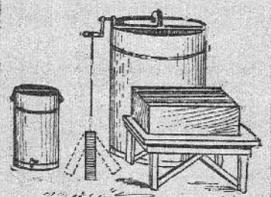


THE FARMING WORLD

AN IDEA FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Honey Extractor, Driven by Foot Power, Can Be Used to Excellent Advantage.

I took pleasure in showing a kink which saved me one hand or one whole helper, for that matter. The sketch shows the arrangement. The comb-box is at the right hand, and the uncapping can at the left, and a little in front. I uncapped two combs and placed them in the extractor; start the crank with the hand, then work the treadle. While doing this I take another comb, uncapped and place it in the comb-box. I turn the frames in the machine, start it again, and take another frame; uncapped and exchange the combs, and proceed as before. When



SIMPLE HONEY EXTRACTOR.

one foot gets tired, push the treadle to the dotted lines, and use the other. There is no change of position except to turn the arms and shoulders from right to left, and reach over to the extractor—no stooping. A two-frame extractor of the Novice type runs very easily. The treadle is one by two and one-half inches by three inches long, with a piece of broom wire to the crank. Whenever you wish to turn by hand you can do so any minute.

To make a brush, cut a three-eighths rope nine inches long, unravel, and lay out flat. Nail two sticks, one on each side, and bring the other ends close together for a handle. It is ahead of anything for me. I learned how to make brush from a man by the name of Crow. If nails are driven about one and one-fourth inches apart, so the points will about come together, you will have the stiffness as well as the friction to hold the rope strands.

I have made about 100 hives by nailing—no halving, mitering, nor dovetailing. I have used these three or four years, and not one has given way. Of course, most people will buy their hives, and they can be got cheaply with machinery.—A. B. White, in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.

KEROSENE KILLS POULTRY.

It Destroyed the Lice, It Is True, But Seventy Nice Young Turkeys Went with Them.

Among other things that attracted our attention in going about last season was the quick and extended destruction that kerosene oil will bring to a lot of young chickens or turkeys where it is used as an ointment to destroy lice, fleas or bugs. In one instance a raiser who had a fine lot of young turkeys discovered that some lice were bothering them a little, and at once proceeded to rub them with lard in which some kerosene oil had been mixed.

Always prior to this time this breeder had been very successful with the use of lard alone, but the addition of kerosene having been recommended, it was tried, and over 70 young turkeys were killed by the experiment. Hundreds of young chicks have been killed in the same way, and yet people will tell you to use it, and people will use it in spite of all that you can tell them. The best and most innocent remedy to be used in this way is to dip your finger, or a small stiff brush, into sweet oil and thoroughly anoint the parts where the insect vermin are, and this will kill them all and in no way injure the young chick or poultry.

We presume that every paper in the country interested in poultry in any way has recorded in its columns the danger of using kerosene for this purpose, and yet, as stated above, people will continue to use it.

Nothing can be more destructive than are the insect vermin when once they get a foothold among your young chicks or turkeys. One very successful turkey raiser carefully examines every morning every young turkey up to six weeks old, prior to allowing them their freedom. When lice are discovered upon the young turkeys they are either destroyed by the comb nail or touched with sweet oil, which quickly ends their existence. This breeder succeeded in raising 70 of some 76 or 77 that were hatched.—The Feather.

Quail Should Be Protected.

It is conceded by expert authorities at one of the most valuable and useful birds on the farm is the common quail, yet there are many farmers who encourage the destruction of these valuable birds. In many places they have a practically exterminated, and it will require years of the most careful protection and cooperation on the part of farmers and others to restore them to anything like the proportion they should be on the farms throughout this country. They are a man who should be restrained. They should be protected absolutely. In Illinois, where their slaughter for years has been forbidden.—Orange Farmer.

Growth Influenced by Pasture.

Character of pastures influences the character of the relative development of the various parts of the body, and of the animals, where the pasture is made the principal means of sustenance of the animal.

It is used by vermin.

It is used by vermin.

It is used by vermin.

DISEASE IN SWILL BARREL.

Carelessness Which Is the Direct Cause of Immense Loss Among Hogs on the Farm.

The more closely swine diseases of the ordinary character are investigated, the more clearly it appears that they result almost exclusively from improper feeding and care. It has been discovered that the ordinary swill barrel is a breeding character to the animals that consume the swill. It should surprise no one that this is true, when the contents of the average swill barrel are inventoried. In contributing to that receipt, no thought is given to anything but the disposition of some waste of the house in a quick and easy manner.

The swill barrel is located to tempt deposits of everything that no other use can be made of, regardless of its character as food of health or nutrition. So into it go meat scraps, partially decayed fruits, vegetables cooked and uncooked, all the table scraps, greasy, sour, and sweet combined, coffee and tea grounds, milk, all stages of acidity, soapy and unclean dishwater, the vilest ingredient of all; and not infrequently a drowned chicken speckles the conglomeration. The combination is, as a rule, in a state of fermentation, and too often putridity, adding enormously to the unwholesome character of the nauseating mass.

The pigs may get it, for the hungry pig is not fastidious, and he is not well enough up in hygienic lore to know that the stuff is unhealthy. But the feeder should know that it is not proper food, and should not prepare that sort of a banquet for his porcine guests. Rheumatism, swollen joints, skin diseases, sore eyes, and diarrhoea are some of the ailments that have been traced directly to the alleged food just described. Swill is all right, and much of the offal of the house table may be used in it without danger. But it should be fed when fresh, or in the first stages of fermentation; and greasy, starchy, decayed and putrid articles should be kept out of it. Here is a place to prevent disease that is always difficult and sometimes impossible to cure.—Indiana State Sentinel.

GRAIN AND HAY BARRACK.

It Can Be Built by Any Farmer on an Outlay for Roofing Boards and Nails Only.

The cut shows a cheap and most serviceable structure for storing hay or grain. Any farmer with a wooden lot can build this barrack himself at an outlay for the roofing boards and nails only. As only 250 feet of one-half inch boards are needed, and two or three pounds nails, the cost is small. Cut and nail four poles about five inches in diameter at small end and 17 feet long. Cut eight small saplings 14 feet long and three or four inches in diameter, and four small pieces, 12 feet long, to nail on top of the posts. Dig four post holes 12 feet apart and three feet square.

Before putting down the posts, bore one and one-half inch holes, 18 inches apart, beginning at small end. These holes are for pins for roof to rest on. Put down the 17-foot posts, set perfectly plumb, and nail on the 12-foot stringers, c. at or near top. To put on the roof take four of the 14-foot pieces, make smooth. Have them at the corners, allowing frame of a roof, of which these pieces are the stiles, to come outside the posts one and one-half inches on all sides. This gives room for the roof to be raised easily from any corner.

Take four small pieces for rafters. Place a small block at apex, a, and a small crosspiece at each corner, inside posts, b, for feet of rafter to rest on. The roof may be three feet higher at apex, a, than at stiles, c. The roof boards should come down six inches below stiles. A foundation of hay rails, f, keeps the grain or hay off the ground. This barrack will hold 200 stacks of oats or wheat, or four to five tons settled hay. For bins to hold the roof use iron bolts, or good wooden pins of oak or birch. The roof is raised as filled. When the barrack is emptied, the roof may be let down.—J. A. Macdonald, in *Farm and Home*.

WHEN FARM ANIMALS DIE.

There's Money in Their Hides If They Are Taken Off Properly and Promptly Salted.

Each year there are many thousands of cows, horses and sheep that die by sickness or accident whose hides will bring good prices if taken off properly and promptly salted and sent to market. It is more important to salt hides taken from dead animals than those that are slaughtered, for the sticking draws out most of the blood from the hides as well as the meat of such. Not so with the animal that dies without being bled; hence the necessity of prompt and well salting. To do this, it requires a bucket of salt to a good-sized hide; smaller ones in proportion. Such hides if well taken care of and not cut with holes will bring full value. The wool from dead sheep, when the hide is spoiled, is worth saving also. If farmers will carry out our suggestions, they will thank us for telling them of it. Take them off right, follow instructions on salting and they will get number one price if sent to a good firm. They should not be deceived by buyers at home, who tell them that hides and skins from dead animals are not worth half the price of those from slaughtered animals.—Midland Farmer.

Milk Is Good for Poultry.

There is no better or cheaper food for the laying hens than milk. It is not advisable, however, to feed great quantities of it in its liquid state, as it is very loosening to the bowels. It should be prepared as follows: Place thick sour milk in pans and set over the fire to heat through well, when the whey may be easily separated from the curd. It should be drained to a dry, powdery mass when it will be fit to feed. The curd from two pans of milk will make a generous feed for 25 hens. Be sure to give plenty of water, also grain. It will be found a profitable feed.—Woman's Magazine.

AN IRRIGATION FEAT.

A COLORADO DESERT IS TO BE MADE TO BLOOM.

To Do This a Tunnle Six Miles Long Must Be Cut Through the Mountains—A Government Project.

The greatest irrigation project ever undertaken by the United States government was begun recently near Montrose, Col. The reclamation service of the government proposes to divert the Gunnison river, which now runs through a canyon between walls of rock 3,000 feet high, through a tunnel almost six miles long, into the Uncompaghe valley, where 150,000 acres of arid lands will be rendered fertile by its waters. The difficulty of the project lies in the boring of the tunnel through the Vernal Mesa, the tableland that forms one side of the Grand canyon of the Gunnison and separates it from the Uncompaghe valley. There is nothing to equal it in



GRAND CANYON OF THE GUNNISON.

the wonderful story of irrigation in America, and in American railroading only the Hoosic tunnel approaches it in length.

The Uncompaghe valley lies in southwest Colorado and comprises parts of Montrose, Ouray and Delta counties. The valley, the river that divides it and the mountains that flank it were all named after the Uncompaghe Utes, the aborigines of this region.

The valley is about 30 miles long and averages nine miles in width. Some of it is now irrigated by the Uncompaghe river, but this tract comprises only about 10,000 acres, while there are 150,000 acres that the tunnel will be the means of reclaiming.

The supply of water from the Uncompaghe is only fair at best, but what it will do is shown about this town, which with a population of 1,200, is the largest in the valley. Here are fine orchards of apples, peaches and pears, yielding as high as \$400 an acre. Further down the valley there are only alkali soil and sage brush, such as you will see for hours in crossing the desert.

In 1906 a party of residents of the Uncompaghe valley made the first investigation of the Gunnison as a source of water supply. They explored the canyon for 21 "half days" and succeeded in getting only half way through it. The record of their journey is a succession of hairbreadth escapes.

They returned convinced that the project would be too costly to be practicable. Later, in 1900, there was a cursory investigation by the government, and in 1901 the first systematic survey was begun by A. L. Fellows, district engineer of the Reclamation service.

Mr. Fellows is the man to whom the Gunnison tunnel will owe its existence. He explored and surveyed the region for



THE MOUNTAIN THROUGH WHICH THE TUNNEL IS TO GO.

three years; found that the tunnel was feasible and selected two locations for it, of which that known as the upper location has been finally chosen.

The cost of constructing the tunnel Mr. Fellows estimated at \$2,500,000. The next step was to secure the approval of the secretary of the interior and the necessary appropriation, which the passage of the national irrigation act in 1892 rendered possible.

Mr. Fellows says that it will take three years to complete the tunnel, of which two years will be devoted to boring and one year to concreting. The bore is through granite and shale, in about equal quantities.

The tunnel will be about 12 feet square and will have a fall of two feet in a thousand. Its length will be about 30,000 feet, approximately 5 1/2 miles. At the diverting point in the Gunnison, diversion gates will be constructed. There will also be provision for a forest reserve at the headwaters of the river, to insure the permanency of the supply.

Explaining the Popping.

She—And now they say that coal is a product of bacteria.

He—That's funny.

"What's funny?"

"Why, they say there is bacteria in kasses."

"Surely!"

"Well, when a man is sitting in front of a coal grate with a girl, I suppose the bacteria has something to do with the popping?"—Yonkers Statesman.

EVERYTHING WAS READY.

Hobson Was Dead Set Against Home Doctoring, But He Gave In to It.

Mr. Hobson sneezed, and Mrs. Hobson remarked that he must have caught cold. Mr. Hobson is one of those men who hate to have a fuss made over them. He has been trying to impress that fact on his wife's mind for 20 years.

"What makes you think I've taken cold?" he demanded, irritably.

"You sneezed," replied Mrs. Hobson.

"That doesn't signify." He paused.

"But it does signify." It is one of the first signs of a cold. You went out this morning without a thing round your neck."

"I always do."

"And now you've caught cold."

Mr. Hobson returned to the reading of his newspaper without replying. In a few moments Mrs. Hobson said:

"Henry."

"Well?"

"You've got to do something for that cold."

"Don't I sneeze with out being accused of a cold? Is there any law against sneezing, or do I have to get a permit from the health department?"

"I don't see anything foolish in taking a cold in time." Mrs. Hobson said, calmly. "If you would let me put your feet in hot water and mustard, and get you to bed—"

Mr. Hobson resumed his paper, and as he did so he felt an annoying tickling in his nose. He struggled heroically for nearly half a minute. Then he sneezed again.

"Thee!" said Mrs. Hobson, in melancholy triumph. "You've sneezed again!"

"I've sneezed twice, and I'm not ashamed of it," Hobson replied, coldly. "If I feel like it, I'm going to sneeze again. I'll—"

Three successive and violent sneezings interrupted him.

"Now, will you let me heat that water, Henry?"

"No, thank you."

"Will you take some quinine, then?"

"No."

Mrs. Hobson sighed.

"Sneezes," Mr. Hobson explained, "are convulsions caused by an irritation of a sensitive membrane. The irritation may be caused by the introduction of any small particle of foreign matter, such as a grain of dust. Snuff has been known to produce a sneeze; so has pepper. You can get up a fairly good imitation by tickling the nostrils with a straw. It is not, as you imagine, an infallible indication of a cold."

"I suppose," said Mrs. Hobson, reflectively, "that you would object to an onion poultice, too?"

Hobson rose from his chair and started for the door. With his hand on the knob he paused to say, with dignity:

"I'm going up to my room now. I've got some work to do, so I had better be alone the rest of the evening."

Then the door of his den closed explosively. Fifteen minutes later the door opened and Hobson's voice called down the stairs: "Maria!"

"What is it, dear?"

"If you think I really ought to take a hot footbath, I suggest it won't do any particular harm whether I've got a cold or not. Would it be troubling you too much to heat the water?"

Mrs. Hobson's voice replied, cheerfully:

"It's all ready now, dear. I've heated it and got some blankets nice and hot. When you're ready I'll bring them up."

HOW TO LEARN TO SWIM.

When Once You Have Learned That the Water Will Bear You Up, It Is Easy.

There is no need for so much fuss about learning to swim. It is no trick at all. Once you have learned that the water will bear you up you cannot help swimming, for every movement you make in the water is swimming. Every unweighted human being who drowns, drowns himself out of pure fear, says Woman's Home Companion.

How can you acquire this confidence? Not by going through the motions on the dry land; not by a strap around the chest, or corks or inflated risings. Being tossed in where the water is "over your head and hands" we have agreed to bar. How shall we go at it gently and reasonably? I'll tell you. Begin in still water. Wade out until your shoulders are covered. There's no use puddling and patting with any less. Squat a little, and get yourself wet all over. Now your "punch" is over. Get your breath, and let's talk awhile. Don't imagine you are drowning when the water gets into your ears. It is not so terrible as it sounds. Even if a little slope into your nose, it is silly to make a fuss. It won't hurt you. It takes a lot of water to drown a person, and you will soon learn to eject what gets into the nose without having to stop swimming. Wade out just a little further until it is up to your chin. Lift your chest, and keep it expanded, breathing with the abdominal muscles as if you were singing. Stretch your arms out to form the letter T. Hollow in your back and stiffen your spinal column as if you were a person of some importance. Lean your head back until only a little patch around your nose and shut mouth is out of the water. Lie back. There! You are floating. If now you gently paddle with your hands you are swimming.

Learning Caution.

First Baggageman—Look out! Better not toss that trunk.

Second Baggageman—Why not? It isn't marked "Handle with care!"

"That's the reason why. It may be a decoy."—Chicago Tribune.

Making of Great Man.

"Secretary was a wonderfully patient, forgiving, forgiving, greatly imposed upon man," said Mrs. Meekton.

"Yes," answered Leonidas, "and understand he went it all his life."—Washington Star.

Not a Bit Vain.

Mamma—You shouldn't be so vain, Elsie. You are always looking into the mirror.

Elsie (ages four)—I'm not vain, mamma. I don't think I'm half as good-looking as I really am.—Chicago News.

TRADE TOPICS.

Millinery merchants are complaining of poor trade.

Egypt imports annually about \$150,000 worth of "cigarette paper."

A company has recently been organized at Rendsburg, Prussia, to distill alcohol from peat.

The value of artificial and chemical fertilizers annually used in Italy is estimated at \$3,250,000.

Scientists estimate that there is energy enough in 50 acres of sunshine to run the machinery of the world, could it be concentrated.

Since 1896 the exports of German toys have risen from \$9,250,000 to \$13,566,000 a year. The native consumption is estimated at \$16,660,000 a year.

In consequence of the discovery by Prof. Schroten that the bacillus of consumption is not the same as that of tuberculosis, it is held in German medical circles that the present treatment of consumption will be radically changed.

Cobalt is one of the minerals found in the atmosphere of the sun and in meteorites. It usually occurs associated with nickel, arsenic and sulphur, and is frequently an incidental product in the working of copper, bismuth and nickel ores.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Milk kept in a shallow basin will remain sweet for a longer time than if kept in a deep jug.

A tablespoonful of paraffin is added to the pail of hot water used for washing tiles, it will both cleanse and brighten them.

Alum water will restore most faded flowers. Brush the faded article thoroughly free from dust, cover it with a layer of castile soap, rinse it with clear water, then in alum water, and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

Evoked Beyond a Doubt.

Middlesex, N. Y., July 25.—(Special)—That Rheumatism can be cured has been proved beyond a doubt by Mrs. Betsy A. Clawson, well known here. That Mrs. Clawson had Rheumatism and had it also all her acquaintances know. They also know, as is now proved, that Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Mrs. Clawson tells the story of her cure as follows:

"I was an invalid for most five years caused by Inflammatory Rheumatism, helpless two-thirds of the time. The first year I could not do as much as a baby could do, then I rallied a little bit and then relapsed. They a year ago the great pain in my hands and feet was developed, and in August, 1903, when my husband died I could not ride to the grave."

"I only took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and in two weeks I could walk on myself and saw my own wood. I dug my own potatoes and gathered my own garden last fall. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in shape to take all the uric acid out of the blood.

If a man could slide easily through the world because he happened to have curly hair and a dimple, he would develop as much sense as a woman does under the same circumstances.—N. Y. Times.

It is not so much what you pay for, but what you get that needs close attention when buying Federal Supplies, and so strongly impressed with this fact are those who know what they are doing that they insist on laying their friends away in "National" Cassiols.

A man's idea of economy is making his wife wear her last year's bonnet, while he doesn't cut down on his cigar supply.—Baltimore American.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free treatise. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The college graduates who have learned to find room and a welcome where the men with the scholarships are not admitted.—Philadelphia Press.

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

When a man says he can't make a speech he don't grow angry if some one contradicts him.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A miserly man is one who refuses to lend you a few dollars.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who has little to say naturally gets most credit for self-control.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

If the prohibitionists should ever elect a president, whom could he appoint director of the mint?—Chicago Journal.

A fond mother may consider her son the flower of the family—and the neighbors may consider him a blooming idiot.—Chicago Daily News.

Another bank teller has confessed that a large shortage in his accounts is due to speculation. And it is encouraging to note that the newspapers refer to him as a first instead of an embezzler.—Chicago Post.

GETTING A PUFF OF FAME.

At Times It Is a Face and Then Again a Name That Brings the Puff.

Justice Brewer is from Kansas, and his state is justly proud of him, says the Kansas City Journal. Soon after his elevation to the supreme bench a cigar manufacturer in Topeka dedicated a ten-cent "domestic" cigar to the jurist, named it "Our Justice," and on the cover of each box pasted a portrait of Mr. Brewer.

A few years ago the justice was in Topeka on a business trip. The hotel clerk recognized him, and the negro bell boy, although he had no idea who the newcomer was, knew from the way he was ordered about that the patron was of some consequence. Going up in the elevator the negro stared constantly at the tall, dignified man.

"Suddenly the black face was wreathed in smiles, and he said:

"Sense me, boss, but ain't you de granman dat invented dem 'Quah Justice' cigars?"

This reminds one of the man who was recalling famous persons who "parted their names in the middle."

"And then," he said, "there is 'E Pluribus Unum,' the man that makes the bass drums."

SCOLDING SET TO MUSIC.

And It Took the Wagnerian Brand to Do the Jawing Full Justice.

In one of the big One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street beer gardens a brass band was playing what purported to be a Wagnerian selection with positively deafening effect, relates the New York Times. The good-natured people around the tables had wisely abandoned all effort at conversation. Not so with one woman, a shrewish-looking person who was leaning over a table shaking her finger at her husband and doing her best to make him hear the abuse that she was evidently hurrying at him. Suddenly, with one grand blast, the music stopped and the woman's voice, pitched in a veritable scream, was heard.

"You hold-headed, sour-faced idiot, I'll—"

Checked by her own strident tones she looked about her in consternation. Not so the husband. He was calmed to abuse. Picking up his Stein he looked at his wife and growled:

"Shut up till the band starts again."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, aching feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. A. Cross & A. Olmsted, Lo Roy, N. Y.

Japanese postcard has been published showing a Russian admiral standing on the deck of a battleship, with the inscription: "Going down to review the fleet."—Columbus Evening Dispatch.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Expenses low. Board and accommodation in the dormitories at low rates. Opportunities afforded academic students for self-help. Next Session Begins October 1st. Send for CATALOGUE and ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. Address THE PRESIDENT.

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, and all stomach, liver, kidney, indigestion, constipation, flatulence, hemorrhoids, piles, and all other ailments of the bowels. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills the nerves, and sends you to bed. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paine's. Write for the Free Box of Paine's to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 4 Popple Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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For Teething, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Etc. Contains No Poison in Any Form. Is Pleasant to Take.

Guaranteed to Cure.

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SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky.

NO MONEY TILL CURED

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1031 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo., and 3305 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N. Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restless sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreamed the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief, but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me, I tried your Vegetable Compound on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me. I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put aside all other medicines and to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE TO WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paine's Toilet Antiseptic.

Fastidious in powder form. Dissolves in water—non-poisonous and safe for the delicate. Antiseptic—kills the germs that cause itching, soreness, and all other ailments of the skin. Has no cleansing properties. The contents of the trial box will make more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the toilet and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucous membrane.

In local treatment of female Pains Paine's is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharge.

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