

North Dakota Solves the Adulteration Problem.

North Dakota seems to have found the key to the question, "How shall we protect the people from frauds in manufactured products?" a plan which is applicable to foods, beverages, materials used in the arts, etc. A new law has recently gone into effect designed to make it impossible to deceive people into buying inferior and adulterated paint under the impression that they are getting real paint, viz.: pure white lead and linseed oil.

The North Dakota lawmakers did not attempt to absolutely prohibit the inferior pigments, or mixtures of pigments. They adopted the slogan, "Let the label tell," and then left to the people to buy whichever they wished.

Under this plan, if any one wishes to buy a mixture of rock-dust, ground quartz and other cheap elements which are found in many paints and so-called "white leads," no one can object; for they do it with their eyes open. But if they prefer genuine white lead and linseed oil, they can be sure of getting it, for none but the genuine article can bear a label which says "pure white lead."

In all other States mixtures are often sold as pure white lead which contain little—sometimes no—real white lead.

It would seem that were this same principle applied to food, beverages and all other prepared articles, where deception is practiced upon the buyer, the question would be solved. It would leave us free to buy what we pleased, but would protect us from unwittingly buying what we did not want.

Suicide of Abused Mule.

There is reported from the Morel district of Switzerland a case of mule suicide. The beast had received rough usage and was being driven daily with a heavy load back and forth from Binn valley to Morel. The other evening, as the muleteer had added, as usual, his own weight to the tired mule's already heavy load, the beast plunged and reared so violently that the man was thrown with violence, breaking his arm, while the pack was also flung off. Bolting then along the torrent side, the mule was nearing the bridge of Schert at full gallop, when a party of men barred the way. Seeing escape thus blocked and recapture inevitable, with a return to the old unbearable cruelty, the animal stopped, turned to the torrent flowing at a great depth below, and with a side leap plunged headlong into the abyss.—New York Tribune.

Kills Off Mosquitoes.

One good thing seems to have come out of the marine hospital service experience. It is the discovery and announcement that the burning of a distillation of pine wood called pyro-fume will effectively free houses and single rooms of mosquitoes. It is more deadly than sulphur and is not injurious to paints, metals or clothes. The fumes of this pine tar kill mosquitoes instantly, but do not harm human beings. But while this may be an excellent discovery and handy to use about the house, it in no way approaches in value the drainage system of mosquito destruction. While pyro-fume kills the few mosquitoes in a house, the system which destroys their breeding places aims to kill the great bulk of the whole noxious, stinging, pestiferous brood, and in some places has already accomplished this desired result.

Value of Our Railroads.

The 220,000 miles of main track of the railways of the United States represent property to the extent of \$16,000,000,000, or as much as the total value of all the property in the country in 1860, the year of Lincoln's election. Their income of over \$2,000,000 a year is very nearly four times the annual revenue of the United States government. The number of men on their rolls is 1,500,000, an army as great as the combined forces that Oyama and Linvitch had in Manchuria at the time of the peace of Portsmouth. The railroads are a vast interest. Anything which would hamper them in their legitimate activities would deal a hard blow to every important industry in the country.—Leslie's Weekly.

GOOD AND HARD

Results of Excessive Coffee Drinking.

It is remarkable what suffering some persons put up with just to satisfy an appetite for something.

A Mich. woman says: "I had been using coffee since I was old enough to have a cup of my own at the table, and from it I have suffered agony hundreds of times in the years past. My trouble first began in the form of bilious colic, coming on every few weeks and almost ending my life. At every attack for 8 years I suffered in this way. I used to pray for death to relieve me from my suffering. I had also attacks of sick headache, and began to suffer from catarrh of the stomach, and of course awful dyspepsia.

"For about a year I lived on crackers and water. Believing that coffee was the cause of all this suffering, I finally quit it and began to use Postum Food Coffee. It agreed with my stomach, my troubles have left me and I am fast gaining my health under its use.

"No wonder I condemn coffee and tea. No one could be in a much more critical condition than I was from the use of coffee. Some doctors pronounced it cancer, others ulceration, but none gave me any relief. But since I stopped coffee and began Postum I am getting well so fast I can heartily recommend it for all who suffer as I did." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."



Build a Silo.

With the general use of the silo the productiveness of our farms would be so increased, both in quantity and quality of our grain crops, in the cash income, in the quality of stock kept, and in almost every other way that the problem of keeping our boys on the farm would be solved. Convince them that they can make more money on the farm than in the city and you can't get them away. Build a silo.

Spray For Berries.

1. In fall or winter remove all canes infested with cane borers, orange rust and crown gall and burn. 2. In spring, before the buds swell, cut off and burn all canes badly spotted with disease and spray the rest with Bordeaux mixture, repeating the spraying when the young shoots are about six inches high, and again in ten to fourteen days. Aim to cover the young shoots with spray. This treatment is for anthrac nose, cane blight and leaf spot diseases.

Artichokes.

Artichokes are regarded as a fine health preserving and appetizing food for hogs. They are comparatively little trouble to raise and are quite productive. Every hog feeder should have an artichoke patch, if not more than half an acre. Plant just as you would potatoes, and as soon as the ground is warm. In the late summer and fall you will find you have made a good investment. They serve as a kind of tonic for the hogs, keeping them healthy and sharpening their appetite for corn.

Cutworms.

Hardly any pest tries the patience of the gardener more than cut worms. They were Celia Thaxter's bete noir; they drove her from the bed at midnight and in the small hours of the morning to see if her sweet peas were still safe. One effective remedy is handpicking, with the aid of lantern by night or digging them out from around the roots of infested plants by day. But this treatment requires considerable zeal and devotion. The best method for dealing with cutworms is to prepare poison bait for them. Bunches of clover or pigweed, pepper grass and mullein, even when thoroughly poisoned, are attractive to cut worms. Such bait should be applied two or three days before any plants have come up or before the garden is set out. At this time, if the ground has been well prepared, the worms will have been hungry for several days and will seize the first morsel without examination. This is their undoing.

The Gape Worm.

The dreaded gape worm has been conspicuous by its absence this season, to judge by the letters received. The absence of damp and rainy weather has had much to do with this unwelcome parasite in chicken culture. The festive gape worm revels in a foul, damp atmosphere, and is seldom in evidence where dry sanitary conditions prevail. It is true we hear of chicken raisers who speak of "gaps" whenever a chicken opens its jaws and breathes a trifle suspiciously, but on close examination no trace of the gape-worm is found. Where doubt exists, hold the chicken's throat exposed to the sunlight and open the mouth and look down the wind-pipe. If a small, thin reddish looking string of about an inch in length is attached to the membrane, "his gapeship" is busy and must be removed. A twisted horse-hair or silver wire will extract the appendage. A small primary feather stripped to the quill, except a small end of about a quarter of an inch wide and half an inch long dipped in coal oil will answer the same purpose. Some use turpentine, but it needs very careful handling when applied internally. A local application of turpentine to the outside of the throat is often effective in destroying the gape-worm in the early stages. Placing the afflicted chickens in a barrel or box and dusting with air-slaked lime is another remedy that is fairly successful. Plowing the foul ground in the fall and dressing with fresh lime is the best preventative of gapes.—American fancier.

High Grade Fertilizers.

The annual report of the Connecticut Experiment station at New Haven gives some interesting facts about fertilizers sold in that state. There are at present legally sold more than 237 brands of fertilizers, costing from \$25 to \$43 per ton, for which farmers pay annually not far from a million dollars. The question of their value is therefore a live one. The report gives one or more analyses of every brand in market, with some discussion of the relative value of these brands. Most of them agree well in composition with the manufacturers' guarantees. Occasionally, however, an article is condemned as very inferior, if not fraudulent, by its chemical analysis or the results of microscopic examination. The prices charged for low-grade brands of goods

are shown to be out of all proportion to the actual quantities of plant food in them, and as is usually the case, the high-priced goods are more economical to buy than the low-priced "cheap" goods. For instance, on the average, there can be bought for a given amount of money nearly twice as much actual plant food in fertilizers costing \$7 per ton less. "It is amazing that any one can find anybody to buy fertilizers having for composition such as is guaranteed for some of those who analyses are here given," says the report. "There is no fraud in the matter. The composition of the low-grade fertilizers corresponds fairly well with the guarantees, and if purchasers can be found who will pay for a ton of plant food as much as would suffice to purchase three or four tons, the seller is not breaking the law in taking advantage of their obtuseness."—Albany Country Gentleman.

To Break and Train a Colt.

The breaking and training of a colt should begin at an early age. Three things are to be accomplished: First, we desire to teach the colt to submit to man's control, and in doing this we must first overcome its fear. This can most easily be accomplished when our pupil is quite young, not over one or two months old (the younger the better), by handling and petting it when in the stable with its dam. At this time a strong man can catch and hold it securely until it gives in and ceases to show fear. At this age also it should be broke to the halter and taught to stand tied and also to lead. Colts should always be left in the stable when the mother is taken out to work, then when weaning time comes you will have but little trouble to manage them. During the summer season I prefer to have it run with its dam in a good pasture during the night, as this will develop its muscle as well as a good frame and constitution to fit it for future usefulness.

The second year of the colt's life is usually spent in the pasture, and the training is usually neglected, but it would be better if they were occasionally led to the stable to keep them under control. During the third year we should try and accomplish our second object in its training, that of teaching it to perform the various kinds of labor, which we expect to fit it for, whether for draft or lighter employment. If we have properly handled our pupil during its first two years there will be no breaking to do now, simply training. For its first lesson I prefer to hitch it with a good, trusty horse to a stout wagon, and if time is not too precious I would drive it each day, for two or three days, without a load, and then if it has learned to walk up straight you can begin to load, lightly at first, and gradually increase. Do not be in a hurry at this stage of the game, as haste may spoil the job. After a few days' training I hitch to a plow, harrow, corn plow, or whatever work is on hand at the time, and give my pupil a lesson in the different kinds of work that it will be expected to perform in the future, always being careful not to overdo or discourage it, but aiming to give continuous training from day to day. There is so much required of a good farm horse nowadays that it will take some time to teach it all about the running of the various farm machines, and great care is necessary until it becomes accustomed to this kind of work. But a well-trained horse is a valuable thing on the farm, and will well repay us for the time spent and the patience and care exercised in bringing his coltslip to this desired attainment. Our third object is to avoid the acquiring of any bad habits by our pupil during this time of training. We should be sure to have good, substantial harness and other accoutrements, when working with colts, so that we may not be placed at a disadvantage by the breaking of the same at some critical period. The great object is to teach the colt that man is its master, and to prevent it from acquiring that nervous habit of becoming frightened at every strange noise or object that it encounters. Never whip a colt when it is frightened, but keep cool, and it will soon learn to overcome this spirit of fear. A great help in teaching a colt this desirable trait of fearlessness is a quiet, fearless mate to work it with during this training period. This is especially desirable in this age of the world, when we are likely to meet trolley cars, automobiles and other frightful things at any time.

There is such a difference in the disposition of colts that the stage of its training at which I would teach it to work single would vary with different subjects. Some are much easier taught than others. We will, by the time our pupil has become used to team work, have learned its disposition so that we will know how to manage this part of its training.—Indiana Farmer.

The city council of Buenos Ayres has adopted a regulation banishing itinerant musicians from the streets of the city.

WORN TO A SKELETON.

A Wonderful Restoration That Caused a Sensation in a Pennsylvania Town.

Mrs. Charles M. Preston, of Elkland, Pa., says: "Three years ago I found that my household was becoming a burden. I tired easily, had no ambition and was falling fast. My complexion got yellow, and I lost over 50 pounds. My thirst was terrible, and there was sugar in the kidney secretions. My doctor kept me on a strict diet, but as his medicine was not helping me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once, and soon all traces of sugar disappeared. I have regained my former weight and am perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Selden Waited Long.

Twenty-five years ago, writes Leroy Scott in "Technical World" magazine for September, a young man with a scheme for a carriage to be run by a gasoline motor called upon a large manufacturer of vehicles and farm implements. The young man had spent years upon his patent—its success meant fortune to him, and also triumph over the men who had laughed at him. So he used his best eloquence to induce the manufacturer to put his automobile on the market. But the manufacturer shook his head. "You've been wasting your time on that scheme," he said. "And if I went into it, I'd be wasting my money. No, sir—even if it worked nobody'd ever care to ride in your 'explosion buggy.' The young man was George B. Selden, and what this manufacturer said was also said by dozens of others. To-day there are in use in the United States, about 70,000 "explosion buggies," and about 70 per cent of all gasoline automobiles made in this country or imported into it are licensed under the Selden patent—the royalties paid during the last three years amounting to \$314,383.

The Skirt Under a Ban.

The most injurious garment, putting the corset out of the question for a time, is undoubtedly the skirt. This universally worn skirt impedes a woman's movement; scavenges the streets; drags round her feet, and so produces unnecessary fatigue; requires carrying, so as to add an intolerable burden to women with parcels, umbrellas, and babies; causes falls in going upstairs or getting in or out of omnibuses or trains; frequently causes death by fire, and, above all, is detrimental to health when worn for cycling or any other outdoor pursuits.—National Dress Gazette.

TERRIBLE SCALY ECZEMA.

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out—Cured by Cuticura.

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower, but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1905."

Lawmakers of America.

The British empire has 68 legislative bodies. In 1903 they passed about 1,900 acts and ordinances. The state legislatures of the United States in that year enacted more than 14,000 laws and resolutions, of which more than 5,400 were general and the remainder were local or private. In America it is not always the most populous state that needs, or seems to need, the most legislation. In 1903 North Carolina led with 1,200 enactments.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Too Many Rabbits.

A writer describes a plague of rabbits in Australia: "A farmer barricaded himself in with miles upon miles of wire fencing solely to keep out the rabbits. They eat their way up to the barriers and in the fight for the green land within the wire they die in myriads. All round the enclosed land they lie in heaps of incredible size. Swarm after swarm follows on, and at last the heaps of dead are so high that the late comers make their way over the fence and the farm is ruined."

French Prize for Poets.

A Prix de Rome for poets, similar to that which is accorded to painters and sculptors, has been decided upon by the French academy. A yearly prize of 3,000 francs is to be awarded the poet of either sex whose poem will be declared by a jury of distinguished literary men to be the best. The first Prix de Rome for poetry has just been awarded to a young man of 22 for a poem called "Les Familiers," which was chosen out of 300 MSS. submitted.

Lament of the Gourmand.

Nothing new to eat has been discovered for several centuries past. The monotony is not confined to breakfast; it is equally, if not more so, felt at lunch and at dinner. There are disgracefully few animals fit to eat, and the okapi, which seemed to solve the difficulty, is a bitter disappointment, because there are only three specimens of him known to exist, and two of those are stuffed.—The Sketch.

Hotel Kleptomaniacs.

It is the fashion in our modern hotels to write off \$10,000 a year as the loss for silverware and china taken by guests in the course of 12 months. Many persons will have souvenirs of their visits to New York and take spoons, knives, forks and any sort of small ware which they can slip in their pockets. The craze has grown so that the big hotel men now purchase cheap hardware for the use of transient guests, but the figures of loss run up in three of the city hotels to the \$20,000 mark. The women are blamed for this sort of theft and the proof seems to be against them. It is not regarded as theft, but as a smart fad, and I have yet to hear of one woman denouncing the practice. On the ocean steamships this souvenir business has grown out of bounds. On one trip of a New York liner this side one-half the butter plates and one-third of the spoons were out of service before Sandy Hook was reached.—New York Press.

To Measure Molecules.

An apparatus for measuring the seventy-millionth part of an inch has been made by Dr. P. Shaw, of Nottingham university, England, says "Technical World Magazine" for September. It works upon the principle of electric touch, and consists of a fine micrometer screw and six levers. The apparatus is so sensitive and delicate that it is impossible to manipulate it before an audience. It is hung by rubber bands, covered with thick felt, and must be worked at dead of night, when there is no traffic or factory working. The smallest distance that this mechanism measures is about the distance between a solid and a liquid molecule. Dr. Shaw's invention was first made in 1900, but its great improvement of late has made it the wonder of physicists throughout the world.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Germany is now making 1,800,000 tons of beet sugar yearly, and exporting more than a million tons.

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

An Old Phrase.

The phrase "his mothers white-headed boy," is as old as the hills in Ireland. It appears in many of the Irish fairy stories of the last century. Irish mothers who knew good fairies always kept the secret for the "white-headed boy" of the family. Gerald Griffin, in one of his best short stories, years ago used the phrase as one he had borrowed from an old Celtic book.

Big Wheat Yield in Manitoba.

It is estimated by the Premier of Manitoba that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export from the northwestern provinces of Canada, at the close of the harvest and he states that it will take the railways a year to carry this quantity to the coast.—London Express.

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CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth, or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach. But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

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Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth. When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my daily spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

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