Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six eeks and could find no relief ntil I tried Ayer's Cherry Pecto-il. Only one-fourth of the bottle

me."
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

izes : 25c., 59c., \$1. All druggist

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. Fie knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. All druggists.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the

MAXIMITE SAFE TO HANDLE.

It Will Not Explode From Ignition. Insensitive to Shock.

It will Not Explode From Ignition. Insensitive to Shock.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor of "Maximite," which has recently been adopted by the United States Government, gives a clear account of his remarkable invention. "Maximite," he says, "which has recently been allopted by the Government, has satisfactorily stood every test to which it has been subjected, and there is none of the foregoing requirements which it does not fulfill perfectly. It is very inexpensive of manufacture; has a fusion point below the temperature of boiling water; cannot be exploded from ignition, and, indeed, cannot be heat ed hot enough to explode, for it will boil away like water without exploding. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to melt over an open fire for filling projectiles, in the same manner that asphalt is melted in a street cauldron. Should the material by any chance catch fire, it would simply burn away like asphalt, without exploding. When cast into shelis it not only soldifies into a dense, hard, incompressible mass on cooling, but it expands and sets hard upon the walls of the projectile, ilke sulphur. That is to say, it expands in the same way as water does in freezing. When a shell filled with it strikes armor plate, the Maximite does not shift a particle, and it is so insensitive that it not only stands the shock of penetration of the thickest armor plate which the shell itself can go through, but it will not explode, even if the projectile breaks up on the plate."

The Unterhaus, at Vienna, adopted an urgency motion calling on the gov-ernment to define its policy toward the German tariffs. failed.



GOOD CLIMATE, WATER, SOIL, &c. to 500 ACRE TRACTS.

\$5 to \$15 Acre, on Easy Terms. W. R. BROADDUS, West Point, Va.





DROPSY and DISCOVERY; give guek reief and emes worst case. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S ROSE, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

McILHENNY'S TARASCO





To Have a Perfect Plant.

Nitrogen in plants induces growth of stems and leaves, and gives the deep green color which indicates thrift. Phosphoric acid assists in the develop-Phosphoric acid assists in the development of the seeds. Potash is essential for the woody portions of plants and increases the yield of fruit by promoting the growth of the fleshy portions, giving quality. It is believed that the proportion of sugar in fruit is largely increased by potash. To have a perfect plant and to secure the largest yield therefrom, the soil must be supplied with all of these substances.

Quiet, steady cows are what all dairy-men want. There is the considerable common sense in the following, from J. L. Hosey of New Hampshire: "It is very easy," he says, "to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked. But it is easier to train them to jump, kick and The way to teach them to stand still is to make them always do so. The way to teach them the contrary is to give them a good opportunity for doing so. If there is nothing to hinder a wild heifer from running, and she gets started, she will go. The best way to make eqn the will go. The best way to make gentle cows is to yoke up the heifers when one year old and break them, the same as you would steers. Work them a little; it will not injure them, if hancarefully. And they will make

How to Salt Butter.

A subscriber asks the proper way to salt butter. He uses fine dairy salt, but in cold weather the salt does not dissolve in the butter. He has also tried brine salting, but the butter did not take up enough salt. The proper way is to have both salt and butter warm enough. That is the secret. If the butter is churned into hard pellets, either large or small, the surface is glazed, the moisture is locked inside, and if the salt is also cold it is gritty and its solubility seriously diminished.

Butter in granular form like wheat grains is in the best form for salting.

grains is in the best form for salting. Do not add ice water to wash it, but water tempered to 60 degrees, or higher if necessary to make the putter plas er if necessary to make the butter plas-tic and waxy to the touch. Then salt with warm salt and it will dissolve. Do not work the butter before salting it. If the butter is salted on the worker, sim-ply roll it down level before salting. Using brine instead of dry salt is no real advantage. Cold butter will not take up cold brine. Simply abolish cold weather, with artifacial heat—E. C. with artificial heat.-E. C. Bennett, in American Agriculturist.

Fall Care of Honey.
A crop of fine honey may be ruined A crop of fine honey may be ruined or greatly lessened in value by lack of knowledge or care in harvesting, storing and crating. I go through my apiary each week and note the progress being made in the supers. All completed supers are removed from the hives at the time, freed of bees, and taken to the honey room. Before removing any honey, number every hive, unless it has already been done, and the supers to correspond, so that a complete memorandum may be taken as each super is emptied and inspected to ascertain the quality of workmanship displayed by each colony. This matter of keeping a careful record of the performance of each colony is the foundation of building up an apiary that is to bring in the best returns.

After the honey is taken from the hive a great many people permit it to spoil because they do not know how to care for it. Honey properly kept will improve with age, but if kept in a damp place it will absorb moisture, become thin and watery, and soon lose its rich flavor. Of most importance to the honey producer is the handling and packing of the product. No matter how fine the honey may be before taking it from the hive, if it is handled roughly and is packed up in a careless, slovenly manner, it will never bring the top price. To handle and crate comb honey properly requires much care. The delicate combs are very easily cut or bruised, and a little carelessness will result in broken combs and dripping honey.—L. E. Kerr, in the Epitomist. or greatly lessened in value by lack of knowledge or care in harvesting, stor-

Growing Tomatoes Under Glass.

Growing Tomatoes Under Glass.

Tomatoes being a hothouse crop require a temperature of 70 degrees by day, with a drop of not more than five degrees at night. This is one of the crops that are dependent on the sun, in that the pollen must be dry and light in order to pollinate the pistils and produce fruits. The soil for tomatoes may be on the heavy side and contain a large proportion of fibrous loam with well-rotted manure. As to chemical certilizers, the best results are to be obtained not from those rich in nitrogen, but from potash and phosphoric acid, as these elements are largely responsible for a slower growth of plant and fruit, and a firmer texture and higher flavor of marketable product.

To obtain a good yield of fruit through the winter months, it will be necessary to pollinate each flower. This may be very rapidly done. The pollen is jarred into a spoon-like receptacle and the end of the pistil is touched with the accumulated pollen. As spring approaches and the sun becomes stronger, a simple jarring of the plants is all that is needed. As to training.

through the winter months, it will be necessary to pollinate each flower. This may be very rapidly done. The poller lis jarred into a spoon-like receptacle and the end of the pistil is touched with the accumulated pollen. As spring approaches and the sun becomes stronger, a simple jarring of the plants is all that is needed. As to training, the single stem method has been found to be the best, as the plants can be set much closer and still allow plenty of room to work around each one. This method consists in the pinching out of all lateral growths. Plants from seeds sown in August will ripen fruits about January I, and should continue in bearing until May. A succession may be

had by growing fresh lots in pots of boxes to take the place of exhauster plants. The season of forced tomatoes may be thus continued until the out door product fills the market.—C. El Hunn, in New England Homestead.

While some of the experiment sta-While some of the experiment stations have reported that, in testing different amounts of fertilizer per acre for potatoes they have found the profitable limit to be about 1500 pounds, there is a farmer on Long Island who claims that it is profitable for him to use 3000 pounds per acre. He claims that he was forced to it by the difficulty of getting represent of table monume at the pounds per acre. He claims that he was forced to it by the difficulty of getting enough of stable manure and the high price of it. He found it would cost about the same for the 3000 pounds of fertilizer as for the manure he usually bought, and he decided to try one acre. Now he sees about 25 tons a year beside all the manure made on the farm. He uses it on the potatoes, and then follows them with wheat one year, grass two years, corn one year. These all without fertilizer excepting that put on the potatoes. After five years' rotation the land is ready for potatoes again. Each year about four acres of the potato ground is sown to rye, and then ext year that is sown with turnips and carrots. His crops sold one year were 4500 bushels of potatoes, 4000 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of corn, 10 tons of carrots, 10 tons of carrots, 10 tons of carrots, 10 tons of rye straw and several more of corn fodder. Upon a farm out in a section where one would think it necessary to grow principally market garden crops, he is growing upon commercial fertilizers alone such crops as one might grow on a farm remote from markets, or even from railroads, that he need not sell until he is ready to go market, as even the potatoescan be kept for weeks and others for months if necessary, and he finds it successful farming.

Seeding the Wheat Cro

Seeding the Wheat Crop.

In the eastern section wheat is seeded in the fall, and it is a profitable crop for the reason that improved seeding and harvesting machinery have reduced the cost of production to a minimum. Farmers have discovered that the best crops are secured when the land has been deeply plowed and then harrowed until the field is in as fine condition as possible. The seed drill is now used in preference to broadcast now used in preference to broadcast deeding, as nearly all drills have fertilizer attachments, which save labor in the use of plant food. As a wheat field cannot be cultivated after the plants are well grown, the only way to pre-vent weeds is to have the wheat follow some crop that has been cultivated, such as corn; but it is well known that weeds make their appearance in wheat fields and cause considerable annoyance. For taat reason the corn should be removed from the field and the land plowed and harrowed as early as possible, so as to give the seeds of any weeds a chance to germinate while the weather is warm. Just before seeding the wheat the land should be well stirred with a cultivator and again harrowed. If a roller is used immediately after plowing the seeds of weeds will germinate sooner. No manure from the barnyard should be used on the wheat field, as the seeds of weeds may be distributed by so doing unless the farmer is certain that the manure has passed through a stage of fermentation that destroyed all seeds. As additions to the heap are made frequently, there is no certainty as to the conditions of the manure. It is the excellent preparation of the soil in the fall, and the use of clean, plump seed that makes the crop the next summer, and if the land is well drained there will be less liability of injury from a severe cold winter.

Phosphate and potash should be applied in the fall, using bit a small proance. For that reason the corn should be removed from the field and the land

Phosphate and potash should be applied in the fail, using bût a small proportion of nitrate, as it is easily carried away by rains; but early in the spring a mixture of nitrate of soda and dried blood may be used with advantage. Some lands are naturally rich in potash, especially where manure has been used on corn, as manure does not all become soluble the first season of application. An application of 50 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds phosphate and 100 pounds sulphate of potash per acre in the fall will prove excellent, which should be followed in the spring by 50 pounds nitrate of soda and 75 pounds of ground dried blood. The quantities mentioned depend largely, however, upon the fertility of the soil, as no formula can be suggested that will be suitable for all soils. The proper mixing of the ingredients is very important, and must be done carefully as it is difficult to secure perfect uniformity unless the farmer is experienced in such work. The phosphate should be acidulated, so as to have the phosphoric acid available, and may be of bone or phosphate rock. In place of plied in the fan, using but a small pro-portion of nitrate, as it is easily carried phosphoric acid available, and may be of bone or phosphate rock. In place the nitrate of soda in the fall, pounds of ground dried fish may be applied, in which case only 150 pounds phosphate need be used. The nitrogen of the fish is not in as soluble condi tion as that in nitrate of soda, but it will not be so easily lost and will be

Care of the Complexion.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer ceatly in winter from chapping. Frequent-the trouble arises from the use of impure agas and cheep raives. The face and hands could be weeked only in clear, hot water may be used after the bath to fiten the skin.

ELIZAR. PARKER.

Some people never attempt to look pleasant except when they are having their pictures taken.

A woman can't throw a stone, but she can heave a sigh.

How's This 7
We offer One Hudred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Gatarrh Cure. Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the Law Signed, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 16 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. y honorable in all outsides that obliga-inancially able to carry out any obliga-made by their firm. T & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

The girl who thinks she can marry any nan she pleases may live to discover that he doesn't please any of them.

Rest For the Bowels.

No matter what alls you, beadache to a caneer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascaners help nature, care you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascaners Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has 6,0,0.
stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

FIT'S permanen'ly cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of 'Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 Irial bottle and treatise for Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa Crumbs of comfort may be all right but they don't make a square meal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Any tramp will tell you that a dog in the manger is worth two in the front yard. I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Tromas Rob Bins, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Singular people-Old maids and bach

The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette says: "Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."

The Cook's Warning.
Wife—"Well, John, I'll have to do
the cooking now. The cook left without warning this afternoon."
Husband — "Not exactly without
warning. She told me this morning
I had better bring home some dyspepsia tablets to-night, but I didn't quite
eatch on to what she meant."—Judge.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELES Drzs, as they color all fibers at one boiling Sold by all druggists.

In many of the perfume factories of Europe only the purest olive oil is used in fixing the perfumes of flowers.

What's the use of buying trouble when you can borrow it?



Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: -Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

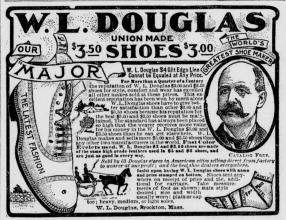
"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY. \$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

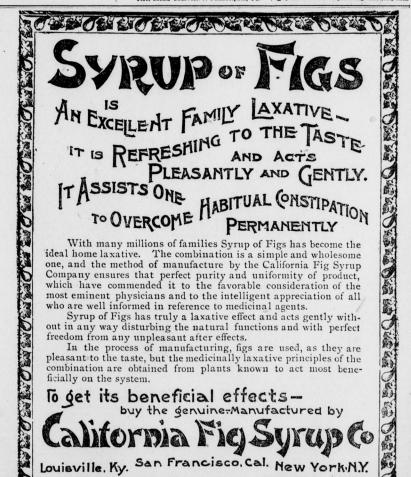
No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.



\$900 TO \$1500 A YEAR HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independent of the denty rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Mrs. E., 8T Market St., Chicago, Ill.

PRICE 50\$ PER BOTTLE

JENSION JOHN W. MORKIS, Successfully Prosecutos Claims, Late Principal Extender U.S. Pension Bureau, 3yrs is Civil war, Bandida,



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