

WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

To Cure Woman's Ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds. Mrs. Pauline Judson Writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Soon after my marriage two years ago I found myself in constant pain. The doctor said my womb was turned, and this caused the pain with considerable inflammation. He prescribed for me for



MRS. PAULINE JUDSON, Secretary of Seabrook Golf Club, Brooklyn, New York.

Four months, when my husband became impatient because I grew worse instead of better, and in speaking to the doctor he advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sannative Wash. How I wish I had taken that at first; it would have saved me weeks of suffering. It took three long months to restore me, but it is a happy relief, and we are both most grateful to you. Your Compound has brought joy to our home and health to me."—Mrs. PAULINE JUDSON, 47 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—\$3.00 per bottle if above testimonial is not genuine.

It would seem by this statement that women would save time and much sickness if they would get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and also write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helps.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

WATER ON THE FARM.

Importance of a Good Supply of Water On the Farm Not to Be Lost Sight Of.

This can hardly be said to be second in importance to feed, as both are indispensable and dependent upon each other. A farm well supplied with good water for both winter and summer may be said to possess one of the first and best advantages, and he who does not pay attention to this matter in selecting a farm is making a serious mistake.

There is nothing better for this purpose than good spring water, and fortunate are those so located that the water can be carried to house and barn and especially if this can be done by gravity. It will pay to conduct water a good distance to the farm building where this can be done. In some cases there are good springs, but so located that the water will not run by gravity to the buildings. In such cases, if the springs are large and there is a fall directly from them of a few feet, the water may be brought where wanted by hydraulic force. This is the case on the farm of the writer and the system has been in successful operation now for a number of years. But it is necessary with this system to have a large spring, as only one-seventh of the water passing through the ram will be forced to the buildings, the larger part being required for operating the machine.

If any intend to use a ram they should first study well the conditions necessary for its successful operation. If there is no fall by which power can be afforded to operate the machine, then a windmill might be employed to force the water to its destination. Windmills are largely employed for raising water from reservoirs, streams or wells, for farm or other purposes in many places, and so must be practically good for the purpose.

This system works well in pastures, where it is much used for pumping water for the stock, and can also be just as well employed at the barn at all times of the year.

A farmer once living not far from the writer, not having springs near his buildings, sunk a large well outside of the stock barn, built a large cistern in the loft where it could be protected from the frost, placed a windmill on the top of the barn, which pumped the water from the well to the cistern, from which it was conducted to the stables below, to the yard outside, and across the road to the house, where it was used for a variety of purposes. This was a very convenient arrangement and must have answered the purpose well.

Another intelligent and well-to-do farmer in the central part of the state obtained a plentiful supply of water by boring an artesian well in a ledgy hill, to the back of his buildings, erecting a windmill and putting in a pump. Near the well he constructed a large reservoir capable of holding enough for a week's supply. After this was filled the windmill would be thrown out of gear until again wanted.

So it will be seen water may be furnished for the use of the farm in quite a variety of ways, more or less expensive according to location or attendant circumstances, but it will be better for a farmer to invest quite a sum in obtaining a supply of water that may be relied upon, rather than undertake to get along in such ways as are often resorted to.—E. R. Towle, in Farmers' Home Journal.

A MODERN FARM GARDEN.

It Should Contain Everything Likely to Be Needed in the Family Economy

The essentials of a good garden are a rich soil and a sunny location. The land must be well fertilized, deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. Too much care can not be taken in getting the soil in the best possible condition. This work can be done with a horse and tools, and requires but a few hours. A small hotbed should be provided for starting early plants, such as tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, peppers and the like. This is not difficult of construction or management, and the details have frequently been given in these columns. The cost is trifling, amounting to almost no expenditure of money, as old boards about the farm can be used for making the frame, and discarded window sashes for the glass.

Plant everything in the farm garden that your family is fond of. Plant everything that can be easily grown, for if it is not liked at first, it soon will be. Start tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, peppers and celery in a hotbed. As soon as the ground is in a good condition set out a few roots of asparagus. Then plant a few potatoes, carrots, peas, radishes, onion sets, and when danger of frost is past, two or three rows of beans. As soon as the ground becomes warmer and the season advanced, put in seed enough to furnish a full supply of peas and beans, and be sure to plant liberally of dwarf limas. Plant also carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify. Set out your early cabbages from the hotbed and sow a few rows of late cabbage and cauliflower for fall and winter use. Plant a good supply of sweet corn, cucumbers, squashes, providing an abundant supply of winter squashes.

If your ground has been well prepared, and you have a good garden drill, the seeding of the entire garden will not take more than a day, if your rows are long and straight, an hour or two at a time with a horse and cultivator will do most of the work of cultivating, and but little hand hoeing or weeding will be necessary.—Farmers' Tribune.

It is impossible for farmers to secure the best obtainable prices without acting together? Unselfish cooperation would enable them to ascertain the true value of their products in the different markets of the world.

STOCK RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

The Possibilities are Great for the Successful Raising of Live Stock.

During the recent international stock show one of its visitors from Troupdale county, Tenn., left at this office a sample of winter oats ten inches in height, which he declares was the third crop from one seeding. The cotton plant must be reckoned with in a large way in considering what the south may become as a livestock producer. For every pound of lint there are two pounds of cotton seed. As the average production of the south is about 10,000,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, the enormous output of seed can easily be calculated. In an address delivered not long since before southern farmers, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson told his audience that one pound of cotton seed is equal to 113 pounds of cornmeal.

In addition to this enormous output of concentrated feed there must be added the corn possibilities of the south, which are fair in every district, and enormous in many places. Then to all of this must be added the possibilities of grain production by the cowpea and the soy bean. The cotton plant, the soy bean and the cowpea vine are all producers of the highest-priced constituent of feeding stuffs rich in protein—the highest-priced constituent of feeding stuffs. Numerous other legumes thrive in the south. Red and white clovers grow in limited areas, while Japan clover flourishes almost everywhere and vetches are at home over large areas. The velvet bean flourishes in Florida, and will probably grow elsewhere in the south, its central limits not yet being defined. Of the carboxylate forage plants, sorghum grows everywhere and yields enormous crops of excellent coarse hay suitable for all kinds of farm stock. Indian corn may yield two crops in a season for forage purposes. Common and winter oats flourish and yield abundances of forage. Bermuda grass carpets many of the fields, and is working marvelously in helping to obliterate the great gulches in the grass fields well-nigh ruined by continuous cotton-growing.—Breeder's Gazette.

BEDDING SWEET POTATOES.

A Few Important Points to Be Observed in Order to Insure Success.

It is quite important to have a good set of slips ready for putting out as soon as the danger from frost is over. Care in bedding the potatoes will help greatly in securing them. Select a good location with a southern exposure so that the sun will shine upon it as near all day as possible. It will be better still if it is protected by a house or fence against the north winds. Dig or rake up the soil eight or ten inches. Spread the smooth and fine with a rake. Place the potatoes just so they will not touch. Cover them with manure that has been kept dry or with cotton seed. Then put on about two inches of soil. We say manure that has been kept dry, because it is important to get up heat and hasten the sprouting; manure that has been leached will not generate this heat. If very heavy rains come the bed should be covered. If it is very dry it should be watered. The crust should be well broken.

For early table use or early marketing it is important to get the slips out early. But for the main crop to keep through the next winter they should be put out late. These will be much easier to keep. The slips should not be set before little feeding rootlets have grown.

Prepare the soil by deep breaking and harrowing. Throw up a very flat bed some days before time to plant. We find any kind of rotting vegetable matter to be good for manuring potatoes. They do not require much help in this way. Heavy manuring produces too much vine. Common oak leaves or pine needles do well for this crop. If you have no manure and must use fertilizers, the acid phosphate is the chief thing required. A little potash will not be amiss upon old land.

When ready to set the slips run a deep furrow with a subsoil plow or a long, narrow scotter and set the slips in this furrow as soon as they have become well rooted run a light harrow over the rows. This will destroy all the young grass and weeds. The Umbagog grow is an excellent tool for this, as well for many other jobs. The sweet potato crop is increasing in value every year. Southern farmers should give more attention to growing, keeping and selling them.—Southern Cultivator.

HERE AND THERE.

—We can not begin too quickly to supply our nearly or quite worn-out soils with organic matter by plowing under the broad-leaved or deep-rooted forage plants.

The secretary of war gets at a "well-rooted" fact when he states that an educated soldier makes a better fighter than an uneducated one. The same rule applies with equal force to the farmer.

—Why continue to import what we ought to produce? On January 14 a cargo of twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven sacks of Scotch potatoes grown in Scotland arrived at New York.

—The ideal system of agriculture is that where the fertility of the soil is annually increased, and where fair average crops can be grown without the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

RECORDS IN THE SAND.

Prints Made by Various Agencies Convey News to Dweller in the Desert.

In the Sahara little gusts of rain sometimes occur. On these unusual occasions each drop leaves its impression on the sand, these thousands of tiny indentations being proof positive that a rain has fallen. If it happens that a calm in the air follows so that the sand is not disturbed for a number of days the marks of the raindrops remain as clear as when they were first made, says a London journal.

The sand is the record of all that happens on its surface. Just as the waves obliterate the markings on the beach, so the winds of the desert, blowing the sands here and there, sooner or later wipe out the records stamped on the surface, but they often remain for quite awhile, and as the desert residents know how to read them they derive information that is useful to them.

When they see a staid, unbroken groove along the sand they know that a serpent has passed that way and is following on the track they often catch the "murmur" before he finds a hole into which to crawl. They can tell how many feet an insect has by the marks on the sand. In fact, they are as thoroughly versed in the lore of sand marks as our wild Indians were in the mysteries of woodcraft before they were gathered upon reservations and lost much of the cunning of their fathers.

The desert people know the track of every species of animal that travels on the sand. They become wonderfully quick in detecting differences in the sand prints. As long as a man keeps afoot the day is written for all to read. The natives can tell the footprints of every person of their acquaintance. They know every one of their camels or horses by the marks they make.

When they see tracks that a passing caravan has made they detect peculiarities indiscernible to all but the desert dweller, which reveal to them the tribe to which the travelers belong. When they turn their animals loose to graze where grass has sprung up among the wells they will perhaps pay no attention to them for days, but when the animals are wanted they will surely be traced by indications so slight that they would escape the notice of an inexperienced observer. In fact, a great variety of information is imparted to the natives by sand markings that others would not observe.

Among the cases near the northern edge of the desert there is no such thing as property in land. The sands are everywhere and a man may use any part of the surface just as long as he chooses to occupy or cultivate it; but his claim upon it ceases when he stops using it. There is no individual property in water. In many places water underlies the surface at a depth of ten to 30 feet and he who chooses to dig for it and bring it to the surface to pour it in the date palm is at liberty to do so. But he does not own the water. Any one is at liberty to use it for his palm trees, but he must not plant a tree within about 30 feet of those owned by his neighbor.

There is, in fact, individual ownership only in the tree itself. If the tree dies and the owner does not replace it with another, any one is free to plant one in its place. The result is that a man's date palms may be scattered around in a number of groves. He may sell his trees if he desires, but he cannot sell the ground in which they are planted, nor the water that vivifies them.

SUNDAY IN SAMOA.

The Natives Make It a Day of Religious Observance in the Strictest Manner.

From the following paragraphs of Mrs. Strong's paper in Century, "In Samoa with Stevenson," it is evident that Sunday has not lost any of its sanctity in that part of the Pacific. "Our weekdays are an amusement following another so much as a matter of course, that we were hardly prepared for the sudden stillness, the cessation of all labor, the almost holy calm, that ushered in the Sabbath. All the food for the day had been cooked on Saturday, and our own servant, preparing a cup of tea, was a conspicuous figure in the quiet morning, the smoke of his fire betraying to the whole village that the foreigners were breaking the Lord's day. Suddenly we heard the notes of the piate, a hollow log beaten upon by a stick, and from the various houses emerged the members of the congregation, all in their Sunday best.

"The church faces the main, or green, and is built of white coral, with square apertures cut out for doors and windows. It was still unfinished, the floor was of clean white sand, with only a few pebbles laid. There are no pews in a Samoan church, the congregation being seated on the floor. Every one fetches a mat to sit upon, the children carrying tiny ones the size of a pocket handkerchief.

"The parson, a young Samoan, in clerical attire of white kilt and starched white coat, preached long and earnestly. His theme was the need of a new Samuel for Samoa. Among the congregation the men looked slightly bored, the women occasionally turned about to glance at my mother and me; but the children sat straight-backed and prim, giving serious, whole-souled attention to their behavior.

"After church the young men and girls strolled over to the guest house to fill in the afternoon with social small talk. The men made mild Biblical jokes, while the girls joined in singing hymns. In the general stillness and the subdued voices shown even in their laughter—for the Samoan must laugh or die—there was a note of restraint that told of 60 years' observance of the Sabbath."

Clearly a Fraud. "Mister, can't ye give somethin' to an old soldier that's been campaignin' in the tropics on the other side of the world for the last two years?" "Trekking or hiking?" "I don't understand." "Get out. You're a humbug!"—Chicago Tribune.

A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT.

Lifeboats were invented by Lione Lakin, a London coach-builder. A person with a good sight can see another person's eyes at a distance of 80 yards.

A nickel coin without any value expressed on it was struck in 1883, and corrected at once.

The king of Greece only uses Greek when absolutely necessary. He generally talks English.

The English acre is 4,840 square yards; the Irish 7,840 square yards; and the Cornish, 5,760 square yards.

There are 6,139 establishments in the United States with 46,647 acres where flowers and ornamental plants are cultivated.

Nine British sovereigns have begun and ended their reigns on the same day of the week. Of these both Henry I. and Richard III. both succeeded and died on Sunday.

There is no commercial or other authority that permits a person who has accepted a note in payment of a bill and has had it discounted to charge the discount to the drawer in a subsequent bill.

Congressman Charles F. Scott has received a demand from a Kansas woman for the passage of a law "to compel keepers of hotels or sleeping rooms to keep on each bed four quilts and one blanket, each quilt to contain not less than five pounds of cotton batting (not coarse hair), and to be covered with at least 14 yards of cloth (seven yards on each side), two and one-half yards long and at least two yards wide, and the blanket to weigh at least two pounds; this covering is to be kept on the beds from September 10 to May 1."

MONARCHS AND MOTORS.

King Victor Emmanuel has passed an examination before the commissioners of police and has been granted a license to operate his vehicle within the limits of Rome.

Emperor William of Germany has offered a prize for a motor car suited for the purposes of farmers. The award will be made some time next year by the emperor himself.

King Edward VII. is said to have been cured of an obstinate and long-standing case of insomnia by the simple expedient of taking an after dinner spin in his automobile. He is having a third machine built for his use, having had two built last year.

The oldest, and, to the general imagination, probably the most imposing crown in Europe is the Iron crown of Lombardy—hoary impostor though it is. It is gravely declared to be made out of the nails used in the crucifixion. It is 1,500 years old, and so holy is the material that the laws of chemical affinity have been suspended in its favor, and there is not, and there never has been, a particle of rust upon it.

Acquired Skill. Methodically the angry wife hurled the cup and saucer at her husband. Seizing the meat platter, she batted the salt cellar and pepper shaker at him, and followed with a volley of sugar bowl, butter dishes, cream mug, and knives and forks.

Seeking safety in the hall, the braided husband rushed to himself: "I knew that woman harbored ulterior motives when she devoted so much time to the study of ping-pong."—Baltimore American.

What is the use in employing some one to do your driving for you? If you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES you can do it just as well as a professional.

Unless the way of a thing can be made clear, we would experiment with it only.—Rural New Yorker.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 60 day trial bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Is your husband a good provider?" asked the sympathetic visitor. "Indeed he is, sir. He got me three new places to walk last week."—N. Y. Sun.

Pain's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is well to know when not to say the proper thing.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

A friend indeed, is never in need.—Indianapolis News.

Better unconscious egotism than self-conscious humility.—Wellspring.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY. Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN A. GROSVENOR. In a recent letter he says: "I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A Congressman's Letter. Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—H. W. Ogden.

Treat Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna

is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring. As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

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, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" and "REPEATER" SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's championships and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well. USED BY THE BEST SHOTS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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SMALL POX and other disease germs are nurtured and diseases disseminated by wall paper. The Only Durable Wall Coating. Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale. Write us and see how helpful we can be, at no cost to you, in getting beautiful and healthful homes. Address: Alabastine Co., Department D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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FOR ALL BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is the best remedy for all these ailments, and is sold everywhere.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

If you would have health and energy in hot weather you should see to it in the early spring that your blood is pure and vital organs strong and active.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH. The efficacy of this remedy in purifying the blood and putting the system in order is without a parallel in the medical world. So thorough and far-reaching is it that it carries its great cleansing and regulating influence to every part of the body, casting out impurities that have remained from winter diet, purifying the bowels, strengthening the kidneys, liver and stomach, and preparing the entire body to resist the disease germs which come with warm weather. Those who use this great purifier during the spring months will stand the heat better and be free from the debilitating ailments which invariably attack the body that is clogged up with impurities.

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DR. DOUGLAS' WEAKNESSE CURE

Best in the World. \$3.00 BOTTLE, 6 BOTTLES \$3.50. Dr. J. C. Douglas makes and sells more men's kidneys in the world. He has cured more than 100,000 cases of kidney trouble. His medicine is sold by all druggists. Price, 50¢ per bottle. Six bottles, \$3.50. Dr. J. C. Douglas, 1001-1003 Broadway, New York City.