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MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Bloating, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us postal or letter, requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

These candy tablets do just as much as salts or calomel. But Cascarets never callous the bowels. They never create a continuous need, as harsh cathartics do. Take one just as soon as the trouble appears, and in an hour it's over.

Visit our box, 10 cents—at drug stores. Each Tablet of the genuine is marked C. C. C.

DAISY FLY KILLER



Keeps away all flies and other pests. Kills them on contact. No harm to the animal. Sold in small packets for 10c. Write for free trial.

India Not a Nation.

India is not a nation, but simply a collection of heterogeneous people. The mass of the population, in spite of their sun-tanned skins, are Aryans, but the yellow race is represented on the northeast borders, while the Carmanli coast section consists in large part of the colored race.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

Keeps the gums soft, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Of the 25,000-odd persons employed in Government shipbuilding yards of the United Kingdom about 280 are women.

Constipation causes many serious diseases.

It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

Whispering Conscience.

Charlton, the murderer, feeling from the scene of his crime, across the Atlantic, yet pursued and smitten at every step by an accusing conscience, is a dramatic illustration of the terrible punishment that comes to the offender who thinks to escape. It was DeQuincey who likened conscience to the Whispering Gallery in St. Paul's, London. A word spoken ever so softly on one side of the vast dome is loudly re-echoed on the other. In youth, conscience chid him in sullen whispers; in old age, all the other end of his life-gallery, the same conscience spoke to him in peals of thunder. The still small voice which the boy would not hear, returned to the old man like the crack of doom, in terrible self-reproaches. Even Nero, the monster, had to fly from the spot where he had caused his mother to be murdered. He fancied he was haunted by her angry ghost; that he heard the blowing of a ghostly trumpet, and wallings over her tomb. What a terrible discoverer of sin conscience is!—The Christian Herald.

Buckeye Trees Disappearing.

Cleveland, through its forestry department, may save the Buckeye State from becoming a buckeye state in name only. City Consulting Forester Horvath has announced plans for planting rows of buckeye and horse chestnut trees on the narrower streets of the city. To carry out such a scheme the city will have to raise much of the stock in its own nursery. Horvath asserts specimens for general planting are becoming more and more difficult to procure. The plan of making Cleveland a city of buckeye trees is not only viewed with favor by Horvath because of the sentiment attached to the name in Ohio, but because, in his opinion, the tree is one of the noblest of all share trees. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

For Breakfast—Post Toasties

with cream or milk.

The smile that follows will last all day—

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

AGRICULTURE

Mistake of Farmers.

Some farmers think it takes too much time and care for farm poultry. This is a mistake, for if proper facilities are provided and the work systematized, any intelligent boy or girl can do all the work needed by an ordinary farm flock by working only a short time each day.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Egg Producing Ducks.

Indian Runner ducks are to the duck family, in egg production, what the Mediterranean class of fowls is in the chicken world. They are small ducks, averaging about four pounds in weight. English breeders claim that an Indian Runner duck at eight years old will lay as many eggs as a yearling duck of any other variety.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Waste of Food.

It is a waste of food to keep young cockerels after they weigh five pounds to the pair, as they are sold as "old roosters" after their combs grow. While the market rate for old roosters is from five to nine cents a pound, young ones often sell at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. It is a loss to keep them longer than when they are old enough to sell.—Farmers' Home Journal.

What Five Hens Have Done.

This is a story of the production obtained from five pullets in twelve months. This year began with the 12th of February last and at that time there were six pullets in the lot, but one began ailing shortly afterwards and died on the 10th of the following month. It is not likely she produced any eggs at all between the 12th of February and the time when she died, and certainly not more than half a dozen. The production for the year must, therefore, practically all be credited to the five hens. The total number of eggs produced was 801, 147 per hen. In addition to this eight chicks were hatched out, but only four of them came to maturity, the others falling prey to cats. The hens are laying now, ten eggs having been produced in January, and seven in the first twelve days of February. The consumption of feed during the year was seven bushels of grain, mostly barley, and one bushel of corn, together with table scraps. Putting the grain even at the extreme price it was not worth over \$5, while the eggs at two cents apiece, a moderate estimate, would be worth \$16, and the chicks were worth \$1.50 more. This leaves a return of \$9.50 (almost \$2 apiece) for the five hens over and above cost of feed.—Weekly Witness.

Careful Horse-Breeding Pays.

Certain countries are noted for the superior quality of their draught horses. They include Ontario, Huron and Perth. This is the result of careful and intelligent breeding. Pure bred sires, that were sound and of good weight and quality have been used for the last forty years. The farmers of these sections are now reaping the reward of the intelligence and fore-thought they have put into business. Dealers who purchase horses by the carload, know that they can secure the right kind in large numbers in these counties and they are willing to pay a higher price for them than where the distance to be travelled in their purchase is greater, as it costs less for buying them. The good quality of the sires used has had much to do in bringing about such satisfactory results. The farmers, also, for the most part have been consistent in their chosen line of breeding. They have stayed with the Clydesdale through all these years and the result is that many of the mares are registered and bring an enhanced price for breeding purposes. This is in marked contrast with some other sections where a look at the average horses of the neighborhood will reveal to the expert judge a mixture of nearly all the known breeds that go to produce the general purpose horse. Although a very useful animal for such work, the general purpose horse seldom brings a fancy price on account of the market being overstocked with them. The chief mistake that is made consists in raising a filly from a sire of one breed and then using the sire of another breed on that filly. When such a course of breeding is followed, little is accomplished.—Canada Farmer.

Culling out the Ewes.

An experienced sheep breeder says that the grading and culling of breeding ewes is often neglected in this country and as a result quite a percentage of them are shearing less than seven pounds of wool. Why should a ewe that shears from 6 to 7 pounds only, be bred year after year when one that would shear nine pounds could be handled as cheaply? Could not such a ewe be detected at shearing time by devoting a little extra attention to examining the fleeces as they are taken off, and the ewes ear-marked or branded in such way that next season the privilege of motherhood would be denied her? A ewe shearing two or three pounds more would be a good bargain at double the price the cull is sold as mutton. This point is quite as important as the selection of bucks and only occupies the woolgrower's attention for a few days when shearing. When culling out light shearing ewes do not overlook those having teeth showing the first sign of decay. Generally

speaking it does not pay to breed a ewe after the fifth year and if one of this age can be detected by ear-mark or brand it is well to cut her out. At this age she is worth something for feeding purposes, but after the sixth year her value depreciates very rapidly both from a wool and mutton standpoint. Another system that has been practiced more or less is that of giving buyers in the spring a cut of from five to fifteen percent of yearling ewes, retaining the cut and mixing them with the breeding ewes in the fall. What is rejected is not what a good manager should allow in his flock under any circumstances, and the practice of breeding culs will ultimately result in disaster as surely as like begets like, a motto which sheepmen should always have before them.—Indiana Farmer.

Watery Foods and Milk.

In referring to the condition of the milk in the early spring season the Farm and Home of London says: It has often been said that it is possible to water milk through the medium of the cow, and this to a great extent is true, as there are certain foods, such as brewers' grains, white turnips, and roots generally as grown in a wet season, which notably increase the quantity of the milk supply at the expense of its quality. The time when most trouble with poor milk is experienced is just at about the end of winter feeding, when the cows are first going out to grass. If, as is common, the cows are largely calved down in March and April, there are some few weeks before it is time for them to be turned out to grass. At the period of their calving the natural or home-grown winter foods are becoming used up, and if this shortage is not compensated for by the use of a good deal of purchased cakes and meals the quality of the milk suffers. Further than this, spring is always a critical time for cows as for all animals, including human beings, and there is a change of diet from winter to grass keep, which always creates a certain amount of disturbance in the milk supply. Again, the fact must not be forgotten that the early-grown grass is not of such a nutritious character as that which appears later on in the season, and while it may provide a flush of milk, that milk is apt to be of a somewhat poor quality.

Now, as to the means whereby farmers may secure a fairly uniform quality of milk at the times when it is commonly found so poor. In the first place it is desirable to use a fairly large quantity of nitrogenous or albuminous food material. Among the most desirable for this purpose, and for producing a good flow of milk, are included cottonseed, soya and linseed cakes, pea and bean meal and lentils. All these are highly nitrogenous food materials, and will help to keep up the standard of the quality of the milk. It is good policy when feeding, say, inferior hay, to increase the amount of cake at the rate of one or two pounds per day, so as to compensate for lack of nourishment in the fodder.

Notes.

Gluten meal, as a rule, produces soft butter.

The root is the foundation of the plant. It should be stimulated to carry and continuous growth by the best care in the beginning. Some horses are predisposed to colic and a straw and corn diet is almost sure to cause trouble at frequent intervals with such cases. Frequent surface cultivation makes the natural food of the plant more available, prevents escape of moisture and holds water in store for summer use. A good currying occasionally does not make a sleek horse. It takes everyday grooming to open the pores, soften the skin and produce a good, healthy, sleek coat. Look for the currant borer. When the leaves start, affected canes commence to wither and die. Cut out the affected canes below the black center and burn at once. The Wisconsin Experiment Station finds lime is deficient in much of the grain ration fed to dairy cows and hogs. Hogs fed on phosphates and bone mash, made consistent and profitable gains. The German standard for horses heavily worked is to have a ration furnishing 2.3 pounds digestible protein and 14.3 pounds digestible carbohydrates and fat a day, which gives a nutritive ratio of 1.6.2. The standard horse ration in the United States Army is 14 pounds of hay a day and 12 pounds of oats, corn or barley. This standard has been arrived at from the amounts used in practice, but the general observation has been that the hay allowance is greater than the horses will consume on ordinary duty. In large city stables feeding the horses the hay and grain as mixed feed in the general practice and gives the best results. Keepers find that horses can be worked hard and kept in good condition on cut hay and cornmeal. The amount of hay fed varies from 8 to 14 pounds a day in different stables, and of grain from 7 to 20 pounds a day. To prevent a person soiling his fingers when squeezing a slice of lemon at a dinner table a dainty silver implement for the purpose has been invented.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The miser is ever in want.—Horace.

There is no chance in results.—Emerson.

As the government is, such will be the man.—Plato.

When one sheep leads the way the rest follow.—Chinese.

There are no eyes so sharp as the eyes of hatred.—Hillard.

Beauty is, in some cases, an optical illusion.—Galveston News.

Entire love is a worship, and can not be angry.—Leigh Hunt.

A man's task is always light if his heart is light.—Lew Wallace.

Trouble teaches men how much there is in manhood.—Beecher.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.—George Elliot.

The sleighing song is naturally a mere jingle.—Philadelphia Record.

Poetry is to be found nowhere unless we carry it within us.—Joubert.

To ease one another's heartaches is to forget our own.—Abraham Lincoln.

If you would be well spoken of, learn to speak well of others.—Epictetus.

For honesty coupled to beauty, is to have honey a sauce to sugar.—Shakespeare.

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.—Longfellow.

We become wiser by adversity; prosperity destroys our appreciation of the right.—Seneca.

If the water is good and hot, washing dishes can be made a room in the program of duty.—Manchester Union.

The habit of happy thought would transform the commonest life into harmony and beauty.—Success Magazine.

A wonderful thing about so many people is how they can change their minds without having any.—New York Press.

SNAKES 85 FEET LONG.

Woes of Explorer in Heart of South America.

Relating his experiences during explorations in Bolivia to the Royal Geographical Society recently, Maj. P. H. Fawcett remarked that voyages up the Amazonian rivers were not without their dangers.

There are anacondas (giant snakes), crocodiles, electric eels, sting rays, and the perania, a small deep-bodied fish with razor-like teeth and an unappetizing appetite for blood. Men unfortunate enough to fall into the Parana—where the perania is most prolific—may be picked clean before they can be rescued. The anaconda is ubiquitous, moves by night, and has a weird cry. The major's party killed one sixty-five feet long, and another party reported killing one eighty-five feet in length. Insects are legion, and render life a torture. Mosquitoes are the least offensive. "In places one is covered from head to foot by bees, inside one's clothes outside, in one's ears, nose, eyes, hair and mouth if it is opened, pungent odors and seeking salt perspiration. Feeding by day under such circumstances is out of the question." There is a whole list of dreadful and obscure diseases, and the Brazil-nut tree, dropping its heavy fruit from 100 or 150 feet, often breaks the traveler's head. There is also a tree which drops a colorless liquid which causes the body to swell and gives acute pain. There are rumors which cannot be disproved, since no one knows the heart of the continent, of a white race with blue eyes and red hair. There are also tales of strange beasts and huge and ancient ruins, so that South America may well hold for the explorer surprises greater than that of the African pigmy and okapi.—London Mail.

Wanted to Spend Something.

A fairly well dressed individual strolled into a Broadway cafe a few days ago and walking up to the lunch counter proceeded to partake heartily of all the solids and delicacies that it offered, his appearance warranting the attendant in serving him bountifully. After gorging himself for about 15 minutes, he sauntered over to the bar and said to the gentlemanly bartender: "Ah! you really must excuse me, Mr. Bartender, but I find I am broke; I suppose my credit is good for a drink?" "No, sir, it is not," replied the bartender, who knew his man, emphatically. "I regret that very much," said the stranger, as he turned to go. "I hate awfully to come into a place and eat so much and then go out without spending something."—New York Times.

Style for the Darners.

Nobody could understand how church fairs were eating up the young man's salary yet (that he complained, was where all his money went. "I don't go to the fairs myself," he said, "but my socks go. My landlady sends them. She belongs to several societies that run sock darning booths at all their affairs. Instead of darning socks herself, or hiring the laundress to darn them, she gathers up all the socks belonging to her men lodgers and sends them to the church darning booths. The darners are pretty girls. Now, what man, I asked you, with a spark of self respect, could afford to send a 10-cent pair of socks to be darned by a pretty girl, even if he didn't know her nor she him? Not me, so long as these darning bees are the style. It is expensive socks for mine."—New York Times.

Despair and Despondency



No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves if long continued. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good." It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. Ask Your Neighbors. They probably know of some of its many cures. If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAPLEINE

Sugar for Horses.

Good results are said to have been obtained in France from the feeding of sugar to overworked horses. Excessive strain and consequent exhaustion as a result of slippery roads were lessened in those animals which were fed sugar daily. Some horses rendered unfit for service by overwork were restored to normal strength by a liberal mixture of sugar with their feed.—Our Dumb Animals.

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Anti-Septic Powder, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for sore, aching or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtvert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Largest Library.

The library at the British Museum, which now contains between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 volumes, is without exception the largest in the world, the only one which approaches it in size being the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. To hold this immense number of books upward of 43 miles of shelves are required.

Epidemic of Itch in Welsh Village.

"In Dowlais, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the Itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. I know a dozen families that were so affected.

"The doctors did their best, but their remedies were of no avail whatsoever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment, but his medicine made matters still worse; as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909."

Almost Free from Rabies.

Paris and the department of the Seine have been almost completely cleansed from rabies, writes Mr. Marfel in a French medical paper. In 1909 only 13 cases were reported, with a registration of 185,000 dogs, compared with 846 cases and 140,000 dogs registered as recently as eight years ago.

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes, Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care.

Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes, Trial Size, 25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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Raising the Displacement of Its Battleships to 26,000 Tons.

The United States government has produced a ship which far exceeds the largest contemporary battleship built or building of any foreign navy.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC



Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleaning, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample, 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

BLAIR'S PILLS.

CLEANS THE ENGLISH BOWEL FOR COLIC AND RHEUMATISM. SAFE AND RELIABLE. AT YOUR DRUGGIST.

PATENTS.

W. Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C. Pat. 1,000,000. See reference. Best process. Best patent.

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