

ECZEMA.

The Physician Pronounced It Ring-Worm and Prescribed for That Aim, But the Patient Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured.

From the Free Press, Corning, Iowa. "I was afflicted with what physicians assured me was eczema and began doctoring for that disease about two years ago."

Said Mrs. Eva L. Evans, of Harpersburg, Iowa, to a reporter a few days ago, "The first doctor I consulted did me no good at all. He pronounced the disease ring-worm and gave me remedies for that, but soon found out his error."

"I then tried another physician, with some better success but did not succeed in obtaining permanent relief. On the contrary, I got worse and my face and body broke out badly and a severe itching sensation constantly accompanied it."

This physician pronounced the malady eczema and I believe now that his diagnosis was correct. My husband saw an article on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the county papers and at his solicitation I tried them."

"To make a long story short, I took twelve boxes of this wonderful remedy and am now entirely relieved. I have not been troubled with the least sign of this disease since August, 1895. I had been taking the pills since June of that year. I am glad to testify to the worth of this excellent remedy. It not only cured me, but my father tried it for a gripe and was materially benefited—in fact he insists it relieved him at once."

(Signed.) MRS. EVA L. EVANS. To confirm this statement beyond all doubt, Mrs. Evans signed the foregoing. STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF ADAMS—ss. Signed this 17th day of March, 1896, before me.

W. E. HELLEN, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Not to His Taste. British husbands, when their dinner parties turn out failures, are apt to grumble at their wives for the cook's misdemeanors, but they abstain from the practical style of rebuking practiced by the celestials. Recently the Chinese professor at a university gave a national banquet to fellow professors and was much put out because the cookery was not to his taste. After a time he got up, bowed solemnly and said, "Go liekewife," and departed, returning presently, smiling as blandly as usual, after having administered judicious chastisement to his better half.

Getting On. Mrs. Motherby—"How are you getting on with your singing lessons, Kate?" Miss Screecher—"Well, I think I must be improving. I notice, anyway, that when I practice now the neighbors don't come and ring the door bell to protest."—Somerville Journal.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Occasionally you find people as friendly as a dog that barks all night. Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Half of your worry to-day is due to your neglect yesterday. Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life. If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, stronger, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Everything young is handsome; everything old is ugly.



Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health.

Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE Oregon experiment station sends out the following advice to orchardists as to work for this and following months:

September—Give last spraying for codling moth to Baldwin and other late varieties this month. To insure good results every spraying must be thorough, and an even distribution of the poison over this fruit must be received.

Some orchardists go so far as to spray every ten or twelve days during the summer for the codling moth. Such energy is very commendable, and probably brings better returns than fewer sprayings, albeit the labor and expense is much greater. Before rains begin, burn all rubbish about orchards and about the farm generally, in corners, along fence rows, that no good place be left for insects to hibernate in. Do not pile green cord wood along side of orchard; you are likely to thereby bring into the vicinity of your fruit trees pests which, if left in the forest, would not injure you.

October—Put away spray pump after last spraying and all spraying machinery, tanks, etc., in good order, thoroughly clean and free from any corroding substance.

November—Buy good books on fruit pests and diseases of fruit trees and lay out a course of reading which will help you the coming season. You will want to look over your file of Experiment Station Bulletins. You have no doubt carefully put them away, as they have been received from time to time. If any member of your family, or if you have taken time to collect specimens of pests and insects generally, it is a good time with the literature you have to become familiar with their appearance and habits.

December—Before the last of December you have probably, having first received price lists from reliable firms, made arrangements for purchasing a spray pump if you need one, and have obtained lye, sulphur, quick lime, salt, blue vitriol, paris green, or london purple, and any and all insecticides which you will need for winter and spring use. Be careful to get good paris green. A good quality of this poison should mix readily with water and form a mass of the consistency of cream. In fact, this is the way we have always mixed it in spraying. First mix it with a small quantity of water, and then pour it into the larger quantity of liquid.

A Horticultural Discussion. J. W. Clark, professor of horticulture in the Missouri State Agricultural college, was called on at an institute to discuss fruit-growing. Being asked to name a list of the best apples to plant, he said: Select such varieties as bear well, look well, and sell well. As a rule, kinds that do well in the east are not good in the west. Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Jonathan, Smith's Cider, and Rome Beauty are all good, but may not all do well in a particular locality. We must plant such as are adapted to our soil and location.

Q.—Tell us how to grow an orchard. A.—Take any good corn land, prepare it as for a crop of corn; get good two-year-old trees from the nearest home nursery; plant 25 or 30 feet apart; cultivate the land in corn or some hoed crop if the land is rich, until the trees come into bearing; then let the orchard occupy the ground alone, but continue the cultivation of the land as long as apples are wanted. Set either in the spring or fall. If in the fall, must see to it in the spring that the hole in the soil by the trunk, caused by the wind swaying the tree, is not allowed to remain.

Q.—How can the insects troublesome to the apple be overcome? A.—The round-headed borer can be kept from the trees by placing a cylinder of wire netting around the base of each tree. The damage done by the larvae of the codling moth can be lessened by spraying the trees just after the blossoms fall, with a solution of paris green, one pound of the green to two hundred gallons of water. A second, and if heavy rains come, a third, spraying should be given before the weight of the apple bends the blossom end downward. No spraying should be done before the blossoms fall, for fear of poisoning bees and honey. If too strong a solution of paris green is used, it will kill the foliage.

Q.—When is the time to prune trees? A.—If to make a tree grow, prune while it is dormant. Pruning when the tree is growing will check growth. When setting out trees, cut back the top to balance the roots.

Injury to Seed Wheat in Ohio. Comparatively little of this year's wheat crop in Ohio was threshed or hoaxed before the rains set in, and in consequence the grain, which was poor in quality to begin with, has been further injured by sprouting in the shock, says a bulletin of the Ohio experiment station. The station is making germination tests, both with wheat grown on the station farm and with samples sent in from other parts of the state. In one of these tests a comparison was made between wheat of this year's crop, which has stood in the shock throughout the wet spell, and similar lots of grain grown in 1895, 1894 and 1893. The wheat was planted in carefully prepared garden soil on

Aug. 17, and warm, showery weather followed. Within five days 80 per cent of the seed of this year had germinated and was growing nicely, and three days later 3 per cent more had appeared above ground. The old wheat all started a little more quickly than the new, and just 80 per cent of that planted was above ground on the fifth day; only one more plant had appeared on the eighth day, the percentage of germination on that day being 81 for the wheat of 1893, 79 for 1894, 81 for 1895 and 83 for 1896. Apparently, therefore, it is safe to use wheat of this year's growth for seed, except where the condition is exceptionally bad; but in view of the less vigorous growth shown at first in this test the station would advise the use of a larger quantity of seed than ordinary. It should be observed that this test was made under exceptionally favorable conditions, and in unfavorable weather it would be reasonable to expect that a larger proportion of the seed would fall to grow.

Barnyard Manure. In a farmers' bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. H. Beal says that barnyard manure is probably the most efficient means at the disposal of the farmer to permanently improve his soil. No other fertilizer possesses to so great a degree the power of restoring worn soils to productiveness and giving them lasting fertility. It accomplishes this result, however, not so much by the actual fertilizing constituents which it supplies as by improving the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils, improving its texture and increasing its water absorbing and water holding power. Experiments have shown that the influence of manure may be perceptible twenty years after application. Observations at Rothamsted, England, during forty years on barley unmanured, manured continuously, and manured during the first twenty years, only showed that there was gradual exhaustion and reduction of produce without manure, and gradual accumulation and increase of produce with the annual application of barnyard manure. But when the application was stopped, although the effect of the residue from the previous applications was very marked, it somewhat rapidly diminished, notwithstanding that calculation showed an enormous accumulation of nitrogen as well as other constituents.

Treatment of Seed Wheat for Smut. Bulletin 64 of the Ohio Experiment Station reports the results of a series of experiments made on the station farm at Wooster in 1895 in the treatment of oats for the prevention of smut, in which it was shown that from duplicate samples of seed, taken from the same sack, the untreated seed produced as high as 40 per cent of smutted heads, while the treated seed produced a considerably larger crop entirely free from smut. These experiments have been repeated with the same result in 1896, a year when the smut of oats has been exceptionally prevalent. It has also been demonstrated that, with a very slight modification, the same treatment will absolutely prevent the stinking smut of wheat, and the bulletin named gives full directions for this treatment, both for oats and wheat. From the reports which have come to the station it seems probable that the farmers of Ohio have this year lost not less than half a million dollars from oats smut alone.

Eating Apples at Night.—Dr. Searls says in the Bulletin of Pharmacy: "Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple has remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. It is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculous growths, while it relieves indigestion and is one of the best preventives known for diseases of the throat. No harm can come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples before retiring for the night." This is strong language from an acknowledged authority, and our life experience fully favors the use of ripe fruits late in the evening, especially in winter.

Breeding True Qualities.—A writer on dairy subjects says: We want milkers, with milking qualities, and a breeding out, or into latency, of everything that antagonizes milking, or milking with feeding qualities in attendance if called for, something found now in most of the milking breeds of all countries; the exceptions to this combination of milking and feeding being found only in the smaller dairy breeders, like the Channel-Island cattle and Kerrys, that have so many generations been scantly fed that the laying on of fat was outside the possibilities, and we find that the quality of exclusive milk giving is well impressed on these breeds even under heavy feeding.

A French economist has been figuring up the number of dairy cows in the leading countries of the world. He says that there are 6,700,000 cows in France, producing 80,000,000 gallons of milk; in the United Kingdom, about 4,000,000; in Germany, 9,087,000; Denmark, 1,000,000, and in Austria, 4,254,000. In the United States the number of cows has almost doubled since 1870, being now set down at 16,500,000, and in Australia over 12,000,000.

Go round your fence and tighten it up before the cattle break in and compel you to do it. Good fences make good neighbors.

Benefit of a Foul Brood Law.

In a paper read before the Wisconsin state convention, Mr. N. E. France said: Perhaps this subject can as well be answered by answering some of the questions I so often hear. I am sorry to say there are too many keeping bees who seem to talk and act as if too wise to learn from our valuable bee papers or books. They ask, What is this disease? Is it contagious? Is it near us? Has any state a foul brood law? Foul brood is a very fatal and contagious disease, doing its work by killing the bees in the grub or worm stage of life. As it takes only a few days from the egg to the hatched bee, you can see how short a time it would take to destroy the colony after once exposed. This dreaded disease became serious in Canada so that the industry seemed doomed; those wide-awake neighbors and members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association could not be content to give up so valuable an industry, and on April 7, 1890, had a law passed providing for an inspector, and heavy fines to any one to sell or expose any diseased bees or appliances. Wm. McEvoy, as inspector, has so carefully and thoroughly done his duty that the disease can scarcely be found. I am often asked, "How near is the disease to my beeyard?" As long as the disease is in this country, and no law to control it with our mail service carrying bees and supplies, I consider we are all in danger. A bee-keeper told me he wanted a choice Italian queen, so sent to one of our eastern states for it. The queen with a few bees came, and were introduced with the cage as instructed. He felt proud of his pretty queen, and after a time he opened the hive to find by some means the colony had foul brood. Not being the honey harvest season, the disease spread very fast, causing a loss of over 100 colonies. California, for several years, has had a foul brood law, and their inspector has done great good there, so that now that state is noted for her train loads of honey shipped to various places. Colorado also has a foul brood law. Last winter Illinois and Minnesota, and at the same time I, as Wisconsin delegate, tried to get a foul brood law. Why did we fail to get it? Simply because the bee-keepers of the state did not do their duty. How careful we require by law a case of small-pox, or other contagious disease, to be quarantined and doctored. Likewise diseases among farm stock. Why not have a similar law to protect our bees? If you want such a law, you can have it, if you will only ask for it. As delegate to appear before our legislature last winter, I soon learned that very few members of either house had been called on by bee-keepers of their districts, and did not know one thing about the disease, or whether they wanted a law or not. I did all I could, but failed simply because I did not have backing. At least a dozen members of the legislature told me they would vote for the bill if bee-men from their districts would request it. A stitch in time, brother bee-keepers, will accomplish it.

The Family Horse. A horse that is difficult to find, and one that is in constant demand, is one that can be guaranteed to be safe for family use, says a writer in "Horse World." At any place where horse sales are held, one cannot but be impressed by the large number of searchers after horses suitable for family use. For this purpose a horse must not only be sound and good looking, but he must be absolutely safe in the strictest sense of the word. He must be afraid of nothing, and must be possessed of sense enough to behave under circumstances which to the average horse would mean a runaway. He must be safe for a woman to drive, and in many cases the woman will know little about driving and absolutely nothing about what should be done in case of an accident. In view of the dependency that must necessarily be placed on the family horse, it is not to be wondered at that horses suitable for that purpose are scarce, and also that they command a high price whenever they are offered. The only wonder is that some enterprising man does not make a specialty of high-class, reliable family horses.

Scours in Sows. How many times we make a mistake in not feeding the mother properly, and the pigs get to scouring, and they are put back for a whole week or more. We must feed her very lightly and, if the pigs do commence to scour, give her a teaspoonful of copperas; dissolve in her slop; that will regulate the whole business. After the pigs are two or three weeks old, provide a place for them by themselves, and begin to feed them. Here again, don't make the mistake of having one of those V shaped troughs, unless you want your pigs to have long noses and to wrangle over their food and spill swill all over themselves. They want to be clean—that is their nature—but you have prevented them from being so. Let them have a little trough by themselves, and have the feed as near like milk as we can make it. We use oilmeal and corn. I had rather use middlings than anything else, with a little oilmeal. I think that is the best pig food that we can get. Make the food thin; use water if you haven't milk.—S. H. Todd.

Within certain limits, high feeding, and especially high nitrogenous feeding, does increase both the yield and the richness of the milk. But when high feeding is pushed beyond a comparatively limited range, the tendency is to increase the weight of the animal. It is the boast of the dairymen of Holland that in their country there is a cow to every inhabitant.

The dairyman who understands how to feed and care for his cows knows two important essentials in dairying. Don't leave your extracted or comb honey open; cover it.

Largest Bible in the World.

The largest Bible in the world, it is said, is in the Vatican. It is a manuscript Bible and written in Hebrew. The book weighs three hundred and twenty pounds, and there is a history connected with it. Some Italian Jews obtained a view of the precious volume, and told their co-religionists of Venice of it. The consequence was that a syndicate of Venetian Jews endeavored to purchase it, offering the Pope the weight of the book in gold as the price. Pope Julius II, however, refused the offer. At the present price of gold the offer was one of no less than 1,800,000 francs (£62,000).

If you insist upon having your rights, you will never be popular. Mind Reading. You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieves by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

Being a gentleman is hiding your meanness. When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c. 25c. After a man passes fifty, he never hopes to be out of debt.

Sad

"Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology. "Mister," answered Perry Patette, "I git so tired doin' nothin' that I can't do nothin' else."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A girl always costs a man more than a wife.



A Little Child With a Little Cold. That's all! What of it? Little colds when neglected grow to large diseases and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral CURES COLDS.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c. 25c. After a man passes fifty, he never hopes to be out of debt.

Advertisement for Duke Cigarettes. Features a large illustration of a Duke Cigarette pack and the text: 'FREE BUTTONS An Elegant Button Given Away With Each Package of DUKE CIGARETTES An Opportunity to make A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.'

Advertisement for Columbia Bicycles. Features a large illustration of a bicycle and the text: 'Columbia Bicycles STANDARD OF THE WORLD :: Profit by your best judgment. Profit by our 19 years' of bicycle experience. It is wise economy to purchase the COLUMBIA. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE If you cannot afford the Columbia, buy the HARTFORD—\$60, \$50, \$45, \$40. POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.'