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is fashionable to-day to have a heart scare every 24 hours. commonest symptoms of dysa or nerve trouble, such as palaco, weak spells, loss of appeand poor circulation, are magniand distorted into serious signs eart trouble, with the object of ining the public into taking or that heart remedy. If a dredth part of the heart trouble near about were real, the cemewould be filled in a month. A construction is put upon comallments in order to humbug people into the belief that heart ase is prevalent, whereas real trouble, which is so sadly and enly fatal when it does occur, is disease. Lopsided arguments ot convince an intelligent people. is the vital element of the blood. ttle iron means weakness, lack pallid cheeks, shortness of sleeplessness, nervousness, of vital force, ending in general down. The iron in Dr. Ward's and Nerve Pills is in the soluform you need, in combination other curative agents in such a mer that disease can't resist their

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MISTAKES IN MAKING CHANGE.

Any Hard and Fast Rule Respecting Correction May Work Badly.

Last Sunday morning a lady in heavy black attire, carrying an umbrella, a fan and a prayer book, took an electric car at the station and sat down in the seat next the rear door. When the car reached the point of her destination, the conductor had just gone forward to take up of impatience handed her back the change. Meanwhile the car waited. "You should have come for my fare earlier," she remonstrated mildly. She got stopped at the next crossing to take on another passenger. Just then the lady in black began to make violent gestures from the distant crosswalk. "What's on the rear platform. "Kicking about her change," growled the conductor. "Ring the bell and go on," returned the first speaker. "She has a right to what is due her," exclaimed a young woman with spirit. All was silent in the car as the black figure came trotting through the mud as rapidly as her long skirts, prayer book, fan and umbrella would let her. "See," she said, catching her breath as she came within speaking distance and still holding the change the conductor had given her, "see here! You have given me too much!"

This reminds me of an incident which I witnessed some years ago in the Old Colony station. There was at that time a very stuffy and ill mannered ticket seller at the window. One day he sold a ticket to a suburban passenger, who paid for it with a bill and gathered up his change and passed on a few steps before only known naturally occurring subhe counted it. Then he came back and stance which possesses this characteriscalled across the line of people who were | tic. Therefore it is not uncommonly buying tickets, "See here, you have made | thought that when a substance is sweet a mistake in giving me change." The it must contain sugar. Such a notion, of ticket seller burst out upon him abusive-

ly. "Don't you see that notice over the window?" he shouted. "'Count your change before you leave the window.' I can't correct your change now." "Very well," said the suburban man; "you gave me just \$3 too much change for that \$10 bill, but never mind-I won't trouble you." He tucked the money into his vest pocket and walked away, and as there was a considerable crowd and the ticket seller could not climb through his window the man was out of sight in a moment. Meantime the ticket seller was shouting: "Come back! Stop that man!" and growing very red in the face, all to no avail. The suburban man kept the extra \$3 for several days and then brought it back, taking the occasion to give the surly ticket man a lecture which probably he never forgot.

## PANAMA HATS.

The Best Are Made From Whole

Straw and Are Not Stiffened. Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of "panama." This industry afterward extended to Peru and other countries, even to Yucatan, in Mexico. Everywhere in selection of the furniture, Latin America the hat is known under the name of "jipijapa," in honor of the city where its manufacture was first started. It is only outside of the producing countries that this hat receives the name of a city which does not make it.

The finest hats are made in Jipijapa and Montecristi, in the province of Manabi, this industry being one of the greatest resources of the country. The toquilla or leaf of a small plant is used for this purpose. It grows abundantly in the country, the leaves coming up in the shape of a fan. The plant is the Carlu-

dovica palmata. There are jipijapas of all qualities, from those costing a few centivos, or American cents, to those worth several hundred sucres, or American dollars. The merit of these last, real marvels of fineness, consists as much in the scarcity of the straw as in the difficulty of weaving, and therefore it is exceptional to find these hats on the general market. The hats of current sale cost a few sucres, the finest not exceeding from 50 to 60

sucres in price. In buying a panama it is necessary to learn two things-if the straw is whole and if it is not stiffened. It is not easy to recognize the first condition. The weavers split the straw with such perfection that unless a person is accustomed to such examinations it is almost impossible for him to distinguish the difference. Of equal fineness, the hat made from whole straw is worth three or four times the one manufactured from the straw that has been split. The second condition is recognized easily, for the hats are stiffened to make the straw firmer and whit-

er. Good toquilla is white and stiff enough not to need any gum, and only ordinary panamas are stiffened. The jipijapa is strong and is the hat for durability, fineness, lightness and elegance. The shape of the hat, invariably the same for so many years, perhaps has hindered it from coming into general use. but if the dealers would co-operate with the makers they could obtain all the shapes they would need to cotiefy the

whims of fashion.

ever saw in the house of commons was a request that she would describe briefly the day when the prizefight was taking her feelings while singing: place between Sayers and Heenan. It "I never have been able to take proper was-if I remember rightly-a Wednes- account of my feelings during those few day. Almost every legislator was in the | moments. know that on the day of the cloakroom awaiting the news and eager- performance I am nervous and agitated, ly discussing this illegal combat. And and as the time draws nearer and nearer when the news arrived that Sayers had I suffer more and more from stage fright. fought on with one arm disabled the en- When the moment arrives for me to thusiasm could not have been greater leave my room and go before the foothad some battle of Waterloo been won. lights, my whole being is dominated by a Sayers subsequently was brought to the sensation of abject terror. My feelings house of commons by some member, and while I am actually singing defy analyhe was the hero of the hour. The great- sis; they differ according to the role, the est orator that ever lived would not have been listened to while this worthy man was in the lobby.-London Truth.

The Cactus. The spines of the hedgehog cactus in

Mexico are sold as toothpicks, a single plant sometimes producing as many as

a species of cactus which is a native of Mexico, but is extensively cultivated in the Canary islands. The organ cactus is used for fencing, its sharp spines making it an effectual barrier. Perhaps it suggested the use of

barbed wire fences. Logical. Little Willie-Where do sea horses

Pa-Why, from the sea, of course. come from, pa? Little Willie-Then bay horses must Little Willie-Then they, pa?— 'cause that's where your funny bone is?— water and caseous matter.

WHAT IS SWEETNESS!

Learned Chemist.

With all the enormous advances made in our knowledge of the constitution of matter, both physically and chemically, we are not yet able to supply the complete answer to such a simple question as why is sugar sweet? The chemistry of sugar gives perhaps a bare hint in the the fares. She signaled him to stop and way of explanation, but sweetness is unheld up a bill to pay him. The conductor | doubtedly a condition where constitution took the money and without a suspicion or structure rather than percentage composition is responsible for a specific physical property. Smell is a related subject, and at present we cannot tell what determines the characteristic smell of many off at last, and the car went forward and familiar substances. The chemical composition of turpentine or oil of roses is identical with that of a good many other essential oils-that is to say, the percentage and kind of elements in these the matter with her now?" asked a youth | bodies is the same, but no one would maintain for a moment that turpentine or oil of cloves is as pleasant as oil of

We are dealing here with a question which most probably relates to the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. Doubtless a difference in the relative position of atoms determines a great difference in physical character. In other words, the elementary materials are the same, but they are placed, so to speak, in such a way in different bodies having the same composition as to present manifold shapes. A given structure may contain a certain number of bricks and present an ugly exterior, but the same number of bricks may be contained in another structure which may present an artistic and pleasing appearance.

Sugar is not the only substance known to us possessing sweetness, but it is the course, is quite erroneous. Glycerin is sweet, but contains no sugar; saccharin is 500 times sweeter than cane sugar and is a definite chemical substance without a trace of sugar in its composition. It is probable, however, that some analogy exists between the structure of these bodies-that is to say, in the relative position of the atoms, which determines the common property, though in varying degree, of being sweet. It is at any rate remarkable that according to the respective formulæ assigned to these bodies by chemists, starting with the body which contains the least number of carbon atoms-namely, glycerin, which contains three atoms-the rest of the substances possessing sweetening power contain exact multiples of this number. Thus grape also 12 atoms, malt sugar 12 atoms again, while that intensely sweet substance saccharin contains 6 atoms of carbon in its main group. Possibly this fact is related to the physical characteristic of sweetness. It is an interesting matter, this question of the relative positions of the atoms deciding physical characters, for two substances may coincide exactly in composition, one of which is quite harmless, while the other is a powerful poison.-London Lancet.

HIS STYLE OF ADVERTISING.

Unexpected Development of Ovid Chapman When Business Got Dull. "The professional writer of advertisements," remarked a man in the advertising business, "knows more about his

trade than any one else does. But occasionally some rank outsider, from whom it is least to be expected, comes out with a stray idea that is worthy of "I remember the case of an old man

named Ovid Chapman, who kept a general store in a sleepy little Massachusetts village. He was not an educated man, but he was clever, as is proved by the fact that he could read his own handwriting. One day he wandered into the office of the village weekly and asked to see the business manager.

"'Hey, you!" he said by way of greeting to that worthy, 'I want two inches of space for two months. Things has been droppin off consid'rable in my line lately, an I'm goin to try advertisin for a spell.' "'Ahem!' coughed the business manager. 'Now, just what is your line of

business, Mr.-er-Chapman? "'Waal, I jest keep hardware, candy, shoes, toothbrushes, baccy, shirts an all sech things. But you needn't bother about that. I've got my ad. all writ up.' And he took from his pocket a slip of paper upon which was scrawled the following: 'We don't keep anything. We sell everything! O. Chapman, Main

"Some days later, when passing his store, I was surprised to see this placard hanging above the boots and shoes in his window: 'We are trying to sell our shoes-not our customers. New shoes sold. Old shoes resoled.'

with a satisfied chuckle, 'I believe in anything that was neither desirable "'Yas,' he said, coming to the door advertisin. But it's like baked beans- nor agreeable to their customers .it's got to be well done to be any good."

Patti When She Sang.

The following lines were written (in The most intense excitement that I French) by Adelina Patti in response to

> are so varied that I simply cannot describe them. I should be obliged to enter into all the many details which, petty as they may be, at times impress us very strongly."

A Geometrie Mystery. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tor-The cochineal insect, from which is ob- kins, "do you remember when I did my

"Well, I wish you would reciprocate I read all about the prizefight, so that I could converse intelligently with you. And I would like to know how they explain the fact that there were 23 rounds, all perfectly square.

Merely a Query. Johnny-Pa? Father-Well?

Johnny -- Do you laugh in your sleeve

BUTTER TESTS.

No One Knows Exactly, Not Even the Difference Between Jersey Cream and That of Other Breeds.

> ter tests at the London dairy show of 1399, Mr. Ernest Mathews, in the course of his report in The Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, points out that the churnings were very closely in accord with the analyses, the difference between the two methods being probably accounted for by the amount of water necessarily present in butter. In this respect, he Dominion Bank Building, William Street, says, they afford a contrast to the results of previous trials, where the milk from the breeds with large and regular sized fat globules apparently churned better than that containing small and medium sized globules.

Mr. Mathews adds: "In the report of 1898'I ventured to suggest that, whether sweet-i. e., compressed-cream was used or not, the results of churning these different classes of milk would be the same. I think on reflection that this opinion requires modification. This year I kept all the creams from the breeds other than Jerseys until the Jersey lots had been churned, and, as the atmosphere was warm, a thick fog prevailing outside until 10 a. m., the lots of cream kept till the last evidently had undergone a partial ripening. My experience with Jersey cream has always been the same-viz, that whether sweet or ripened there is no loss if the cream is churned at a sufficiently low temperature. With cream from Shorthorns and other breeds of cattle have shown a certain amount of cream mixed with caseous matter, which, when churned, yielded an inferior but-

"Without, therefore, in any way giving up the opinions I expressed in my report on the butter test of 1898, 1 would supplement them by adding that in milk containing large fat globules of uniform size there is not the need of ripening that is apparently necessary when using milk containing small or irregular sized fat globules. In other words, it would appear that the cream from milk containing small and irregular sized fat globules churns better when it is ripened. If this is the true reason, it would be well in all future trials to churn the creams from the sugar 12 atoms of carbon, milk sugar Jersey cattle first, and so give more time in which to allow the other creams to ripen."

An Emphatic Opinion.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal of 40 years' experi ence declares that there is no need dur ing any cason of the year to purchase either one thing or another beyond what passes through the animal's stomach to produce the best quality of butter of a natural color. When I say natural, I mean not extremely high. but of such a color as will be looked upon as genuine and secure customers all the year round. At the present time from this dairy it is not a matter of selling the butter, but who is favored by having it-in fact, it obtained the second prize, when there were 22 competitors, at the agricultural show.

The longer a cow is in milk after producing a calf the whiter the butter. and not only that, but the quality is searcely up to what it would be nearer the birth of the calf; consequently to make good butter all the year round it requires one, two or three to calve each month, according to the extensiveness of the dairy; no butter can be made, neither good nor of a satisfactory color, without it, and in the summer months four or five pounds of cotton cake to each animal per day will still help the color, quantity and quality. After the cattle are brought into the sheds, to keep up the color, beyond hay and mangels, linseed cake, maize meal and pea meal are the articles that I have found to answer best. Swedes, turnips and straw, with oats, have the opposite effect; therefore try to avoid them as much as possible for butter

reeping a marketable color. No doubt the Jersey or Guernsey will produce the highest genuine color without artificial feeding of any animal that ever came under my notice, and many farmers in this district have one of these high colored butter producers among a herd of dairy cattle, rather than be suspected of adding Conishead Grange, Ulverston.

Air Churns.

Much is being done at the present time to induce the small dairyman either to buy or take the agency for some form of air charn or other similar device, for which great things are claimed as to butter making capacity. says Professor Hayward in The National Stockman. The writer and heads of dairy de-

partments in other institutions have received frequent letters in regard to these dairy wonders, and this occasion is taken to state a few facts concern-

The value of any churn is dependent upon its simplicity and durability, upon the completeness with which it does its work, upon the power required to operate it and upon the ease of cleaning it after the butter has been re-

Although there have been, it is claimed, more patents granted for churns than for any other single agricultural tained a rich carmine color, is found on best to explain to you what was meant implement, with the possible exception that just as much and just as good butter can be made with the old fashioned dash churn as with the most modera churn known. The principle of all churns is the

same, whether they are dash churns or the so called air churns, and it should be remembered that no churn can get more butter from a given amount of milk or cream that it contains of butter fat plus a reasonable amount of

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