AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE GURLER MILK PAIL.

An Invention, Free to the Public, Which Is an Aid to Keeping Milk Clean.

The Gurler milk pail, which is shown in the illustration, is a pail conceived by H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., who has for years been making a high-class of sanitary milk for Chicago infants and invalids. It is not patented, neither do I know of anyone manufacturing it for the trade, says Dr. G. M. Twitchell, in New York Tribune Farmer. I have had a number made by a local tinsmith, at a cost of $2.25 complete, as shown, and of extra good material.

The cover is removed from one pail and the hooks where the gauze is at-

THE GURLER MILK PAIL.

tached can readily be seen. The absorbent cotton is spread between two layers of gauze, and the whole is attached by catching over the hooks on the cover. The pail is emptied through the covered spout, so that it is not opened until the milking is completed. The expense for gauze and cotton is slight, and these should be used fresh every milking. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that this is not a lazy or shiftless man's pail. It is not built to relieve from any obligation resting on the dairyman, but is one of the essential steps toward clean, sweet, pure milk, to be observed along with each and every other if a high-class product is desired.

Cows must be brushed, udders kept clean, tie-ups made healthy and good, sound food provided, and if anyone is neglected the pail can surely have no place, for it accompanies those steps of thoroughness which give Mr. Gurler and a few others national reputations and success in the production of sanitary milk. By all means get the pail and milk through absorbent cotton, but let this be only the measure of neatness manifest at every step. When we reach this standard of dairy work the poor cream will be eliminated, barn odors will disappear, filth will not be found in the separators, and a better demand and higher prices will be realized by the individual producers. In the cry now going up for pure food products the first step is to guard the milk supply, if for no other reason than that it plays such an important part in saving the lives of the little ones.

MATURITY OF THE APPLE.

A Distinction Which Some Horticulturists Are Making in the Condition of the Fruit.

Some of our horticulturists are making a difference between the mature apple and the ripe apple, though the general public recognizes no such distinction. We will let our horticultural friends have their way, however. The apple is mature when it has attained its full growth. It is not ripe till it has become mellow with the operations of sunlight, heat and time. The mature apple is in the best shape for picking. If it be left on the tree till it is fully ripe it will be a short keeper, while if it is picked at the time of maturity it will keep for a long time even under usual farm conditions. As different varieties of apples mature at different times it will easily be seen that the mixed orchard is a hard one to keep track of. The old way of harvesting was to begin to pick the apples on a certain date and then take all as they came, the long keepers and the short keepers, the mature apples and the immature apples.

The mature apple is a thing we have to get acquainted with if we are to know when it is mature. If it is a Ben Davis, it is mature very late, so late indeed that in the vicinity of Wisconsin it generally has to be picked before it is mature. This is the reason the Ben Davis has lost its reputation with many people. Having been picked before it was mature it could not follow out the usual processes of ripening, and was always a hard, poor flavored apple. In regions where it has had time to mature before picked it develops into a fruit of good flavor and texture, ripening naturally.

It takes a study of fruits to know when each one matures, and this is a subject that has up to the present time received little attention. Men have grown apples of certain varieties for a long time and have never given the question any consideration. The maturity of the apple is at last coming in for its share of discussion, and the light is beginning to shine in a dark place.—Farmers' Review.

Unique Hanging Basket.

Nothing, in its line, can exceed in beauty or attractiveness a sponge basket. Procure a large, coarse sponge, wet it thoroughly with warm soft water, then press it gently to expel the greater part of the water. Into the damp openings of the sponge push seeds of millet, barley, grass, oats, rice and clover. It is now ready to be hung up in a sunny window; and if this is kept moist for a week, tiny shoots will begin to appear ere long. A beautiful green foliage will cover this basket on all sides and fall down in a most fascinating manner. If carefully sprinkled the clover will bloom, and although it may not be a "joy forever," it will certainly be "a thing of beauty."—Woman's Magazine.

Plum Trees.

In setting plum trees, healthy yearlings should be selected. They should not be set too close together. Some set them 15 feet apart each way. They should be pruned to a straight stem when set; the stem being cut back two or three feet from the top.

THE VEGETABLE CELLAR.

A Suggestion to Farmers Who Have Furnaces—How One Man Managed.

In the winter is the time the farmer takes to lay his plans for the future. We think that nothing will be better worth his attention this winter than the question of a storage cellar for potatoes, cabbages, squashes and other products of the field. There was a time when the cellar under the farm house was cool enough in winter to keep most of the vegetables that it was desired to keep for some months. But little by little the big furnace has invaded the home of the farmer, and the cellar is no longer the good storage place it was, says the Farmers' Review. The night temperature now runs to 50 degrees and the day temperature to 70 degrees and higher.

All farm vegetables begin to show deterioration in a few weeks from being stored. The cabbages and beets wilt and the potatoes shrivel and send out sprouts, which have to be broken off again and again to prevent the nourishment and moisture in the potato being drawn into the sprout. It is evident that the man with a furnace will have to arrange his cellar in some other way than by leaving it one open space.

Recently a professor in one of our agricultural colleges was describing to the writer a most admirable cold storage room in his cellar. He has a furnace, and, as is common, the furnace must have a supply of cold air. He has had a brick partition built across one end of his cellar, and the cold air for the furnace is drawn through this room. It has one aperture opening to the outside, while on the inside the air goes into the cold air pipe of the furnace.

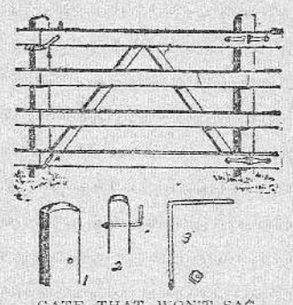
There is a window in the cold storage room, and of course a door admits from that into the other part of the cellar. On cool days, when the temperature is not so low as to freeze the vegetables, the professor opens the window wide and fills the vegetable cellar with cold air, and then closes it enough to admit of only the amount of draft necessary to keep the furnace going.

The results are found to be admirable, and all vegetables stored there, as well as the apples, are kept in a perfect state of preservation till used.

ALL-AROUND FARM GATE.

This Tells How One May Be Built Which Will Do Away with All Sagging.

When a gate is of considerable length, as farm gates must be to let a wagon pass through, there is always danger that they will sag, and mainly because the device used for the latch is faulty. Try the following plan of constructing a latch and see if it does not work well, says the Indianapolis News. Have the blacksmith bend a piece of half-inch round iron in L shape, making one arm one-quarter of an inch longer than the thickness of the post and the gate-board; the other



GATE THAT WON'T SAG.

arm should be about ten inches long. Bore a hole through the post under the board near the edge of the post, put the threaded end of the bent iron through and screw on the nut. Have the same arrangement at the lower part of the gate. When the gate is to be closed turn the bar so that it will not be in the way, and so when the gate is closed it will rest on the bar. Then turn the bar back so that the upright piece will be in position over the board. If, after a while, the bar works too readily, a nail may be placed in position against which the bar will rest when it is turned.

The illustration with the drawn details shows the whole plan in such a clear manner that anyone can construct such a gate and attach the latches.

FARM NOTES.

In the making of cornstarch about 40,000,000 bushels of corn are now used annually.

There is nitrogen in snow, but some of us would like to receive it as a gift in some other form!

The corn plant is a deep feeder, and the soil on which it is grown should be loosened deeply.

The area of corn land cannot greatly increase, but what we have can be made to produce twice as much as it does at the present time.

Our farmers must learn to utilize every resource and utilize it completely. This is the secret that has made many a manufacturer rich.

By proper perparation of the land and judicious cultivation of the growing crop, it is possible to greatly increase the yield of any crop grown on the farm.

The department of agriculture found by tests that no corn planter will drop evenly unless the grains are graded to size. This has led to the invention of corn graders. When they are used the planters do accurate work.

Protection for Apple Trees.

The following from the report of the secretary of agriculture for the year 1892 has proved satisfactory in my case in keeping rabbits from hurting apple trees: "A piece of closely woven wire netting about 12x18 inches bent around the tree and fastened by a wire, makes a sure protection and costs about three cents. It will also stop the eating of the bark by mice and prevent the beetle of the round-headed borer from laying eggs, and will last for several years. A bunch of soft material stuck in the top will keep it in proper position and allow no chafing of the tree." In my experience the wire lasted until the trees were so large that the rabbits did not trouble them.

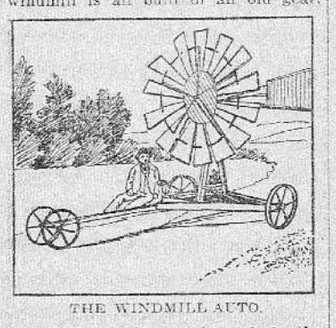
Popular Science

A WINDMILL AUTO.

Machine Which Will Run Over Roads by Means of Power Generated by Windmill.

The picture shown is redrawn from an engraving in Popular Mechanics. Farm Implement News thus describes the "auto:"

The frame on which the tower is built is a triangle, the center beam is a 2 by 6, 12 feet long, resting on the guide wheels at the front, and on the axle at the rear. Two 2 by 4's extend from this beam, at about half the distance to the outside of the rear. Ten inches in front of the axle is another 2 by 6 extending crosswise and resting on the beam and side bars, thereby forming a triangle that will not rock. Two legs of the tower rest on each beam. The wheel is an 8-foot steel pumper, remodeled into a geared mill by using some old gear. The windmill is all built of an old gear,



THE WINDMILL AUTO.

and it was quite a task to find the right sizes and kinds. At first the vane was used, but as this would not hold the wheel in the wind when it was pulling hard, the gear was attached in such a manner that now the wheel can be regulated with the left hand, and the speed also. There are times when both hands are needed, and so a screw is used for a steering device, and it will stay where it is set.

The machine runs best against the wind. Of course, it will move sidewise to the wind or with it, but always the best against it. In a good wind it will move about three miles an hour, and it could be made to run faster.

The machine is 12 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 12 feet high, weighing about 800 pounds. The inventor does not take the machine on the road often, as it frightens horses.

MYSTERIOUS TELEPHONY.

Novel Electrical Demonstration Which Puzzled the Most Investigating Mind.

Pittsburg had an annual exposition a few weeks ago of which electrical apparatus constituted an important feature. The Bell Telephone company had in its booth a number of curious things. One was called a wireless telephone. It enabled a person to hear the performance of Damrosch's orchestra in another part of the grounds and at a considerable

THE HEAD APPARATUS.

distance. The listener applied to his head a large ring-shaped device, or crown, from which reached down metallic rods, terminating in telephonic earpieces. In some puzzling manner the music got into the crown, and so was distinctly heard, thought faint. Careful search failed to reveal a connection between the visible and adjustable headpiece and any circuit leading to the orchestra, and there really was none. However, hidden in the roof of the booth, only a few feet above the hearer's head, was a large coil of wire and a powerful battery. These were connected with the enormous transmitter that was suspended over the distant musicians. The unseen coil induced a current in another one within the crown, and the latter conveyed the music to the listener. The accompanying illustration is taken from the Electrical World and Engineer.

LIGHTING POWER OF FIREFLY

Some Interesting Tests by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The Smithsonian institution, while making inquiries into the cheapest forms of producing light, experimented with Cuban fireflies among other things. The insects were placed in the center of concave mirrors and the most delicate instrument in the government observatory was employed to measure the amount of heat radiated by them.

A sperm candle was used for comparison, and a flame spot from it which was just as big as the firefly was thrown into the mirror.

The instrument recorded the heat from the candle at once, but no movement was caused by the insect, although the instrument was so delicate that, had the firefly produced even as little as one eighty-thousandth part of the heat produced by the tiny spot from the candle it would have shown on the records.

It was different with light. Comparing the flame spot of the candle and the light from the insect, the instrument showed that the firefly gave one-eighth as much light as the candle, size for size. Compared with the full flame, it was found that the insect gave light amounting to one sixteen-thousandth part of a candle.

A NEW FOG SIGNAL.

Device by Which a Vessel in a Fog May Indicate the Direction of Her Motion.

A device by which a vessel in a fog may indicate to all within hearing the direction of her motion has been invented by a French mariner, Capt. Basroger. The following account, from a report by Thornwell Haynes, United States consul at Rouen, is published in Consular Reports, Washington:

"The signal is given by a whistle or whistles emitting two sounds, one in a very high key, the other very low. These sounds, adapted to the 16 principal points of the compass, signal the

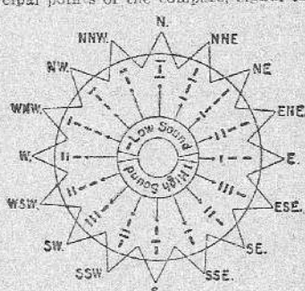


DIAGRAM SHOWING SIGNALS.

exact direction in which the vessel is going. In the diagram shown herewith the high key is represented by a vertical dash and the low key by a horizontal dash, the diagram being read in the direction of the arrows.

"If the ship is going north it gives a low, a high, and a low whistle; if it is going west-northwest it gives three high whistles and one low or deep whistle. It is seen at a glance that all the signals from north to south by way of the east begin with a deep or coarse whistle, and all those from the north to the south by way of the west begin with a high or keen whistle. This arrangement permits one to tell the principal direction of the vessel by the first sound that strikes the ear.

"The instrument proper consists of a box containing a cogged drum which, somewhat after the manner of the keys in a wind instrument, determines whether the sound be high or low. A retarder, controlled by a crank, causes the rotation of the drum, so that two sounds cannot be blended or confused. The crank turns once every second.

"In sailing vessels the signals are produced by bells."

THE SKIN OF A FROG.

It Is a Most Delicate and Wonderful Breathing Machine in Addition to Ordinary Breathing.

The frog's skin is a breathing machine. The supply of air is a necessary addition to that taken in by ordinary breathing. The skin is most remarkable for its powerful absorption of water, due to the numberless minute pores. He can soak up half his weight of water in an hour.

As the skin perspires quite as freely as it absorbs, we can comprehend why contact with moisture is necessary. Bsides the loss from evaporation there is the stopping of skin breathing also, because the skin must be kept moist and soft to absorb fresh air and give off used air from the system. You have noticed the cold, clammy feeling of the skin of the frog when you have handled him, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The soaking of water is the cause. If you put a redhot iron on a frog's flesh he will not feel it, simply because of the cold water in his skin, which the heat turns into vapor, escaping under the iron, but if hot water be dropped upon him he will instantly jump from pain, as it immediately strikes into the skin.

This moisture is a safeguard against drying up, and there is still another, which is an interior sack for storing water. Like the camel, it thus keeps a supply which carries the amphibian over many a dry place when it would otherwise lose all its moisture and die.

ELEVATION AND CLIMATE.

All Are Familiar with Relation of One to the Other—Facts and Figures.

Everybody is familiar with the fact that elevation affects the climate. In California snow-capped mountains are numerous in summer, while in the plains below snow seldom falls in the coldest weather of winter. But how many readers can tell at what rate elevation produces a change of temperature? In Draper's great work of "The Intellectual Development of Europe," Vol. I, page 29, referring to the general elevation of Europe since the tertiary period of more than 2,000 feet, he remarks that "an elevation of 350 feet is equal to one degree of cold in the mean annual temperature, or to 60 inches on the surface northward." At this rate the top of a mountain 15,000 feet high would be almost 43 degrees colder than the general elevation at the base; and so when the thermometer shows a temperature of 65 degrees at the base it would be ten degrees below the freezing point at the top or 22 degrees Fahrenheit. With the temperature at 160 on the plains, it would be only 57 at the top of the mountain. The temperature at mountain resorts may easily be determined in this way, if the elevation is known, as compared with that of Los Angeles, for example.

New Motor Forge.

The new motor forge of the United States army is a vehicle 12½ feet long, driven by a 24-horse-power gasoline engine, and carrying oil for traveling 390 miles at 10 to 12 miles an hour. It is fitted up with a small machine shop, blacksmith's shop and saddler's shop, while it carries spare parts likely to be needed by a light battery on the march. An auxiliary engine on one side operates a dynamo, lathe and grindstone.

The Message of the Hum.

The sounds emitted by telegraph and telephone wires have been a subject of study by F. Bock, who claims to have made it possible to forecast local weather conditions one or more days ahead from the humming. Observations are made at 11 a. m. and six p. m.

The Brilliant Sunsets.

It is now believed that the green ray, which produces such fine effects at sunset, is caused by the atmosphere acting as a prism and separating the rays of the descending sun into various colors.

RANDOM YARNLETS.

There was a Frenchman who came to grief over his English grammar. "I fear I cockroach too much upon your time, madam," he remarked politely to his hostess. "En-croach, monsieur," she smilingly corrected him. He threw up his hands in despair. "Ah, your English genders!" he sighed.

A Swedish girl, lately arrived from the old country, attended service at a Duluth, Minn., church. The minister, seeing she was a stranger, shook hands with her at the close of the meeting, and said he would find pleasure in calling upon her soon. Whereupon the girl, blushing, hung her head, and bashfully murmured: "T'ank you, but Ay have a fella'."

Prof. "Billy" Strunk, of the Cornell English department, is a fond papa, also a desperate punster. His favorite form of exercise is trundling a baby carriage along the campus walks. One day while he was so employed, a friend hailed him with the query: "Giving your son an airing, Billy?" "No," replied the professor with dignity; "I'm giving my heir a sunning."

Frank L. Stanton has many good stories of the south stored up in his memory, and most of them are short and to the point. One of the best and most epigrammatic concerns a Kentucky colonel who was just dressing in the morning in his bachelor home in Louisville. "Sambo," he called downstairs to his henchman, "go out and mow some mint for breakfast."

A few officers of a British ship were dining with a mandarin at Canton. One of the guests wished a second helping of a savory stew, which he thought was composed of duck. Not knowing a word of Chinese, he held up his plate to his host, saying, with smiling approval: "Quack, quack, quack!" The mandarin was an intelligent Chinaman. Shaking his head he pointed to the dish of stew and said: "Bow, wow, wow!"

NOTED BY NATURALISTS.

Birds, however wary, are curious, and will approach a strange object at the risk of their lives, as wild-fowl shooters know.

Brazilian ants make little gardens in the tree tops and sow them with pineapple and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, some containing a single sprout and others a densely grown ball as large as a man's head.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep in the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all, also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber.

In the proceedings of the Philadelphia academy Miss A. M. Fielde records three instances of curious traits displayed by ants kept under observation in the laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. In the first case the actions recorded suggest something akin to hypnotism, while from the third there seems a possibility that these insects may be able to remember and recognize individuals of their own kind after a separation of several years.

The annelid, Podynce cirrata, is a mean-looking worm about an inch and a half in length, of flattened shape, blunt at both ends, apparently covered by a smooth skin of dull brown color. On being touched it throws itself into elegant serpentine curves, and then what appears to be the upper skin is seen to be composed of a great number of round flat membraneous plates or shields, arranged in two rows, overlapping each other. These, though of larger size, are attached to the body by a small point in the center of their sides, so that when the animal moves the edges of the shields are lifted and reveal their live structure, sliding upon each other in a singular fashion.

RUMORED OF ROYALTY.

Prince Eugen of Sweden, youngest of King Oscar's four sons, is regarded as one of the most accomplished landscape painters on the continent.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the possession of the prince and princess of Wales.

The sultan of Morocco has the pleasant habit of turning about 20 lions loose in the courtyards of his palace every night. He thinks they guard his 6,000 wives more safely than soldiers could.

Queen Wilhelmina in appointing a Roman Catholic, Jonkherr Van Green, as her private secretary, puts one of that faith in a responsible position in the royal household for the first time since the reformation.

Queen Elena of Italy is said to believe in the Montenegrin superstition that it is unlucky for a child to sleep in a room into which any light penetrates, and light-proof shutters are the order in the nursery at Rome.

In one respect at least Prince Edward does not take after his father. He is fond of making little speeches when opportunities present themselves. The prince of Wales, on the other hand, dislikes nothing more than having to deliver a speech.

Apropos of the kaiser's latest performance as a conductor of a new opera at a dress rehearsal in Berlin, his patronage of music is something as magnificent as are his excursions into the realms of art, mechanics and chemistry. "I do not think many Germans know," said the emperor at a dinner at Count Von Buelow's a few evenings ago, "that I spent last year out of my private income $1,000,000 on operas and theaters."

Now Version.

"What did you say, John?" queries Mrs. John, viewing her full length reflection in the mirror.

"I said," repeated John, distinctly, "it is clothes that break the man."—Houston Post.

Worried.

"Your son William always impressed me as being such a thoughtful boy."

"Yes, his pa and me are worried about him a good deal. We're afraid he's goin' to be a scholar."—Chicago Tribune.

In Africa.

First Native—They say that new citizen from America is a great athlete.

Second Native—What's his record?

"He jumped a $10,000 bail."—Detroit Free Press.

SPREADING THE NEWS BROADCAST.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Diabetes—After Long Suffering Mr. G. Cleghorn Found a Permanent Relief in the Great American Kidney Remedy.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 30th.—(Special)—Tortured with Diabetes and Bladder Disease from which he could apparently get no relief, Mr. G. Cleghorn, a bricklayer, living at 119 Buttler St., this city, has found a complete and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills and in his gratitude he is spreading the news broadcast.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills made a man of me," Mr. Cleghorn says. "I was a sufferer from Diabetes and Bladder Disease. I was so bad I could do no work, and the pain was something terrible. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They helped me right from the first, and now I am completely cured. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends, and they have found them all that is claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease. They never fail to cure Rheumatism.

We can understand something of the significance of the quotation: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," since learning that the prince of Wales has 19 pianos.—Montgomery Advertiser.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING.

From an Awful Skin Humour—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to a Skeleton—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"When three months old my boy broke out with an itching, watery rash all over his body, and he would scratch till the blood ran. We tried nearly everything, but he grew worse, wasting to a skeleton, and we feared he would die. He slept only when in our arms. The first application of Cuticura soothed him so that he slept in his cradle for the first time in many weeks. You don't know how glad I was. One set of the Cuticura Remedies made a complete and permanent cure. (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario."

"Whoile some paple trouble to drown drink," said the janitor philosopher, "ithers drink to drown trouble. But, somehow, trouble always has a life-preserver."

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy. Cures Cough, Cold, Croup, Consumption and all throat troubles. At druggist, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

There's quite a difference between convincing a man that he is wrong and convincing him that you are right.—N. Y. Times.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A fellow feeling for your pocketbook is not apt to make you wondrous kind.—Chicago Daily News.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are many ways to win a women—but only one way for each woman.—Smart Set.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John La Rue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DROPSY Cured. Gives quick relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; permanent cure 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment free. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D.C.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

ALL EMERGENCIES IN THE FAMILY OR ON THE FARM FOR MAN OR BEAST

SLOAN'S LINIMENT KILLS PAIN KILLS GERMS

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, booming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ South Broad Street.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 4,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

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