

Cure For The Blues

ONE MEDICINE THAT HAS NEVER FAILED

Health Fully Restored and the Joy of Life Regained.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the **BLUES**, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way: She has been feeling "out of sorts."



for some time; head has ached and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling, and during her periods she is exceedingly despondent. Nothing pleases her. Her doctor says: "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right," and she vanishes; then come the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting **BLUES**.

Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. See what it did for Mrs. Rosa Adams, of 819 12th Street, Louisville, Ky., niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I cannot tell you with pen and ink what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with female troubles, extreme lassitude, the blues, nervousness and that all-gone feeling. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it not only cured my female derangement, but it has restored me to perfect health and strength. The buoyancy of my younger days has returned, and I do not suffer any longer with despondency, as I did before. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a boon to sick and suffering women."

If you have some derangement of the female organism, write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

TURKEYS COOK CHESTNUTS

Wise Birds that Live in the Wilds of Pennsylvania.

Filled with an overwhelming spirit of gratitude for the protecting laws thrown around them by the State of Pennsylvania, game birds and animals which are now safe from pot hunters are showing their appreciation in a most amazing manner. This is evidenced by the faithful reports coming from various points and which are here set forth.

Near Blain, Perry county, Hiram Gibb observed a flock of wild turkeys carrying chestnuts, just now ripening, to a charcoal pit and dropping them upon the hot coals. Soon the nuts burst open, and the intelligent birds, raking them out with their claws, carried the mealy chestnuts to a cleared spot, where, after cooling, the nuts were eaten with gusto.

Mr. Gibb is convinced that the wild turkeys are doing their best to acquire a more delicious flavor, so that they will be highly appreciated by the sportsmen who are lucky enough to kill and eat them.

Coming Expositions.

The end of expositions is not yet in sight. From May to December of next year Jamestown is to celebrate its tercentenary on the water and shores of Hampton roads. The phenomenal financial success of the recent Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, has fired the ambition of people further north on the Pacific coast, and it is announced that in 1909 an Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition is to be held at Seattle, in the state of Washington. Half a million dollars is to be contributed by the city, and the state legislature will be asked to appropriate a million more. This exposition will typify haste and progress, while the one at Jamestown will be mainly reminiscent, although none the less interesting. What city or section will next come to the front with a big fair?

RIGHT HOME

Doctor Recommends Postum From Personal Test.

No one is better able to realize the injurious action of caffeine—the drug in coffee—on the heart, than the doctor.

When the doctor himself has been relieved by simply leaving off coffee and using Postum, he can refer with full conviction to his own case.

A Mo. physician prescribes Postum for many of his patients because he was benefited by it. He says:

"I wish to add my testimony in regard to that excellent preparation—Postum. I have had functional or nervous heart trouble for over 15 years, and part of the time was unable to attend to my business.

"I was a moderate user of coffee and did not think drinking it hurt me. But on stopping it and using Postum instead, my heart has got all light, and I ascribe it to the change from coffee to Postum.

"I am prescribing it now in cases of sickness, especially when coffee does not agree, or affects the heart, nerves or stomach.

"When made right it has a much better flavor than coffee, and is a vital sustainer of the system. I shall continue to recommend it to our people, and I have my own case to refer to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason"

The Farm

The Late-Hatched Pullets.

One advantage that the late-hatched pullets possess is that with proper care and attention they just get to laying very nicely during the next breeding season when good fertile eggs are always in demand.

Cost of Developing the Calf.

Professor Wing in an address stated that an average of forty-five experiments carried on by different experiment stations shows that to develop the calf during the first year of its life costs \$3.50 per 100 pounds. For the second year the cost is \$7.10 per 100 pounds, and for the third year the cost is \$11 per 100 pounds.

Good Business.

On some farms it will be a good business operation to sell off the best timothy and horsehay and buy standing grass of the lower grade to be cut and cured for the cattle. The crop is so good in many localities that a great deal of this meadow hay and brook grass is for sale at very low prices, farmers having enough of the better grass to fill their barns and not caring to stack the lower grades.—American Cultivator.

Advice For Poultry Growers.

Use kerosene to rid the hen-house of lice. Wash the roosts with it. Apply it with a brush, as you would paint, to all cracks and corners where lice would be likely to lurk. Use it liberally and frequently. Act on the principle that prevention is better than cure.

Persian insect powder, if you can get the fresh article, is the best remedy for lice on fowls. It is harmless to the fowl, but death to the insect. Old powder is generally worthless. Catch the hen and dust it freely among her feathers and under her wings.

Feed a soft mash in the morning. The hens seem to relish it better than at any other time during the day. Make it of two parts bran, one part middlings, one part cornmeal, one part crushed oats. Add a pinch of salt and one of cayenne pepper.

Meat can be used to advantage about three times a week. Run it through a sausage grinder. Use about a pound each time to a dozen hens. It will stimulate them to laying, as a general thing, and will prove a welcome addition to their usual diet, which ought to be varied occasionally. A fowl's appetite is sharpened and benefited by a change of food, now and then, though the regular bill of fare should be made up largely of corn, oats, wheat and barley. It pays to humor a hen's whims, somewhat, when eggs are bringing a big price and fresh ones are hard to get.—Outing Magazine.

Rabbits and Farm Crops.

Too many of the so-called game laws are made for the benefit of the sportsman rather than the preservation of insectivorous birds or beneficial animals. We have heretofore spoken of the protection of rabbits in many States. There is no possible reason for the protection of these pests of the farm, except to give sport to the idle fellows who follow their beagles over the farmers' land without any regard for the farmer or his crops. No close season is needed for rabbits, for no matter when or how they are hunted they will increase more than is desirable to the farmer. And now we hear that on Long Island they are having a pest of jack rabbits, which are far worse than our common hare. Sportsmen turned loose there a large number of these long eared gentry and they have increased to such an extent that the crops of the truck farmers have suffered greatly. We do not believe that if the matter was carried to the higher courts that any farmer could be fined for shooting any wild animal that is a pest to his crops at any time he chooses to do so. No one has a right for mere sport to turn out a lot of animals that prey on the farmers' crops, and every farmer has the natural right to protect his farm and crops from trespass by wild animals or by the idle fellows that hunt them. All that is needed is for the farmers to unite in testing the ridiculous game laws that are made solely for the sportsmen. As it is now, the fruit grower must stand by and let the robins eat his cherries and the jack rabbits eat his garden truck, and under the game laws he cannot shoot them. The law guarantees every man peaceable possession of his lands, and these are serious trespasses, and we believe that under any sensible bill of rights the farmer has the right to protect his land from trespass. It is mainly a craze for sport at the expense of the farmer.—The Practical Farmer.

The Best Remedies.

The young squash plants are attacked when they are just appearing above ground, to prevent which the hills should be covered with wire netting, the edges to be buried under the soil, as the bugs will endeavor to get under them. The netting will also keep out the flea beetles and yellow and black-striped bugs. As soon as the plants have five leaves the covers should be removed and the bugs fought by other methods. Some gardeners plant more seeds than can properly develop in order to provide against the destruction of the whole hill. The bugs are not partial to clean cultivation. The burning of useless rubbish in the fields reduces the winter shelter, and

all vines should be collected, and burned after harvesting the crop. The bugs may be collected by hand from the vines, or from the squash plants between the rows used a traps. The bugs also seek shelter under leaves, in the earth, under clods or boards, or wherever they can find a covering. All eggs should be destroyed and the vines examined twice a day. The bug will always leave the melon or cucumber for the squash, hence a few squash vines among the melons and cucumber will trap them. Kerosene emulsion may be used. An eight per cent. kerosene emulsion may injure the plants, about seven per cent. being strong enough (seven parts kerosene to 100 parts water). It is also important to kill as many bugs as possible in autumn, after the crop is harvested, and be sure to burn every vine. When spraying the vines care should be used, as the kerosene and water must be intimately mixed. The first flow should be on the ground for a minute, as it may contain too much kerosene. Spray the vines lightly, not too much, the spray to be very fine. The mixture will drive the bugs from their covers, when they can then be destroyed, but, as stated before, everything depends upon destroying them by hand.—Philadelphia Record.

Some Points For Care of the Horse.

Raise the collars from the shoulders of the work teams several times a day and bathe the parts with cool water. It is not only a humane practice, but will prevent galled shoulders.

Horses, like people, should be watered before feeding, not afterward. A little attention to this matter will prevent colic and promote good digestion in both beasts and humans.

Lye water will act like magic in cleaning the currycombs and brushes. It won't take much time to give them a thorough cleansing, and the result will be pleasing to you and the stock many years.

Stock prefer salt where they can get at it at will rather than having it forced upon them in their food, at irregular intervals. Keep a salt box where horses and cows can help themselves.

Whether your horses and colts are easy or difficult to catch, when it pasture, does not depend so much on the breed of the animals as on the master. A horse that is sure of finding a taste of oats, a lump of sugar or some other treat waiting for him in his master's hand, when called, will not hesitate to obey the summons.

It is all right to brush and curry the horse's sides and back all you please, but don't forget their feet and legs. Even careful grooming of the extremities will amount to little if the animals are compelled to stand in dirty stables. Clean stable floors are essential to sound feet and limbs of a horse and what is the animal good for without these?

The foundation principle of driving or riding is never to ask a movement of a horse unless you have conveyed to him, by a delicate manipulation of the bit and reins, the intelligence that you are about to require motion of him. This applies to starting, stopping, turning, backing and every movement possible to the animal. Its conveyance is so subtle as to be almost automatic.—Electric.—Indianapolis News.

Practical Advice on Horse Feeding.

A noted French horseman gives the following in an agricultural journal of Paris regarding the proper feeding of horses:

"Three meals are necessary and sufficient, with an interval of four or five hours between to keep a horse in good condition. Oats take at least two hours to digest; hay takes three hours, and because it takes so long it should be given when the day's work is over. The evening meal should be a full meal, the animal being then at rest and able to digest its food at leisure. There should be an interval of half an hour between the return of the horse to the stable and his getting his evening meal.

"Too much food at a meal or too long abstinence between meals, followed by voracious feeding, is conducive to colic and indigestion. Irregularly fed he is given to showing his impatience by letting his hoofs play about the woodwork of his stall. Giving 'refreshers' at odd times is also bad. Remember that both stomach and bladder should never be loaded in work time, whether light or heavy work is done. A horse, therefore, should not be ridden or driven immediately after a meal, on the same principle that it ought not to be fed sooner than half an hour after work is over. Between one end of the year and another a horse consumes an amount of dry, heating food which calls for a special regime to neutralize the excessive proteid consumption that has taken place. Thus in autumn a ration of carrots given before the evening meal is good, and so in spring, at the fall of the winter coat, a little grain meal is beneficial, mixed with hay and oats, for the evening meal. Another maxim much disregarded in practice is that the horse should be watered long enough before being put to work, and then sparingly."

Fooled the Aborigine.

A troop of aborigines is camped in this neighborhood, some of the members spending a good part of their time in town. One of the braves, so we are told, desired to quench his insatiable thirst for the alluring brewer, and asked a member of the dominant race to secure him a bottle of the precious stuff. Some of the boys mixed up a strong tea and red sugar and gave it to him. He immediately threw spurs into his cayuse and struck out for the rendezvous of his kin rejoicing, thinking what a revelry he would indulge in. Poor, simple, unsuspecting Lo, child of the hills and plains that know no artifices! The tricks of his palefaced brother are as manifold as can mature in the scheming brain of any heathen Chinese.—Monument (Ore.) Enterprise.

BEEES AT \$200 EACH.

Woman Apiarist Insures "Queens" From Italy.

Two score Italian queen bees, valued at from \$50 to \$200 each, arrived recently on the steamship St. Paul. They are the property of Mrs. R. C. Riggs, of Arkansas City, Kan., who herself accompanied them.

Salerno, Italy, it seems, is headquarters for the finest variety of Italian queen, and thither Mrs. Riggs went for the express purpose of buying a number of these valuable little insects.

"The Italian queen," said Mrs. Riggs, in speaking of her purchase, "is much larger than the ordinary bee and is of a beautiful light gold color. It is worth literally dozens of times its own weight in gold, because of its marvellous productivity. No other I can compare with it in this respect."

Of course, having a valuable lot of merchandise in her possession—her new bees are valued at \$1800—Mrs. Riggs wanted to have them insured. The average person wouldn't know where to go or what to do to get a swarm of bees insured. But Mrs. Riggs did. An Italian company assumed the risk for the tiny creatures on their voyage to America, so that her only danger lay in the journey between New York and Arkansas City.

"Of the tens of thousands of people who eat honey or who see bees flitting about among the clover blooms in summer," said Mrs. Riggs, "very few know anything of the trouble entailed in raising bees or realize the immense capital that is invested in apiculture. During the sixteen years that I have been in the business I have expended something like \$125,000 on my apiarist. The returns, however, have been fairly large, as I market my honey in many cities.

"Bee farming is not a business out of which the novice can expect to reap much of a harvest. People seem to think any fool can make money at bees. It isn't so. The theoretical and practical sides of apiculture must be thoroughly mastered if one is to succeed in it, and that takes many years.

"Incidentally, the bee farmer must not be susceptible to the virus of the sting. Every one who handles bees or is with them much must expect necessarily to take a certain amount of stinging, and those who are constitutionally not fitted to stand it are seriously handicapped in business."

Mrs. Riggs declares that she is absolutely immune. "And yet I have been stung hundreds of times at once," she says. "All my assistants are equally immune—in fact, I won't engage an employe permanently who is not."

One of the funny things about this whole business is that getting "stung" is supposed to be good for the "rheumatism." Mrs. Riggs says she actually has people come to her—people who are tortured by rheumatism—who ask the privilege of placing themselves in the way of being badly stung. Of course, she is always willing to accommodate them.

"And, oddly enough," she laughed, in telling about the queer request, "I have known cases where getting stung really did relieve terrible attacks of the disease—at least, the sufferers declared it did, and they offer to know."—New York Tribune.

Sport in America.

Before the Civil War we Americans had few outdoor pastimes. There was considerable fishing, very little angling. There was some fox-hunting in the South, some shooting in the North. Tennis and golf were unknown to us; croquet was decorously played. Driving and riding were restricted to the few who could afford the time and expense; one or two cricket elevens struggled for existence. There were no bicycles, no motors, of course, only an absurd velocipede or two. Extreme youth "few kites," played marbles and whipped tops. Among their elders, however, there was a mingling, artificial attitude toward all outdoor sport which found its fullest expression in a quadrille, at croquet, or a sentimental sailing expedition under the calmest of skies.

However, even then we had yachtsmen—natural corollary of our superb commercial navy—and we had good horses and were breeding better ones, and we by inheritance were a nation of men who handled a rifle properly.

War came and left us with its immense accumulation of good and evil, and it seemed then that out of sheer weariness of sadness and trouble the germ of the old play-spirit, so long dormant, awoke among us to save us from ourselves.—Collier's Weekly.

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Don't Be a Beat.

Don't sneak in at a ball game. Up at Salina last week a fellow borrowed a boat, crossed the river, got his feet wet and muddy, climbed the bank, tore a \$5 pair of pants on the underbrush, got poison ivy all over his face, slipped up to the game in the park from the rear—all this but to find out that no admission was charged to the game!—Marquette (Kan.) Tribune.

NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humor—Hair Begins to Fall Out—Wonderful Results From Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors, but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch, and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped me wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body, and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 310 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 27, 1905."

If a chameleon becomes blind it no longer changes color, but remains of a blackish hue.

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

Negro Banks. There are now 31 negro banks in the United States, with a combined capital of \$350,000. Their deposits amount to \$1,192,000. Twelve are in Mississippi, four in Georgia, six in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Arkansas and one each in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. There are also two in Muskogee, I. T.

CURED OF GRAVEL.

Not a Single Stone Has Formed Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. D. Daughtrey, music publisher, of Suffolk, Va., says: "During two or three years that I had kidney trouble I passed about 2½ pounds of gravel and sandy sediment in the urine. I haven't passed a stone since using Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and that was three years ago. I used to suffer the most acute agony during a gravel attack, and had the other usual symptoms of kidney trouble—insatiable, headache, pain in the back, urinary disorders, rheumatic pain, etc. I have a box containing 14 gravel stones that I passed, but that is not ¼ of the whole number. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a fine kidney tonic."



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

Bold Sparrow.

The idea that birds select secluded places to build their nests has been proved false. Birds have been known to build in the noisiest or most conspicuous places. A sparrow's nest was discovered in an electric light on the Thames Embankment, London, where the lamp was lighted and put out each day.

If afflicted with weak Thompson's Eye Water

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS IN STAMPS.
BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, growing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sag's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, expectoration in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hacking coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Dis" remedy is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD
W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

YOU CANNOT 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 which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists. Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass. DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR FEET! CORNO (25 packets) OF CORNO corn killing plaster. It cures corns, calluses, warts, baller's toe, nail fungus, redness, itching, and all skin troubles. Leaves no sore. Combined. Cure guaranteed or money back. At drug and shoe stores, or by mail postpaid. Sample in 10¢ packets, by mail only 10¢. BEST SUPPLY CO., Sole Mfr., Dept. 1, Joliet, Ill.

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25c in Stamps.