PAINFUL RHEUMATISM.

This Trouble is Caused by an Acid in the Blood, and Can Only be Cured Through the Blood.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood. That is a medical truth every sufferer from this trouble should bear in mind. Liniments and outward applications cannot cure what is rooted in the blood—the disease must be cured through the blood. That is the reason rheumatism yields almost like magic to Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. This new blood conquers the painful poison, sweeps out the aching acid, soothes the nerves, loosens the muscles and banishes rheumatism. Robert Morrison, one of the best known and most esteemed residents of Guelph, Ont., gives striking testimony to the truth of the statements made above. He says:—"My trouble came gradually and was pronounced muscular rheumatism, and was located chiefly in my neck and shoulders. I can hardly tell you how much I suffered. I was confined to my bed for fifteen months. A great many friends came to see me during that time and I think I am safe in saying that most of them had very few hopes that I would get better. I tried a great many remedies without any lasting benefit. Then I tried Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and I am thankful to say that through the use of these pills and the indefatigable nursing of my wife I am again on my feet. My neck is still somewhat stiff, but the pain is gone. I am now in my 79th year and I feel that I owe much to Dr. Williams's Pink Pills."

These pills have cured thousands of the very worst cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backaches, and they can do the same for you. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Eclectic Magazine for June is characterized by even more than usual timeliness. It opens with an article on the strategic value of Port Arthur, from the Fortnightly Review, which enables the reader to understand the commanding importance of the fortress at the tip of the Liaotung peninsula which forms the chief objective of the Japanese attack. A delightful article by Reginald Farrer on "The Gardens of Tokio," although it has none of the atmosphere of war ministers to the prevailing interest in everything Japanese. Other political articles of importance are "The Slav and his Future," by Emil Reich, and a consideration of Mr. Chamberlain's Future by an acute student of politics, Henry W. Lucy, better known perhaps as "Toby, M.P.," writes appreciatively of Washington and the statesmen whom he met there, under the title "A City of Magnificent Distances." A consideration of "The Place of Whistler" by Frederick Wedmore will interest all who have been fascinated yet perplexed by recent exhibitions of Whistler's pictures. Of distinctly literary articles we have a bright study of "Carlyle and the Present Tense" by Vernon Lee; a presentation of "Matthew Arnold as a Popular Poet;" Alfred Austin's recent lecture upon "The Growing Distaste for the Higher Forms of Poetry;" a charming article on Elizabeth Barrett Browning from the London Times; a thoughtful discussion of the question "Is Fiction Deteriorating?" by Jane H. Findlater; and an article on Lord Acton's letters by Wilfrid Meynell. A capital short story, one or two travel articles, and several poems and short essays complete the table of contents.—The Living Age Co.

A Fifty Million Dollar Problem.

The above title is the caption of an interesting pamphlet issued by the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway System in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, April 30th to December 1st, 1904. The publication contains a very comprehensive and interesting description of the Fair, given in the speech delivered by the Hon. Richard Bartholdt in the House of Representatives, Washington. The information contained in the brochure will tell you how to solve the "$50,000,000 Problem," and help you to decide upon the best way to reach St. Louis, the cost, many suggestions, and a number of side trips that can be taken en route, with the price of tickets, etc. The pamphlet is for free distribution, and may be obtained from any of the Agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

They Know It.

Thousands of people throughout the country know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a Tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence, the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. A month's treatment in each package. Sold at $1.00.

Further information in regard to it at the drug store. 5

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

The Twentieth Century Home.

The literary portion of the May number of the Twentieth Century Home is as good as usual. Lady Helena Somerset contributes "Rural England" and there are many interesting articles and stories by other prominent writers. A great deal of useful and seasonable information is given in the home and fashion departments. The illustrations are very fine. The magazine is a marvel at its price, only $1 a year, or 10c. a copy. Published by the Century Home Company, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., U.S. Ask your newsdealer for the May copy and get particulars of the $3,000 in cash prizes offered by the publishers for articles from woman articles on various subjects.

Resolutions in favor of Church union were passed by the Methodist district meetings of Hamilton and Woodstock.

As the result of the Papal protest against President Loubet's visit to Rome, diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican will be severed.

Lunch Room Cheats.

"There is not much use trying to have restaurant petty cheats arrested," said the manager of a lunch room in the busy downtown district of New York. "It is too much bother to go to court to appear against them, and we never get the money anyway. As a rule, cheats eat only a small amount, less than 50 cents' worth. The head waiter and the waiter have signals by which they can generally size a man up. They know in a minute whether a customer has really come away from the office without his money or is only bluffing.

"But there is one kind of beat we are all down on, and we'll put him in the cooler overnight every time we catch him. I mean the man who sits at a table, eats 40 or 50 cents' worth of roast or entree and then stops at the bar counter on his way out for a piece of pie and a cup of coffee. When he comes to the cashier's desk he presents nothing but the fifteen cent check for the pie and coffee. The only thing we can do is to make an example of a chap of that kind when we catch him."

A Dog Story.

They were talking about the intelligence of dogs, and after each man in the group had cracked up his own the Mount Airy man said: "I have a fox terrier named Troubles who not only seems to understand everything that is said to him, but who even takes in conversation of a general character that isn't addressed to him. Our servant girl has been suffering from a bad cold, and the other day, when she went out into the yard to hang up clothes, my wife noticed that the ground was very damp. 'Mary, you ought to have rubbers on out there,' she called from a window. Now, Troubles happened to overhear this remark, and what do you suppose that dog did? He ran to the hall, picked up a rubber shoe, hustled out into the yard and dropped it at the girl's feet. Then he hurried back and repeated the performance with the other shoe. Don't tell me dogs don't understand the English language."

First Done at Fontenoy.

The Black Watch distinguished itself at Fontenoy by a mode of warfare which at the time surprised both friend and foe, but has since become a recognized maneuver. Unable to get at the French infantry, who were strongly intrenched, and being therefore incapable of using their formidable broadswords with effect, the Forty-second Highlanders, after marching to the ground to the music of their own bagpipes to take up a position, fired a volley and then "clapped down at full length on the ground to let the enemy's shots pass over them." The only exception to this prone attitude was the colonel, Sir Robert Monro, who was so fat and unwieldy that, had he lain down, it would have required a lever to lift him again.

Old English Tracts.

English tracts and sermons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are interesting on account of the strange phraseology—a kind of religious slang—which they reveal. Their titles exemplify this slang well, and the following are a few of them:

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion."

"The Snuffers of Divine Love."

"Crumbs of Comfort For Hungry Hoseas."

"Biscuits Baked In the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For Chickens of the Church, Sparrows of the Spirit and Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

The Island of Malta.

On the island of Malta house rent is ridiculously cheap. Anywhere outside of Valetta an excellent seven roomed house can be had for $15 to $20 a year, while rates and taxes are unknown. The houses are built entirely of the cream colored stone of which the island is composed and which is so soft that it can be cut with a saw into blocks or slabs of any desired size or shape. So while the Maltese builder is digging up his foundation he is at the same time getting out the material for his walls, his flooring and his roof.

Animal Hairs.

Cats, dogs, pet mice and other hairy animals have often been proved to cause severe throat mischief in human beings by the latter breathing in the minute hairs shed. These are apt to lodge in the throat. The results may range from a trifling irritation to the formation of an ulcer. We shall cease to wonder at such mischief being worked by a thing so seemingly trivial on considering that many of the pets concerned come into contact daily with things swarming with disease germs.

Too Much of a Row.

There is a good story told of Brigham Young and "The Lady of Lyons." Young took his wives to see a performance of Lytton's play at Salt Lake City. When the agony was piled up he rose and, followed by his spouses, left the theater, exclaiming, "I won't stand such an infernal row being made about one woman!"

A Hand Back.

"You've missed it in your prognostications the last few times," said the new reporter.

"Well," said the weather man, "I'm not as smart as some people. If I was I'd have a job on a newspaper."

The Lovely Girls of Lima.

Some noble Frenchmen have married Peruvian belles both for love and money. I think I have never met lovelier young beings than the girls from Lima.—London Truth.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER FIVE HOURS.

Dr. Bouchard, the eminent French physician, has furnished facts which show that if food is retained in the stomach more than five hours it becomes fermentative and putrefactive,—not digestive,—and that this is the starting-point of disease.

This food mass becomes putrid.

Generates gas.

The stomach dilates.

There is a seeming lump-weight, burning, or belching.

Blood, fibre, tissue, and cells begin to absorb poison from the stomach and alimentary canal instead of nutriment, and right here is the producing cause of Constipation, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Uterine and Ovarian troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous and Mental Distress, Bronchitis, Heart Affection, Pulmonary Consumption, Jaundice, Liver and Skin Diseases.

Inability of the stomach to properly handle food is mainly caused by overeating, drinking too much liquid, gases generated from slow digestion, preventing the mixing of food with gastric juice to properly prepare it for use in the body.

Dr. J. S. Leonhardt worked for years in perfecting Anti-Pill, so that it would guarantee regular stomach action, and its astonishing cures are proof of its mission being fulfilled; of its being the greatest System Treatment in the world. 50 cents of druggists, or mailed to any address by WILSON-FYLE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sample free.

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

Milk fever is a disease of rich milkers, usually attacking mature cows, and it is a disease common to dairy cattle, the beef breeds, although usually in higher condition than the dairy cattle, not being so subject to it, says the state veterinarian of Pennsylvania. After much study the conclusion was reached that it is due to the activity of the udder and to some poison originating in the udder. After many years of experimenting Dr. Schmidt produced his famous iodide of potash treatment, injecting the solution into the udder. Experiments made by 100 Pennsylvania veterinarians showed that this treatment resulted in the saving of 82 to 85 per cent of the cases, the mortality previously being not less than 50 per cent. The veterinarians observed, however, that in treating milk fever with iodide of potash injections the treatment was most successful when some air was injected into the udder, and some fellow being out of the medicine injected air alone, which was successful. This led to the conclusion that the germs in the udder were of the class which cannot survive in oxygen and that probably the oxygen of the air was the germicide. Therefore why would not pure oxygen be better? Experiments have shown that oxygen is the best treatment yet produced. Oxygen can be secured in small cylinders holding forty gallons compressed, which will be sufficient to treat a half dozen cases. The first cost of these cylinders is about $10. After that it costs about $2 to refill them.

Monthly Income of $12 Per Cow.

I send you statement of my little herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cows for December, 1903, writes F.

W. S. WILLIAMSON.
[President Georgia Dairymen's association.]

Manning of Smithboro, N. Y., to Holstein-Friesian Record. I have eight cows in milk. One is eleven years old, two are four years old, and five are two years old. I drew to the milk station 6,597 pounds of milk, which at $1.44 per hundred amounts to $95, and I fed two calves new milk and furnished two families, making over 700 pounds more. Average test at the milk station was 4.20 per cent butter fat. They came fresh from Aug. 30 to Nov. 17 and were fed ensilage two feeds, mixed clover and timothy hay at noon and six and one-fourth pounds grain (bran and hominy feed mixed equal parts by weight), which is worth about $21 per ton. They were turned out each day for exercise and to drink in the yard near noon each day.

Practical Experience Necessary.

The dairy business cannot be learned in one day, one month or one year even if one does read all he can about the business, said J. A. Harms in an address before the Nebraska Dairy association. Reading about the dairy and running the dairy are two different things. There are things we must practice before we can learn them. Milking is one of these things. We become experts only by actual practice. One who can start and milk a steady gait will have better results than the one who milks fast, then slow, then fast again. We must learn to milk a steady gait and as fast as is possible for us to keep up until the cow is milked dry. Feeding is another thing in which we must have experience before we can feed successfully. The amount each cow wants we must learn by actual practice.

Improvident Farmers.

We have farmers by the hundreds who try to work along with no dairy reading, no dairy knowledge, with no sound, intelligent dairy practice, says Hoard's Dairyman. They do not believe in these things. They milk poor cows in dark, filthy barns, the cows plastered with manure. Everything they do on the farm is marked with a most serious lack of good dairy judgment. If they get ahead at all, and some of them do, it is done at the very hardest; by denying even a poor district school education to their children; forcing their wives and children to work like slaves. Their ideas, their cows and their methods of work are all of the lowest grade one can conceive of. Where would dairying land if it was left to them?

The "Milk Veins."

Contrary to common opinion, the milk veins running just beneath the abdominal skin of the dairy cow and leading to the udder are not for the transportation of milk. When milk is being formed an abundant supply of blood to the udder is required, and that is the office performed by the "milk veins."

A Marvel of Wood Carving.

One of the greatest works of Henry Vorbruggen is the carved pulpit of the grand parochial church at Brussels. The whole design is an allegorical scene. At the base are Adam and Eve, life size, expelling the angel, while grim Death himself may be seen hovering in the rear. The first pair bear upon their shoulders a hollow globe, the cavity being the place where the preacher stands while delivering his sermons. From the globe rises a tree sustaining a canopy, which in turn supports two figures—one of an angel and the other a female representing Truth. Above all this are the Virgin and the infant Jesus crushing the serpent's head with a cross.

A tree that has been a hundred years growing can be cut down in a couple of hours, but it takes another hundred years to replace it.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

A Fish That Could Talk.

A natural curiosity captured on the coast of Africa on May 5, 1854, by Signor Cavana and exhibited in all the great cities of Europe during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, where it was advertised as the "talking fish," was in reality a species of the African seal, well known to naturalists on account of its wonderful powers of mimicry. This particular animal was about twelve feet in length and weighed something over 800 pounds. It had a fine, doglike head and large beautiful black eyes, which seemed to sparkle with intelligence whenever the creature was spoken to by any one. It was very docile and when told to dance would roll over and over in its bathtub, with first tail and then head above the water, all the time chattering as though enjoying the sport as much as the spectators did. It soon learned many odd tricks and, it is claimed, learned to articulate at least three words very plainly—viz, "mamma," "papa" and "John," the last being its keeper's name. When told to pray it would clasp its flippers in the attitude of supplication and put on a sanctimonious look.

Origin of the Aztecs.

An old tradition says the Aztecs were one of seven powerful tribes that emerged from seven caverns in a region called Aztlan, or place of the heron. They wandered away from their fellows after a great confusion of tongues and settled in the region they are known to have inhabited. This tradition may be partly fabulous, but it is sure that the Aztecs settled the country before the eleventh or twelfth century.

All the tribes lived in peace for a considerable time until the strong began to encroach upon the territory of the weaker. Then a fierce war for supremacy over the whole territory ensued and lasted many years. Under the leadership of their military chiefs the Aztecs obtained control of the whole territory and established a very enlightened form of government. This was consummated in 1324 or 1325.

Detecting Guilt in Liberia.

The brown skins of the natives in Liberia are often daubed with red and white clay, the effect of the latter being rather startling. This is called dressing. Sometimes a vertical blue mark is seen across the forehead. This is a sign of freedom. The Kroomen have it more than others. They are largely employed as extra hands on the steamers. When a man is suspected of murder, theft, etc., he is made to drink sasce wood. This being deadly poison, his innocence is declared by the draft not proving fatal. It is said, however, that this is only a form. When the fatal moment arrives some expedient is generally adopted, or else it is considered that only an innocent man would be willing to approach the deadly draft.

To, Too, Two.

The English language, writes a correspondent to the London Globe, contains the three words, to, too and two, sounded alike. Now, it is easy to say "There are three to too two's in English," but how would you write it, using one of the words only? That is, would the plural be "to's," "too's" or "two's?"

He Heard Pa Tell Ma.

"Your hair isn't wet," said little Tommy to Mr. Flyer, who was calling.

"No, of course not! What made you think my hair was wet?" he asked, very much surprised.

"I heard pa tell ma that you couldn't keep your head above water."

Forestalled.

Crook (genially)—By Jove! I'm glad to see you, neighbor. How are you, and how are all the folks? How—Farmer Broadhead (grimly)—Wa-al, young man, what's your little game—green goods or runnin' for office?—Puck.

A Cynic on Marriage.

"Of course a bachelor knows more about marriage than a married man," says Malthugavinius, the mediaeval cynic. "The best proof of this proposition is that the bachelor did not marry."

The Other Extreme.

Parke—Poor Pilter! His wife is a spendthrift. Is there anything worse, I wonder, than a wife that's too extravagant? Tame—Oh, yes; one that's too economical!—Brooklyn Life.

The first shipment of Chinese laborers for the Transvaal will be made on June 8th.

"HONEST INJUN."

How the Chickasaws Were Taught the Meaning of the Expression.

Among the earliest comers to the Hatchee country, in western Tennessee, was a Mr. Barnes, a blacksmith, who became a friend of the Chickasaw Indians and often mended their guns without charge. Barnes was a poor man, but obtaining on credit a donkey named Moses, which was rallied at a considerable sum, he imported the animal and stabled it at the smithy, says the Youth's Companion. It was the first in that region. One morning he found the door open and Moses gone. He followed a trail to the bank of the river and lost it. The stream was in flood, and he believed his valuable animal was drowned. Unless he found some way to raise the money to pay for it he was a ruined man.

Two months later a trading scow came down the Hatchee from Bolivar, and on the roof, spread out in the sun, was the hide of Moses, unmistakable in its soft and handsome grays. Barnes related his story to the trader and received the skin, which had been bought at Bolivar from a trader there. As no white man would have shot a donkey Barnes concluded that the Indians, who had never seen one, but who were then hunting on the Hatchee, were the offenders.

To trap them he tried a little stratagem. He organized a shooting contest and offered as a prize "the handsomest skin ever taken on the Hatchee, the pelt of a beautiful animal."

A Chickasaw brave was the winner of the contest and claimed the prize. Barnes brought forward the skin of Moses and spread it on the ground.

"There is your prize," he said.

"Me shoot um! Me shoot um!" cried the winner, running to the skin and pointing to a bullet hole. Then he told how he had been wandering down the river bank and had seen this strange wild animal, like nothing he had ever seen before, breaking through the cane. He had shot it and sold the hide at Bolivar. He was delighted to get it back.

This was what Barnes had hoped for. Standing, he addressed the Chickasaws.

"My brothers," he said, "you know me. I am a poor man, but I am a friend to the Chickasaw. I mend his gun for him and deal fairly by him. This animal was my white man's pony. I bought it far away and brought it here. It cost me much wampum, the price of many Indian ponies. To lose it will lose me all. It escaped me and went to the woods, and there a Chickasaw killed it.

"When I am in Chickasaw country, I obey Chickasaw law. When Chickasaw is in white man's country, he should obey white man's law. White man's law is that whoever kills my pony must pay me for it. What will Chickasaw do?"

The Indians had listened attentively. When he had finished, they went to their ponies, tethered near by. The whites watched them meanwhile with intense interest. The Indians untethered their ponies and brought them up.

"Take um," they said. "Indian have only ponies. Give um all."

"How many?" asked Barnes.

"You say how many."

Barnes appointed an appraiser, who selected a number of ponies equal in value to the donkey. These the blacksmith sold to his neighbors.

The Indians gave up their hunt and went back to their villages, poorer, but satisfied. They had maintained, for their tribe at least, some claim to the title, "Honest Injun."

Follow Your Dreams.

"To compel our thoughts to follow the memory of dreams and on no account to revert to any subject of waking thought, pleasant or otherwise"—that is a woman's formula for sleep.

"If we have already slept in the night," she says, "we should, in trying to sleep again, recall the dreams of the previous sleep and carry them on. If we have not slept, then it is necessary to go back to old dreams, which is rather more exertion and less certainly successful. But even this is far better for sleep than allowing the memory to revert to any waking thoughts or to the familiar old devices of counting a hundred or picturing sheep, etc."

One Way to Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wineglass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty, deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth and shouting into it the same note as loudly as possible, the vibrations of the glass being thereby extended, it will be shivered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Labiache, the renowned basso, who, when in company with his friends, thus broke one after the other all the glasses that were handed to him.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 145 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later.

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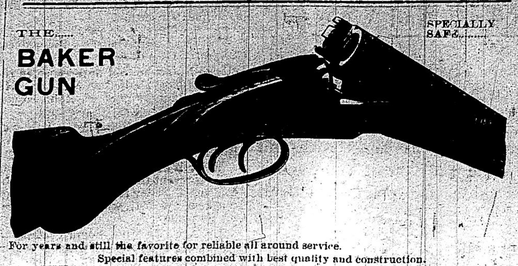

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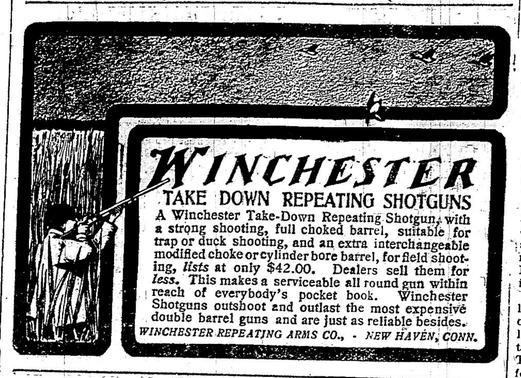

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A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, fits at only $42.00. Dealers sell them for less. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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DON'T BE AN ASS.

If you are buying a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes you are particular as to the honesty and reputation of the merchant. Your health is of more importance than either, yet you let quacks, fake advertisers and other humbugs deceive you by their deceptive offers of something for nothing. Are you being defrauded by these medical sharks you think all doctors are robbers, whereas, you alone are to blame. Why not first demand from them evidences of their honesty and responsibility as specialists. We have been located in Detroit 25 years and can give best of bank references.

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"Wonderland 1904"

Published by the Northern Pacific and sent by Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., to any address for six cents—the postage—describes the Hunting and Fishing in the Northwest; shows what vast quantities of Lignite Coal, the poor man's fuel, underlie western North Dakota and how radidly and easily it is now mined; has a long chapter on Yellowstone Park and the reduced rates now in effect and the many improvements made by the Government; recounts what others say of the N. P. R's Crack Trains the "North Coast Limited;" tells about Irrigation in the Yellowstone and Yakima valleys, the two largest irrigable valleys in the Northwest, and deals with some places of the renowned exploration of Lewis and Clark across the continent 100 years ago. The book is descriptive, historical, wholesome, and good for pastime reading and for future reference. Suitable for office, library, school and class rooms, travel and vacation.

ONLY SIX CENTS—SEND FOR IT.

Weddings In Korea.

At a Korean marriage every one rides on horseback and in single file. First comes a manservant, who carries in both hands an imitation life sized wild goose, covered by a red scarf. Then come the bridegroom, his friends and all the servants he possesses or is able to borrow. At the bride's house the servant first deposits the goose on a bowl of rice; then all dismount, and, leaving outside their outer robes, their hats and their boots, they enter the house and make as much noise as they possibly can. The pandemonium does not cease till the guests are paid to go away. A feast follows and then the bridegroom is taken to his bride, whom he sees for the first time.

Real Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of Gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub, it is said, which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeded sixty drops a day. According to Josephus, the balm or balsam of Gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia and melancholia.

Didn't Want an Elephant.

"An elephant must be a pretty expensive animal."

"Yes; I wish I had enough money to buy one."

"What do you want with an elephant?"

"I don't; I merely expressed a wish for the money."

Y-Z (wise head) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

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Frank Merret, the young Frenchman who killed his brother at Canmore, N. W. T., on Wednesday of last week, was acquitted on the plea of insanity.

SHYING HORSES.

There Are Two Kinds of Them—How to Cure the Nervous Shier.

The dangerous vice of shying in horses almost invariably originates with genuine fear of certain sights or sounds, and it can be cured usually by carefully acquainting the horses with the objects that they fear. But there are two classes of horses that shy for no apparent reason, and unusual means must be taken to effect their cure.

In the first class are those which, having once obtained some advantage over the driver by shying, repeat the performance from pure mischief. It requires some experience to distinguish this affected fear from the real, but when there is no doubt of his "making believe" coercive measures are necessary.

In the other class are the most dangerous shiers. I refer to those horses which have become accustomed to the objects they once feared, so that they will usually pass them quietly and yet will sometimes evince the original fear and perhaps do considerable damage in their struggles to get away.

That the fear is real is evident to any experienced horseman, but why the horse should sometimes fear what he usually ignores is not so clear. The vice is particularly dangerous because the driver never knows when to expect its manifestation.

I have invariably found that the horses with this vice were nervous.

The cure for nervous shiers is good, generous feed, accompanied by daily unremitting work—the medicine which, time and again, has taken the nonsense out of men and women as well as horses, and which has cast out more devils than any other known agency in the world.

I do not mean overwork. But I have not known a nervous shier that could not be cured by giving him all the work that he could perform without injury to his health. And the cure is permanent.

A most interesting case was furnished by a young mare called Alice that I owned some years ago. She was six years old when I bought her, and very well bred, although not thoroughbred. She was a fine, high-spirited roadster, and ordinarily was well behaved. But she was subject to unaccountable fits of nervousness.

The mare was at first desperately afraid of electric cars, but with care and patience I soon had her entirely accustomed to them, so that she would meet them quietly. But several times, when I least expected it, all her former fear suddenly returned, and on one of these occasions she broke the wagon and came so near to getting away from me that I decided upon the treatment I have indicated—plenty of work.

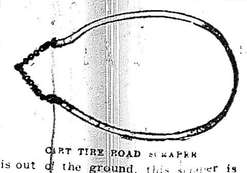
It was twenty miles from where I lived to the city, and I began to drive there with Alice harnessed to a light road wagon instead of taking the train, as had been my wont. This, with the return trip, made forty miles a day, which Alice easily accomplished in two hours and a half each way.

I made this trip with her three times a week on the average, meanwhile feeding her generously so that she did not fall away in flesh or condition.

The result was a complete and permanent cure of her nervous shying and nervous excitement in the stable. When I believed the cure complete I stopped driving her to the city, and used her as formerly, without recurrence of her trouble.—Youth's Companion.

Useful in the Spring.

An improvement on the ordinary plank road scraper is illustrated in Orange Judd Farmer. It consists of a heavy cart tire, which has been cut in two and the ends straightened. A hole is drilled through each end to take a bolt or hook from the chain. In the spring, as soon as the frost



CART TIRE ROAD SCRAPER

is out of the ground, this scraper is put on the ruts and levels them off quickly. A plank is thrown across the middle of the scraper and on this the driver stands. If extra weight is needed a stone can be placed on the plank. The curved shape at the back brings the dirt into the ruts and levels the road much smoother than where a straight iron shod plank is used.

Meadow and Pasture Foes.

The meadow and pasture grasses, the small grains and the clover crop are similarly liable to various and continuous injury throughout the whole season of their growth, some of it is conspicuous and generally understood, like the work of the Hessian fly in wheat, and some of it commonly overlooked because individually minute, although serious in the aggregate, like the work of the crowds of tiny leaf hoppers on the pasture grasses in mid-summer, or because it is comparatively rare, like the injuries to timothy by the timothy bug larvae, living in its bulbous roots, and those to clover or the cowpea by the swarms of plant lice that sometimes drain and deaden the foliage.

The Rape Field.

The value of the rape field cannot be overestimated. For sheep in particular and farm stock generally it is par excellence the ration summer and fall. Where the rape field is at hand there is little fear of the flock losing in condition even in times of severe drought. Sheep on rape usually require but little water. After the seed is sown nothing more is required to insure a crop. The seed costs but little. Rape is indispensible to the sheep breeder, and where there is one acre grown to-day there should be thousands.

An Important Moment.

Mr. Newlywed (in the kitchen)—What are you cooking there, my dear? Mrs. Newlywed (excitedly)—Don't bother me now. There's the cookery book. I'm making recipe No. 187 on page 390.

Odd Postoffice Names.

Here are a few curiously named postoffices: Tubb, Pennsylvania; Robber's Roost, Indian Territory; Bird in Hand, Pennsylvania; Lamedeer, Montana; Popcorn, Indiana; Why Not, Kentucky; Hat Off, Georgia; Sopchoppy, Florida; Jugtown, North Carolina; Sevenstars, Pennsylvania; Fearnot, Pennsylvania; Judytown, West Virginia; Pig, Kentucky; Goodnight, Kentucky.

Soap Trees.

Soap trees are cultivated on a large scale in Algeria. Each tree bears from 50 to 220 pounds of fruit the size of a horse chestnut, which yields a soap free from alkaline qualities.

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