

# MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club, the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; coating its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."—Mrs. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 21st St., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Advertiser's sure.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

For five months no rain has fallen in Greece.

Cure For Asthma.

Sufferers from Asthma, Hay Fever or Bronchitis will be interested to learn that Dr. B. Schiffmann's "Asthma Cure" instantly relieves the most violent attack, insures comfortable sleep and has effected cures in thousands of cases that had previously tried every other remedy in vain. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. So firm is his confidence that the doctor requests this paper to announce that he has sent to druggists in this town, as well as to all other druggists in this country, free sample packages of his remedy, which will be given free to sufferers of above complaints, who apply promptly, thus affording an opportunity to such as have not yet tried the remedy to make a personal test which will convince the most skeptical.

Persons falling for any reason to receive a sample package from their druggist will receive one free by mail by sending name and address (in enclosing 2 cent stamp for postage) to Dr. B. Schiffmann, Box 514, St. Paul, Minn.

There are 25,000 pores in the head of a man. There are 4500 muscles in the body of a moth.

Sir Joshua Fitch told a story at the nature study exhibition in London illustrating the popular wonder at scientific knowledge. Sir John Avenbury was showing the heavens through his telescope to some neighbors and servants, when one exclaimed: "I do not wonder, Sir John, that clever people find out the sizes and distances of the stars and how they move; but what beats me is how you ever could tell their names!"

# ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

- Rheumatism
- Neuralgia
- Backache
- Headache
- Footache
- All Bodily Aches
- AND
- CONQUERS PAIN.

It beats the devil

all how some dealers will tempt you on their bait. Customers by offering them, when Alabastine is called for, cheap imitations that will spoil their walls. Such action is certainly prompted by a selfish and not a patriotic motive. We will not recommend ourselves to honest dealers. A durable cement base wall coating, not a lacustrine, costs no more to apply than cheap dips that rot your walls and injure the health of your family. Alabastine is a dry powder, comes in packages, mixes with cold water, in white and fourteen beautiful tints, for use on plastered walls, wood ceiling, brick or canvas, superior to paint or paper. Full directions on every package. Ask druggist or paint dealer for sample card of tints or write to ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

# FARMERS' CORNER

Testing Paris Green.

The purity of paris green can be quite readily and fairly accurately tested by dissolving it in strong ammonia water. If pure all of the paris green will dissolve, the solution turning a deep blue color. Undissolved sediment indicates impurities or adulteration. Another test is to place a little of the paris green between two pieces of window glass and rub them together. If adulterated with lime, barium sulphate, or similar white materials, it will appear to turn white in places. Paris green of good quality is intensely bright green and uniform. When adulterated, the green loses somewhat of its intensity and is grayish green and is not always uniform.—Charles D. Woods, Director of the Maine Experiment Station.

Bisulphide of Carbon.

When of good quality bisulphide of carbon is a colorless liquid and is made by passing sulphur fumes over charcoal brought to a white heat. While perfectly safe for handling and applying yet great care should be exercised to keep it from heat or exposure to flames. It is extensively used in fumigating operation against soil-infecting pests. Its fumes are heavier than and readily permeate throughout all portions of the soil to which it may be applied. It readily destroys animals, insects or eggs found in the soil. It is especially valuable for fumigating buildings or granaries infested with objectionable insects or other pests. It is often used to fumigate plants in the open by placing hoods over them with the mixture in a suitable vessel underneath. It is invaluable as a remedy against plant lice, inasmuch as the fumes diffuse to every crevice and reach these little pests where and when it would be impossible to do so with any other insecticide. Though a liquid it is sold by weight and may be had at any drug store.—Home and Farm.

Disease of Wheat Heads.

The disease called wheat scab attacks the wheat heads shortly before they ripen. A portion of the head, or sometimes the entire head, turns to a light brown color and dries up while it should be green and plump. The kernels wither and often become moldy and worthless. At harvest time the chaff of affected kernels is covered with a pink mold which is the cause of the trouble.

More or less of this disease may be found, in almost any wheat field during any season. Ordinarily, it is not sufficiently abundant to materially affect the yield, but in seasons like the present one when the rainfall is excessive before harvest, it may do a great deal of damage.

In threshing, the majority of the affected kernels are driven off with the chaff, but some of the heavier ones find their way into the grain sack. Flour from such wheat must be of inferior quality and perhaps it is injurious to health. However, on the latter point no definite information is available. Some varieties are more subject to scab than others and perhaps this fact may be turned to some practical account in preventing loss from the disease. No remedy other than the careful selection of seed from varieties not badly attacked is known.—F. C. Stewart, in American Agriculturist.

Effect of Potash on Hay Crops.

The Hatch experiment station reports that upon two plots of land fertilized with thirty pounds of nitrate of soda, thirty pounds of dried blood, 37-1-2 pounds of dry ground fish, 273 pounds acid phosphate and 37-1-2 pounds muriate of potash to one-fourth of an acre, one yielded 1450 pounds at first crop and 125 pounds of rowen, the other 1250 pounds at first crop and 125 pounds of rowen. Combined this was at the rate of 5400 pounds first crop, five hundred pounds rowen per acre. Two similar plots had of nitrate of soda, dry ground fish and acid phosphate per plot and 62-1-2 pounds muriate of potash. The yield of one was 1400 pounds at first crop and 260 pounds rowen, and 1460 pounds of first crop and 255 pounds of rowen, or at the rate of 5840 pounds per acre of first crop and 1050 pounds of rowen. The cost on the two first-named plots for fertilizer exceeded by about \$4 per acre that on the plots which yielded the larger crops. This and the fact that clover was most abundant where the most potash was used, would seem to indicate that an increase of potash up to 250 pounds per acre is more desirable for the hay crop than an increase of nitrogen or phosphoric acid, while the clover seed is expected to make the land better fitted for future crops. The fertilizer used for previous crops had been practically equal.

To Make White of Egg.

Farmers who keep hens are apt to stick to their old fashioned ways. There is a good reason for feeding poultry on other food than grain. The cut green bone which we have often advocated is almost a necessity for best results; of course, lean meat, linned meal, finely cut clover hay, or alfalfa (scalded) and such variety of food would take the place to a large extent, of cut bone; so also a wide range in the fields where bugs and worms are to be found helps to meet the need of this change of diet.

The reason for something besides grain is well put in a statement in one of our exchanges as to the difficult

work for the hen in producing the albumen or white of the egg. "The yolk is composed mostly of the elements of food that produce fat, being known as the carbonaceous elements. In wheat and corn the carbonaceous materials are very abundant, but the substances from which the albumen is derived are lacking in proportion to the yolk producing materials. For this reason the feeding of fowls on nothing but grain is not conducive to egg production."

So it is evident you are asking your hens to make bricks without straw if you require or expect them to lay well without feeding them anything from which the white of the egg can be produced. To feed rightly, balancing up the food, as with all other animals, will result in profit. Nothing else will bring this result.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Proper Milking.

After cleanliness in milking comes efficiency. It includes good ways of holding the teat, rapidly and thoroughness of milking. The teat, if not too short, should be grasped with the whole hand, the index finger and thumb pressing, as the hand closes, a little more firmly than the lower fingers, thus forcing the milk downward, instead of upward. Milking with the thumb and one or two fingers, slipping them down the teat, is to be condemned, since it is neither quicker nor easier than the whole hand way, and calls for the filthy practice of wetting the teats. Thoroughness means getting the last and richest drop. It is necessary to milk dry, all dairymen know, if the cow is to be kept up with her milk. Rapidity of milking, unless it be violent, stimulates the milk flow.

Finally comes the treatment of the cow. It is of great importance, with the nervous cow perhaps of first importance. Singing of a boisterous kind, whistling, chattering, loud talking, to say nothing of rough handling, certainly does not make the cow more comfortable and therefore cannot be conducive to a full, steady flow of milk. And do not treat the cow to different milkers every day and to irregular hours of milking. Because of mere changing about of milkers we have frequently noticed in herds of fifteen or twenty cows a decrease of 10 percent in a day's milk. Let each cow become acquainted with her milker and let the milker stick by her.

All of these things—cleanliness, efficiency and careful treatment of the cow—are matters of economy, for if all the cow has to be got from her and the product is to be marketed in first class style they must receive attention. They must be taught the new milkers.—Homestead.

Clover on Sandy Soils.

It is not so easy to secure a heavy growth of clover on light sandy soils as on soils that are heavy, and the matter of plowing under green crops is, therefore, more difficult owing to the scant growth, sometimes rendering the experiment a costly one for seed and labor. Soils destitute of clay are not easily gotten into condition for clover, but it is possible by the use of manure, fertilizers and green crops to get clover established on sandy soils. One point to consider is that clover is a lime plant; that is, it delights in soils that are not deficient in lime, while sandy soils are usually lacking in that mineral substance. A crop of cow peas, plowed under just before the seed beds begin to dry, with about 20 bushels of lime per acre, applied after plowing the cow peas under, will greatly assist in rendering the conditions for clover suitable. Another point which should not be overlooked, and which may have much to do with the thrift of the clover, is to procure soil from fields upon which large crops of clover have been secured, and broadcast one or two bushels of the soil from the clover field on the land to be seeded, in order to inoculate the soil with the clover bacteria.

Clover on sandy soils may be seeded in August, and no other crop should occupy the ground, as the young plants will not require shading. Unlike the seeding of clover on clay soils in the spring, when the seed is broadcasted on the snow and allowed to grow under any conditions, the seeding of clover in the fall should be done only after the land has been plowed and made fine. The young plants will then get a good start and be ready to make rapid growth the following spring. By seeding in the fall the crop secures the benefit of the late rains and escapes the usual dry period of June and July.

If the farmer has an insufficiency of manure he should not hesitate to use fertilizers, and the cheapest kinds of fertilizers are preferred for clover, as the crop demands very little nitrogen. About 100 pounds of sulphate of potash, 200 pounds acidulated phosphate and 250 pounds nitrate of soda will serve admirably, especially if a green crop of cow peas has been plowed under and the land limed. One reason for using lime is that a mass of green material may cause the formation of an excess of carbonic or other acids in the soil, which are neutralized by the lime. The lime will also assist in producing the conditions most conducive to the work of bacteria in the soil.

Should the ground be covered with weeds plow them under and broadcast with the cow peas, which grow rapidly and keep weeds down, but even weeds make excellent green manure crops when they are plowed under. They do the most harm when they are allowed to produce seed. The land for clover should be clean, as the fewer the weeds the better for the young clover plants. Fertilizers should be used in preference to manure, as the latter may contain the seeds of weeds which it is thoroughly decomposed.—Philadelphia Record.

Sphinx Crumbling to Dust.

D. G. Longworth of the "Sphinx" newspaper, Cairo, Egypt, who is now in England, brings the warning that the wondrous marvel of the ancient world, the Egyptian Sphinx, is rapidly decaying. It will not now, he says, be able long to withstand the altering climate of Egypt, due to the irrigation of recent years. A few years ago an hour's downfall of rain once a year was a novelty in Egypt. The natives regarded it as some dire message of reproach from the gods. The irrigation and the many trees about the Delta has changed this. Fifteen to 18 days' heavy rain falls now every year on the head of the Sphinx. The severe "Khamseem" sandstorm follows and cuts into the soddened limestone of the ancient monument, literally whitening it away all over the surface.

Proper Way to Exercise.

Instead of wearing out their strength in contortion machines, relief-seekers should flee to the woods and the mountains, should pitch their tents in some neighboring wooded highlands and share the fun of hoeing out a trail to the next spring; should gather raspberries in the deep clefts, and climb trees in quest of squirrel's nests; should fetch their own fuel from the pine-knot bottoms, and arrange expeditions to the highest peaks of the neighborhood. In that manner, a two weeks' camp in Elysium will suffice to lay in a reserve store of health for several months of town life; and, besides, experience will prove that with a practical purpose and the stimulus of visible results enables an invalid to beguile himself into an amount of exercise unattainable by the manual of the horizontal bar.

A Prize for Matches.

The Belgian government offered several years ago a prize of 50,000 francs for the invention of a paste for matches that did not contain white sulphur. Many products were submitted, but the judges recently reported that none of them fulfilled the required conditions. They were either defective in inflammability or ignited with friction on all surface alike. Some of them gave off inflammable gases of a poisonous nature.

Vegetables in Cuba.

In Cuba cabbages frequently weigh as much as 20 pounds. All vegetables do well. Radishes may be eaten from 14 to 18 days after sowing, while corn produces three crops per year. Sweet potatoes are perpetual. The natives dig up the tubers, cut them off and plant the old vines, which produce a new crop in three months. All sorts of fruits horticultural and greenhouse, plants and bulbous stock are grown with the most gratifying success.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Editorial notice and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 891 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Children that are hard to raise should be brought up with a rosin turn.

J. C. Simpson, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell \$1.75.

There's plenty of room at the top, but not at the top of a church steeple.

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

The stamp on a love letter doesn't always stick to facts.

Pain's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Esselary, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Some men's prospects are so fine that they can't be seen.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye. 50c. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

# NERVOUS PROSTRATION IS SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

(Peruna is the only Systemic Catarrh Remedy known in the Medical Profession.)



Mrs. Ida L. Gregory, President of the Poets' and Authors' Club of Colorado, President of Colorado Art Club, Director of School of Industry and Design, Vice-President of Sherman Art League, is One of the Leading Club Women of Colorado.

In a recent letter from 2 Grant avenue, Denver, Colo., this prominent lady says: "Some years ago my husband suffered from nervous prostration and advising with a friendly druggist he brought home a bottle of Peruna. His health was restored from its use, his appetite was increased and restful sleep came to him. I therefore heartily endorse Peruna as an honest remedy worthy the good things which are said of it."—Ida L. Gregory.

Nervous prostration is so frequently associated with systemic catarrh that some doctors do not distinguish between the two. In systemic catarrh the disease has pervaded the whole system and there is a constant loss of vital fluid from the mucous membranes. A great many people are doctoring for nervous prostration who would be immediately cured by a course of Peruna. Peruna makes clean, healthy mucous membranes. By this preservation of the fluids the weakening drain of their discharge is prevented. The medical profession is just beginning to awaken to the fact that chronic catarrh, especially systemic catarrh, will soon produce a condition so nearly resembling nervous prostration that it is very difficult to tell one from the other.

Peruna cures these cases without fail. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME; THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME."

THE FISH as a sign has a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. Makers of WET WEATHER CLOTHING TOWERS' FISH BRAND

OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

Prince Orsini, who is the owner of the beautiful Lake Nemi, near Rome, has facilitated in every possible way the efforts of the Italian government to raise the two galleys of Caligula which were sunk A. D. 41 off the shores of this lovely sheet of water. Sufficient has been recovered at present to disclose the astounding fact that the vessels in question measure respectively 225 feet and 237 feet in length by 60 feet and 75 feet in width. Their decks were evidently covered with splendid mosaics, and already an immense number of magnificent bronze objects, among them a beautiful head of Medusa, are to be seen at the prince's villa, where eventually a museum is to be organized of objects in connection with the sunken galleys.

RIPANS

I have been using Ripans Tablets for nearly a year and have derived a great benefit from them. I had suffered with stomach trouble and dizziness when going to bed at night. Seeing that the Ripans Tablets relieved me, I continued the use of them to the present time, and my stomach is now in good condition and the dizziness has left me.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

PISCICURE FOR CURING WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time—Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CURES BURNS SCALDS ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

P. N. U. 30, '02.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.



FOR IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN, RASHES, Heat Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness incidental to Canoeing, Riding, Cycling, Tennis, or any Athletics, no other application so soothing, cooling, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure.

Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Nothing can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others.

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