

DISPENSATORY

is the Principal Ingredient contained in Pe-ru-na.

ve claiming too much for Pe-ru-na we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? abundant proof that Pe-ru-na really such a catarrh remedy? see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Pe-ru-na.

ke, for instance, the ingredient is canadensis, or golden seal. United States Dispensary says its herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of diseased mucous membranes, chronic catarrh (nasal catarrh), atonic dysentery (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrh of the bladder (catarrh of the liver), and diseased mucous membranes of the organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of disease peculiar to women.

Some one has wisely observed that the farmer who sends his corn to market in the shape of fat oxen, sheep and pigs is always sure of getting paid for his crop. The manure pays for the cost of feeding. The man who sells his grain direct enriches another man's farm at the expense of his own. The best way is to feed on the farm as far as practicable.—New York Witness.

Oil of copaiba, another ingredient of Pe-ru-na, is classed by the United States Dispensary as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genito-urinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

Dismal Swamp Changing.

Investigations of the scientists at Washington have recently developed the fact that at present the area of the Dismal Swamp is slowly sinking and Lake Drummond, in its center, is growing larger. Similar changes have occurred in the past, periods of elevation and subsidence gradually succeeding one another. The average elevation above sea level is so slight that natural drainage is insufficient to remove the rainfall.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes 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 14th day of December, A. D., 1906.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials to F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Family Pills are the best.

Moving Pictures That Talk.

The "chronographophone" is the scientific name given to a new apparatus invented by M. Leon Gaumont of Paris. A moving picture is thrown on a screen, and as the figures move the chronographophone gives them speech. We thus get a combination of cinematograph and phonograph.—London Magazine of Commerce.

Only One "Iromu Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a White Package, with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

A pamphlet was written in 1879 by Francesco Lana expounding the theory of airships.

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment

Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but no real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead (with its full natural tenacity and elasticity, unimpaired by adulterants), alone fulfills all the requirements of the ideal paint. Every keg which bears the Dutch Boy trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An advertiser of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

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GARDEN, FARM and CROPS



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Shod Too Much.

The farm horse is shod too much. Unless much road work is required, little shoeing is necessary. A foot keeps in natural condition longer unshod. The frog performs its natural functions better. The horse works more easily over plowed land or in mud. A bare foot clings to a floor or other slippery places better than a smooth shoe.—Boston Cultivator.

Feed and Fatten on the Farm.

Some one has wisely observed that the farmer who sends his corn to market in the shape of fat oxen, sheep and pigs is always sure of getting paid for his crop. The manure pays for the cost of feeding. The man who sells his grain direct enriches another man's farm at the expense of his own. The best way is to feed on the farm as far as practicable.—New York Witness.

A Good Dairy Combination.

The cow and sow are surely a great combination when handled right. The quickest, easiest and keep-coming money maker is a good cow, and when you can keep just over in the next lot a good sow with seven or eight lousy pigs, calling for all the skim milk you can give them, it is surely easy money. More farms today are making milk and pork their main products than ever before. Where the milk is skimmed at home, and the fresh, sweet milk fed to the pigs, there is the best opportunity in the world for making cheap pork. Experiment stations claim that skim milk is worth for feeding from 20 to 25 cents per hundred. It is worth much more if we take into consideration the boost it gives the pigs just at the right time. Work the combination—sow and cow. They will pay well for you.—Indiana Farmer.

Two Hindrances to Growth.

They seem to come to all hogs and we should be ready to combat them. They are lice and worms. The man who never does anything to keep away lice I believe is losing money.

There is no more effective method of getting rid of lice in mild weather than by dipping. But whether you have a dipping pen or not there should be some provision for applying a disinfectant by spraying or sprinkling.

We use a cheap quality of kerosene and apply very lightly but often. Other liquids may be better, but the kerosene is useful for many things and it is always ready. We have a five gallon can for oil for the stock and poultry. It is good to apply a few drops to the feed which serves a purpose similar to that of the external application. This seems to be an effective remedy for the coughs common among hogs.

For worms we give turpentine mixed with the feed. The proper use of these liquids requires that they be administered frequently and in small quantities.

Good Sheep Good Property.

The Farm Stock Journal says that the sheep of the past were kept chiefly for wool, which sharply fluctuates, but in recent years there has developed a world-wide demand for mutton. This demand is increasing. It will continue to increase as meat consumers better understand the excellent qualities of mutton. This insures for the sheep-keeper, two stable market products from his flock—wool and mutton.

Sheep keeping comes nearer being a safe and surely profitable industry than ever before. Yet, it must be remembered that the scrub sheep with her scanty, uneven fleece, and runty lambs, vies successfully with the scrub cow in leading her owner to the gates of bankruptcy. It is the full and half breed sheep and lambs that top the markets, the full and half-breed fleeces that lead the wool market quotations. They are yielding handsome dividends, and in times of depression, will enable their owners to keep clear of the rocks of disaster. It pays to breed the best, whether it be sheep, swine, cattle or horses.

Indigestion of Fowls.

For mild attacks of indigestion occurring when there is no reason to suppose the trouble is due to the quality of food, there is nothing better—nothing so good, in fact—as fasting, letting the fowls go without food, excepting green food, for one or two days, then feeding them sparingly. In highly fed hens the digestive system is often overworked. A system of feeding and quality of food that one hen or one flock stands all right may be too much for another. The poultry keeper has to judge of what and how to feed, not by someone else's results, but by results in his own yards. To get good growth and heavy egg production we must feed heavily, and in feeding heavily we are always running risks of breaking down the digestive systems by overwork. So the poultryman should watch closely for signs of indigestion, especially lack of appetite or looseness of the bowels, and when such symptoms appear let the hens go without grain for a feed or several feeds, as the case may seem to require. Careful attention to this point is the best preventive of digestive disorders. I have found it a good plan to omit one

feed a week as a regular thing, and for many years have made it a practice to give the fowls one less feed on Sunday.—Farm Poultry.

How to Make the Farm Pay.

There are a great many standpoints from which this subject can be taken up. In this talk I will consider it from the standpoint of soil fertility.

The one crop system has reduced yields faster than it would seem that it ought to, and especially where the soils were very rich to begin with. In order to get definite data in regard to the effect of the one crop system as compared with a rotation, a set of fields were set apart for this purpose at the Minnesota Experiment Station. One field was grown to wheat for five years, another field to wheat, clover, wheat, oats and corn manured. A third plot to corn for five years, and a fourth field to oats for five years. These fields had grown the same crops and had the same treatment before being brought into the experiment.

At the beginning the soils were analyzed as to their nitrogen and humus content. Nitrogen is the most important plant food, and also gets away the easiest; it is also the most expensive to replace.

At the end of the five years there had been a loss of 855 pounds of nitrogen per acre, of which 98 pounds were removed in the crops, the remaining 757 pounds being lost, at 15c per pound, \$113.55, which makes it quite clear why the one cropping system is hard on the land. It was also found that the loss in humus had been 7300 pounds per acre in the 5 years, which explains in part why the nitrogen had escaped, as the organic matter or humus holds the nitrogen in a way that it cannot waste.

On the field where there had been a rotation of crops, including clover and corn manured, the gain in the 5 years was 343 pounds, of which 225 pounds were removed in the crop, leaving a net gain of 118 pounds, which at 15c per pound amounts to \$17.10. There had also been a gain of 13,830 pounds of humus per acre. The difference in the results of the two fields are very marked: the one containing at the end of the 5 years, \$130.65 worth of nitrogen more than the other and 21,130 pounds more of humus, besides having raised by far the larger crop. This one was a fertile field, in fine tilth, while the other was lacking in both fertility and tilth. At the beginning of the experiment the soils weighed 75 pounds per cubic foot; at the end of the five years the soil of the field grown to wheat weighed 77 pounds, while the soil of the rotation plot weighed only 72 pounds.

There was a loss of 425 pounds of nitrogen per acre in the soil of the plot grown to corn. Of this 280 pounds were removed in the crop, leaving a net loss of 145 pounds, which, at 15c, would amount to \$21.75. The loss of humus was 5532 pounds per acre.

The field grown to oats for 5 years suffered a loss of 980 pounds of nitrogen per acre, of which 230 pounds were removed in the crop, leaving a net loss of 750 pounds, which, at 15c, amounts to \$112.50. The loss of humus was 6685 pounds.

These figures help explain why stock raising and dairying are profitable. It is not only in the returns but also in the improvement that comes to the soil through the crop rotations practiced; which keep an abundant supply of humus in the soil, to retain the nitrogen and to make the soil mellow.—Address before Marion County Farmers' Institute, by Prof. W. C. Palmer, Winona Agricultural Institute.

Farm Notes.

Good stock will find quicker sales at good prices than poor stock at any price.

All profitability begins and ends in the excellence or low grade of the sheep.

Mutton sheep give the best returns, if fed for that purpose while they are young.

The sheep business will be on the safest basis when the fleece and carcass are both well developed and valuable.

No animal will deteriorate so rapidly from neglect or show so marked an improvement for good keep as well bred sheep.

Not all colds develop into roup, but colds are apt to "wind up" with roup troubles if there is a taint of constitutional roup in the flock.

How can one expect good and profitable results from an industry in which he spends neither time nor energy? Poultry keeping is an industry.

The Babcock test registers the amount of butter fat, which is not the same as the amount of butter, because butter contains from 12 to 15 percent of water besides butter fat. Add about 12 percent to the Babcock indication in reckoning the product of the churn.

To prevent sore shoulders of working horses, H. E. Cook recommends perfectly fitting collars fitted to the shoulders by working the horse in them after thorough soaking of the collars. He would avoid sweat pads under all circumstances except where they become absolutely necessary because of lack of properly fitting collars.—American Cultivator.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

The Flogging Custom and the Way It is Regarded.

About corporal punishment in England two curious facts lie beyond dispute. One is that while the working class and the lower middle class dislike and resent it and will not in general allow their children to undergo it, the aristocracy tolerate it without complaint. The time is coming, one might assert paradoxically, when it will be impossible to flog anybody but the son of a peer. And the other fact is that public school boys have often felt a special affection for the masters who have punished them most.

In Westminster abbey stand side by side the tombs of a master and his pupil. The master was Dr. Busby who was head master of Westminster school for so long a time as 58 years. Nobody ever flogged so many boys as he. The pupil was the theologian, Dr. South. It is told—I am sure the story is true—that when South came as a small boy to Westminster Busby greeted him with the ominous words: "I see great talents in that sulky little boy, and my rod shall bring them out." If so, he was no doubt as good as his word. But when South lay upon his deathbed it was his last prayer to be buried at his old master's feet, and the master and the pupil now rest side by side.—Nineteenth century.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Society of Assurance for Widows and Orphans was the first known insurance company, and was established in London in 1699.

Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative, is mild and potent, take it to regulate a sluggish liver and to overcome constipation.

Life Without Mind.

The possibility of life without mind, while not subject to positive proof, is a theory that has gained considerable strength recently through its advocacy by Dr. L. Laloy, librarian of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. He believes that many of the smaller living organisms, as insects, are mere moving machines, having no more intelligence than may be ascribed to plants. He refers to the well-known fact that insects are attracted by light, and ascribes it to the same cause that inclines the plant to grow toward the light.

HARDSHIPS OF ARMY LIFE

Left Thousands of Veterans With Kidney Troubles.

The experience of David W. Martin, a retired merchant, of Bolivar, Mo., is just like thousands of others. Mr. Martin says: "I think I have had kidney disease ever since the war. During an engagement my horse fell on me, straining my back and injuring the kidneys. I have been told I had a floating kidney. I had intense pain in the back, headaches and dizzy spells and the action of the bladder was very irregular. About three years ago I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and found such great relief that I continued, and inside a comparatively short time was entirely rid of kidney trouble."

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

A Military Exigency.

Military circles have been convulsed over a case of discipline that recalls the problem of the irresistible force meeting the immovable obstacle. An officer ordered an enlisted man to go to church and the man refused. The officer had no right to give the order, but the enlisted man had no right to refuse. This extraordinary situation has been solved by transferring the enlisted man to another post as a mark of disapproval, and sending the officer to another post of temporary duty.—Philadelphia Record.

TERRIBLE ITCHING.

Eczema Affected Whole System—Unable to Rest Night or Day—Suffered 4 Years—Cuticura Cures.

"I suffered severely for four years from eczema on my hands and feet. My condition was so serious, as I could not rest night or day and be free from a terrible itching sensation from scratching on my hands between the fingers, my feet and face. I got the best of advice and treatment from six different doctors who were anxious to cure me. One of the doctors told me that when the poison was cured, eczema (a worse disease) would follow, which became true. My eyesight was affected, and I went to a hospital especially for the eyes and got relief, but eczema got a terrible hold on my system. I was about to give up all hope of ever being cured, yet I could not be reconciled to such results, as my health had been good and free from any disease all my life. My age is seventy-three years. In my extremity I happened to read of Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases. I was anxious about my condition and desired to evade any spurious imitation. This was in July, 1905, and I called on a certain druggist for the Cuticura Remedies. I bought five boxes Cuticura Ointment, also some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Pills as I required them. In four weeks' treatment my face was smooth, and the itching gradually left my hands and feet and I could rest comfortably, for which I am grateful and happy. W. Field Cowan, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Hartly, Del., May 15, 1906."

Carnegie and Eden.

Mr. Carnegie tells it to illustrate that a Celt is always a Celt in Scotland as well as in Ireland. In a sermon preached in a small church in Glasgow the pastor, after inveighing against slothfulness, said, by way of climax: "Do you think Adam and Eve went about the Garden of Eden with their hands in their pockets?"—Harpers' Weekly.

AILING WOMEN

How Many Perfectly Well Women Do You Know?



MISS GRACE E. MILLER

MRS. W. S. FORD

"I am not feeling very well." "I am so nervous it seems as though I should fly." "My back aches as though it would break."

How often do you hear these significant expressions from women friends. More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and there is a cause.

More than thirty years ago Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., discovered the source of nearly all the suffering endured by her sex. "Woman's Ills," these two words are full of misery to women than any other two words that can be found in the English language. Sudden fainting, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, backaches, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, bearing-down sensations, displacements and irregularities are the bane of woman's existence.

The same woman who discovered the cause of all this misery also discovered a remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs holds the record for a greater number of absolute cures of female ills than any other one remedy the world has ever known and it is the greatest blessing which ever came into the lives of suffering women.

Don't try to endure, but cure the cause of all your suffering. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following letters prove this:

Coal Tar Color Industry.

Out of the making of gas has grown the great coal tar color industry. The history of the discovery of aniline, the basis of the various aniline dyes, is interesting. By the distillation of indigo M. Unverdorben produced a substance which he named crystalline. Some nine years later, viz., in 1835, Runge discovered in coal tar a substance which produced a beautiful blue color when treated with chloride of lime. This he named kyanol. Five years later a substance was obtained by treating indigo with caustic potash, and named aniline, from "anil," the specific name of one of the indigo plants. Then it was found that crystalline, kyanol, and aniline were chemically the same. Thus it was shown that aniline, the basis of the indigo dyes, occurred in the waste product of the manufacture of gas, and the possibilities of a new source of these dyes hinted at. And in 1858 Dr. Perkin took out a patent for the manufacture of a dye stuff made from aniline which became widely known as "Perkin's purple." Others followed in quick succession, and the great coal tar color industry was established.—London Globe.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

In a New Haven Y. M. C. A. a Bible class of Hebrew boys is studying the Old Testament in English.

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

Record Price in America for Picture.

The highest price ever paid for a painting in this country was given for a Troyan canvas, which brought \$65,000 at the auction sale of the H. S. Henry art collection. The canvas is entitled "La Retour a la Ferme," and depicts two cows on their way to pasture. The picture was bought by Herman Schaud. The Henry collection consisted of 30 pictures and brought \$352,800. Senator Clark paid \$24,000 for a Corot.

A mechanical man that can do a great many things a human being can do is the invention of a German. The machine has 305 compartments and several electric motors.

PAIN ECONOMY

It is poor economy to use inferior paints on your building, and you can't afford to do it—especially when you consider that the labor is the most costly part of painting. If you paint, this spring, use Buffalo A. L. O. Paints, and feel satisfied that you have the Best. Buffalo Paints look best, protect and preserve your property longest, because they contain the best and most lasting pigments OXIDE OF ZINC and WHITE LEAD, ground in Aged Linseed Oil in correct proportion, making a Perfect Paint. Before you decide on the kind of paint to use, you ought to know about Buffalo Paints. Send for our 1907 Color Charts and valuable Paint Information.

BUFFALO OIL PAINT & VARNISH CO. BUFFALO CHICAGO

BUFFALO PAINTS

34 YEARS SELLING DIRECT
Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are not satisfied if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.
We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World.
We make 200 styles of Vehicles, & styles of Harness. Send for large, free catalogue.
Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Indiana
No. 607, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. Price complete, \$55.00