for hay yields several years longer with a little care at the right time. One of the best ways of doing this at small expense is to plow the meadow early in August after manuring it well, and here is a way of utilizing manure one is storing under the shed, and which is going to waste, and sow rye in early September at the rate of two bushels an acre.  
 In April or as early as possible, plow under the rye, smooth and sow with grass seed, using a mixture best suited to your section or using a mixture of timothy, red top and clover, which is excellent in most sections, and will not contain enough clover to injure it for sale as prime mixed hay.—Indianapolis News.

**The Colt the Coming Horse.**  
 It should be remembered that if the colt is neglected in food or management there will be no good coming horse. Sometimes the mare is not a good nurse, and which case the milk may be supplemented with warm fresh cows' milk, diluted one-third with water. And a small amount of bran or oil, meal may be added occasionally to keep the digestive organs in a healthier condition, supply more bone and muscle-forming food, and give a sleeker finish to the colt. Oats should be added to the ration as soon as the foal is old enough to eat them. By teaching the foal to eat grain early it can be weaned much more easily. Plenty of good clean water should be at hand at all times. A little attention in these things will make a horse twice as valuable when put on the market or in the field.—Indiana Farmer.

**Exhibiting Crops.**  
 Any farmer who will religiously follow his county fairs from year to year will observe the opportunities there to make a reputation if he can grow one particular crop better than another. As everyone knows, one soil worker is an expert potato grower, another raises prize swine, another understands corn better than other crops, and so on.

Let each one take a specimen of that which he can grow best to the county fair and exhibit. Possibly he may not win a prize, but he will have a chance to see what others are doing and thus ascertain his own shortcomings. Again, his exhibit may attract the attention of some one who wants just the product he produces and a profitable business is worked up.

The educational advantages of the county fair ought not to be overlooked and a family should be taken to every one that can be reached at a moderate cost. Get out into the world and see what other farmers are doing; one will find them willing to talk and one may get enough good ideas at a single fair to pay for the expense of attendance 20 times over. Bear this item in mind as the fairs begin next month and in September.

**Give the Boys Poultry.**  
 As usual there is loud complaint from farmers that the children brought up on the farm are getting uneasy and want to try their wings elsewhere. This is not to be wondered at when these young people hear and read of what is going on in the world. The monotony of country life seems unbearable to them, especially when from the farm they obtain only plenty of hard work, the food they eat and the clothes they wear. True, one may say that is about all any one gets out of life, but if we can plan some way by which the younger people can make a start for themselves they will be much more contented.

**Cuisine in India.**  
 The inhabitants of malarious regions in India can now purchase quinine at practically cost price. It is put up in small packages by the government and sold at the rate of one cent for ten grains.

### GLOVES FROM RAT SKINS.

**Only One Pair Was Ever Made and It Was Very Small.**

A report comes from Copenhagen that a great rat hunt has been organized there and that the skins of many thousands of the victims are to be used in making gloves. If the rat hunters in the Danish capital cherish any such hopes they are doomed to disappointment.

Rat skins cannot be made into gloves fit for commerce. The belief that a valuable raw material is being neglected here survives only in the minds of the inexpert. The glove maker knows much better. A Norwegian merchant came once to England and informed a well-known glove maker that he had collected over 100,000 rat skins and was prepared to receive offers for them. He was fully convinced that the skins were suitable for glove making. But the manufacturer found that the largest skin was only some six inches long, and he held up a kid skin of the smallest size of glove, a child's, which was eight inches long, and asked how he was to cut such a glove out of a rat skin.

Then he took up the smallest kid skin for a lady's glove, eleven inches long, and when he asked how that was to be cut out of a rat skin the Norwegian merchant laughed at the idea and went away disappointed. The best offer he got for those skins, which he had collected with so much care, was five shillings a hundred, which was from a man who was willing to boil them down for glue.

A famous glove making firm has a collection of curiosities relating to the trade, and one of them is the largest pair of gloves ever made out of a rat skin. The belief that such skins could be made into gloves was laid before the managers so confidently that they resolved to put it to the trial, and they ordered a number of the skins of the largest rats which could be found in Grimby. But the rat is a fighting animal, and bears the marks of many battles on his body and it was found that the skins were so scarred and torn that it was with the utmost difficulty that perfect pieces large enough for the purpose could be obtained. In the end, after ten skins had been used, a pair of gloves was cut and made, and they are retained in the collection to this day. But they are so small that they would not fit the smallest of small boys. Thus it was shown that, however cheaply rat skins might be obtained, they would offer no advantages to the glove maker. The rabbit skin is equally useless for this purpose, and humane people may also dismiss from their minds the fear that the skins of pet dogs are made into gloves. The dog skin glove of which we used to hear is made of nothing but the skin of the Cape goat.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### FARM TOPICS.

**THE HOG THAT PAYS.**

It is not the largest hog that pays, but the one that makes the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time, and on the smallest quantity of food. If a pig comes in during April he has nine months in which to grow by the end of the year. If he is well bred, and from a good stock of hogs he should easily be made to weigh 250 pounds during the nine months of his life.

**CLEANING MILK CANS.**

An interesting test of the effect of cleaning milk cans and making them germ free by the use of steam before milk is poured into them has been made in Germany. Some time during hot summer weather two milk cans were selected; one was thoroughly well cleaned in the ordinary way by scrubbing with hot water, the other was subjected to the action of steam for half an hour. In the first the milk went sour in twenty-three hours, in the second in twenty-eight and a half hours, and the contents of the first can were found to contain twenty-six times as many bacteria as the other. The same experiment repeated in the winter showed that the sterilized milk can will keep the milk sweet for nine hours longer than the other.—The American Cultivator.

**THE USE OF THE FROG.**

No horse can travel safely without the use of the frog. Aside from its all-essential necessity as the natural rest of the bony structure upon the ground, its expansive power in keeping the hoof from contracting upon the inclosed joints and its promotion by its action of circulation of blood to the extremity of the hoof and consequent growth, the frog has a function too often overlooked. It is the only part of the hoof that communicates with the nervous system, and through that to the brain, and it is, therefore, the only means that the horse has of accurately determining his foothold upon the ground. Upon no muscle in the body is he more dependent for healthful, natural action, and from the moment the frog is displaced by the blacksmith's iron the decay of the horse's power begins. Contraction, quarter cracks, toe cracks, navicular disease, inflammations, and, more troublesome than all else, corns, usurp the free elasticity of nature, and the animal commences a downward course.

**CORN MEAL FOR COWS.**

Attention is now going the rounds of the press that scours in calves and some other troubles the calf was likely to have were due to the feeding of corn meal to the pregnant cow. This is absurd, unless of course the corn meal constituted the entire ration when it would likely injure the calf, provided the cow lived to bear the calf. As a matter of fact there is a lot of nonsense written about the use of corn in its various forms. Admittedly it is abused in the feeding of farm stock, but so long as it is the easiest of all food crops to grow over a large area of our country so long must it form a major part of the ration.

If mistakes are made in feeding corn it is because it is not fed with sufficient variety or too much of it is fed. We believe that corn may be so mingled with other grains that it may safely constitute at least one-half the ration and cows and most other farm animals thrive on it. But corn meal one day, cracked corn the next and corn on the ear the next is not variety by any means. Use the other grains in proper mixture with corn, using also plenty of succulent feed and it will be a long time before the animals will refuse the corn or cease to be benefited by it.

**CLEANING POULTRY HOUSES.**

It is hard to say it, but it is true that only about one house in ten owned by farmers in which poultry is kept is cleaned more frequently than twice a year. Midsummer is a favorite time for the semi-annual cleaning, and if this work is to be done this summer it should be done thoroughly. Select a day or two when it is likely to be dry, and turn all the fowls out to the range. Next clean the floor thoroughly, seeing that every bit of dirt is removed; take out all the nest boxes and burn them with their contents. Then the house is ready for a thorough coat of whitewash, in which has been mixed some carbolic acid.

Brush every part of the house heavily with the whitewash, using a sprayer to throw the whitewash into the corners. Let the house stand for a few hours, then go over it again with the whitewash. Next see that the roosts are covered well with kerosene oil, being sure to get into the space where the roost is attached to the wall. Put in new nest boxes, whitewashing them inside and out as a precaution, put a heavy coating of clean, dry sand over the floor, and the house is ready for the birds. If one would do the work thoroughly catch and examine each fowl or chicken and sprinkle insect powder in each bird's feathers, and also sprinkle a liberal supply of insect powder in each nest. While it may seem like unnecessary work, this same task ought really to be done once in every two months at longest for perfect health.

**Wheat for Fattening Pigs.**

There are a number of states, notably in the west, where corn cannot be grown, but where wheat thrives. Considering the comparatively low price that prevails and has prevailed for a number of years for wheat, can this grain be successfully fed hogs? A number of farmers have asked this question, and recently an experiment was performed at the Oregon experiment station for the purpose of ascertaining the value of wheat as a pig feed. Oregon is a state where corn cannot be grown except in favored sections, and I have seen corn thrown to hogs there and the swine would run from it. It was indeed like "casting pearls before swine." But wheat, well, the results of the experiment was such as to settle fully the question of whether wheat could produce pork equal in quality to corn-fed pork. The fat of wheat-fed hogs is very heavy and thick, and firm in texture. The lean meat is very juicy, and light in color. As to the rates of gain produced, the results will compare very favorably with any experiment ever performed by corn feeding. Some farmers mix oats, with wheat, chopping the two, and feeding it to the pigs in this way. It has been found that it is not advisable to do this. Pigs do not like the coarse hulls which are present in such abundance in chopped oats. Chopped wheat alone proves to be a splendid feed for hogs. On an average, and when fed judiciously there are 13 pounds of gain for each bushel of wheat fed. From this it can easily be seen that the western farmer who is obliged to sell his wheat for 28 or even 55 cents a bushel, could much better feed it to his hogs. Pigs should be fed slops from the kitchen for a while previous to the beginning of the wheat ration. They should not be allowed to run at large, but should be confined to a pen connected with a small lot, to which the pigs can have daily access. Each ration should be weighed out and allowed to soak till the next time for feeding. A handful of salt should be added each feed, and a double handful of charcoal fed twice each week. The breed of pigs used in the particular experiment referred to above, were Poland Chinas and Berkshires, the Berkshires predominating. The hogs were slaughtered when they reached the age of 11 months. Dennis H. Stevall, the Experimentist.

**Cupid Breaks Up Art School.**

Prof. Hubert Herkimer, the noted painter, has closed his well-known art school at Bushey, near London, because of the irrepressible love making of the students. The school was established by the professor 21 years ago, and has been conducted without any gain to himself, but merely out of love for art.

The students work together. Of late, especially, they have contracted the habit of falling in love with each other. Eighteen couples out of 35 are now engaged.

Love making, the professor says, is far more seriously pursued than the study of art. So he has withdrawn his patronage from the school, which accordingly comes to an end.

The students indignantly contend that they are at liberty to court when the day's work is over, and that nothing contributes more to developing artistic capabilities than love.—New York News.

**The Wise Cat.**

"Labor saving inventions never do any real harm to laboring men and women," said Professor S. P. Langley, the scientist and aeronaut. "They who whoman the appearance of labor saving devices are unwise."

Professor Langley smiled.

"Such unphilosophical persons," he resumed, "should learn a lesson from the stable cat. Have you heard of the stable cat? It sat on the horse's back."  
 "Dear, dear," the horse wailed. "Now that automobiles are coming into such favor, I fear I shan't be wanted."  
 "Nonsense," said the stable cat. "Don't carry on so, brother. The mousetrap didn't do away with me, did it?"—New York Tribune.

**A Winner.**

"May not be new, but I just heard it," said the man at the head of the table.

"Give it to us."

"Man from California said that they raised cabbages out there as big as a wash tub. Man from Missouri said that they didn't brag much on cabbage, but he had been in Kansas City and had seen three policemen asleep on one beat."—Detroit Free Press.

**Mosquito Killers.**

Draining swamps and putting lamp oil on the surface of stagnant water and sulphate of copper in it will destroy the bearers of malarial germs, but there is a fancy scheme for disgusting the mosquito with life by playing his own tune to him. The hope has been held out by a genius that by blowing a 10-cent whistle tuned to upper A, that one can annihilate all the mosquitoes within earshot, or that by liberating a few phials of microscopic parasites the whole tribe may be made to lie withered and striven. While this hope is entertained the taxpayer will be unwilling to provide means for the drainage and reclamation of the mosquito's breeding places, and people will think it expensive to fill in and reclaim 27,000 acres of swamp land, as the New Jersey State Geologist proposes.

**Dr. Killion's Great Nervine** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Killion's Great Nervine. Restores vigor, cures all ailments. Dr. R. H. Killion, Ltd., 231 Arden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The number of Chinese outside of China is estimated at over 7,500,000.

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Netherlands to-day has 230 daily papers, as compared with only five in 1830.

**Jamaine Pico's Cures** for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS BOND, Maple St., Norwick, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1903.

The finest ostrich feathers are produced in Abyssinia.

**The letter of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation, compelling me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well."

My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me.—Sincerely yours, MRS. MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

**W. H. TWEED**  
 1125 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 P. N. U. 38 1904.

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W. L. Douglas's shoes are made by skilful hands and are made with the best of materials. They are made in my factory in Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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