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IT IS ALWAYS HANDY.

Something is always wrong with man or beast, and it is not always convenient to send for a physician or a horse doctor. Dr. Kendall's Perfected Receipt Book is a plain, commonsense, practical book, which any man or woman can understand. As a rule such works are too complicated and can not be understood by people who need the information most. People do not care for a book of this kind which calls for a doctor to explain. They want a book which needs no explanation and which will help them out of their difficulties and at the same time save them big expense bills.

Dr. Kendall's Perfected Receipt Book was prepared by an eminent physician, whose associations with the people made him thoroughly acquainted with the steadily increasing desire of nearly everyone to know for themselves what is best to do when sick, and this knowledge stimulated the author, to make this book the most complete and practical of any book of its kind ever published. Millions of people have gone to a premature grave, who might have lived lives of usefulness if they or their friends who cared for them, had been the possessors of such a book as this and had made themselves familiar with its contents.

In writing this book, it has been the purpose to state in plain language that it would be adapted to all classes. There is no person, of whatever calling, who cannot find many things in this book that will be of practical value. It is divided into different departments. The medical department is made up of valuable prescriptions, recipes and treatment for the different diseases, written in a clear, concise manner, enabling one to give their family the best of treatment in time of sickness.

It contains a large number of the very best and most valuable prescriptions known to the medical profession. They are written in plain language, so as to be easily understood by everyone. Those subjects which are of the greatest importance, such as dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, and lung diseases, are treated at great length and so illustrated as to make it very plain to all just what the disease is and what is the best method of effecting a complete cure.

The farmer or stock owner will find recipes for treating his domestic animals when sick. The housewife will find the cooking recipes to be reliable, as every one has been tested and have come from some of the best professional cooks and from housekeepers of experience and ability. The toilet department contains recipes that will be found very valuable, and the same can be said of the laundry department, as well as the miscellaneous receipts.

The appendix is very valuable, treating, giving the cause, symptoms and the best treatment of diseases. It not only gives valuable prescriptions for each disease, but the best of medical advice is given in regard to the care, nursing, food, etc.

Most books of this kind have a large number of receipts for each disease, when not more than one will be valuable and a non-professional person is unable to select the one which has value. In this book only the best prescriptions are given and those that are not valuable have been excluded, making this book the most valuable of its kind.

Sent to any address postage paid on receipt of 25 cents. Remittance in postal money orders or postage stamps. Write name and address plainly. Address all orders to COMMONSENSE BOOK CO., 509-511 So. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Malaria and Fever.

At this season of the year the atmosphere teems with malaria. The germs that cause typhoid and malarial fever are not only in the air but in the water you drink. The weak and debilitated become an easy prey to these germs, as they have not the vitality to resist them. Now is the time to fortify yourself against these diseases. The following symptoms are Nature's danger signals: tired and weary, no ambition, loss of appetite, coated tongue, headache, indigestion, constipation, do not get restful sleep, and general run-down feeling. If you have any of these symptoms, beware! Do not delay, but attend to your case at once before malaria or fever has fastened their grip upon you. Thousands have prevented a fever by timely assistance with Dr. Kay's Renovator, thoroughly cleansing their sluggish systems from germs of disease and impure matter, and avoided large doctor's bills. Quinine will not cure you, nor prevent a fever. Dr. Kay's Renovator will, as it renovates the entire system. It eliminates all malarial poison. By this process the blood becomes purified and every organ is toned up to a healthy and vigorous action. If taken now, it may prevent months of illness. Just think how much this means to you! Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents and \$1.00, or \$1.50, by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Send symptoms for free advice and free illustrated book.

A group of young men in evening clothes is no uncommon sight on East Side corners in New York Sunday afternoons. They are animated by a keen desire to get their money's worth. The garments are hired for a ball the evening before. The custom is to rent the suits at 6 p. m. and to keep them just twenty-four hours. The clothier's idea originally was, no doubt, to allow his customer to spend the day in sleep and to return his hired finery late in the afternoon. But the beast of Orchard street do not miss the opportunity of displaying their fashionable attire. Instead of sleeping late after a Saturday night ball they are up betimes and in low waistcoat and swallowtail coat they grace the street corners in groups. The attention they attract and the satisfaction they feel in them in large measure pay the expense incurred. As 6 o'clock approaches they scurry away, just as did Cinderella before midnight, and a little later they may again be seen in the commonplace garb of their everyday life.

According to the Medical Times, lead chloroform has been used as an anesthetic in the Julius hospital at Wurzburg in over 14,000 cases, with the most excellent effect. It is said to be much quicker in its action than chloroform administered at the ordinary temperature, and to leave none of the nausea and depression which almost every one who has been under the ordinary anesthetic has experienced. It is also believed to be much safer than other preparations.

FARM FACTS.

SHEEP AND HOGS ON SMALL FARMS.

No farm so small but there are some wastes on it if the produce is sold direct from the farm. It is impossible to raise and sell grain and hay without losing some portion of it which might have been saved if live stock were kept. The man with a large farm may be able to go on raising and selling grain and let the wastes go, but the small farmer cannot allow these losses.

For the small farmer horses or cattle are out of the question as they require too large an area for pasturage, but with hogs or sheep the case is different. They can be kept with profit in comparatively cramped quarters. Either of these kinds of stock may be used to make meat of grass and grain. Feed may be sold in the shape of mutton, wool or pork to better advantage than in its original condition. The small farmer should be an intensive farmer, and intensive farming is impossible without the help of live stock or the purchasing of large quantities of fertilizers, which is not good farming.

The man who owns a small farm and keeps a small herd of hogs or a small flock of sheep is likely to become an enthusiast, and if this is the case the stock kept will get much larger prices than common stock and the profits will be increased. As a matter of fact, the small farmer with a few animals is in a position to take the very best care of his animals whether they are to be used for market or are pure-breeds which are to be sold for breeders, and in either case the returns will be larger than they could be where larger flocks with less care are kept.

LEAVES AND FRUIT.

We are asked if it hastens the ripening of fruit to remove the leaves about it. It is known that the best flavored, best colored, and finest specimens of fruit are those which have ripened on plants which have an abundance of healthy foliage, where the fruit could be entirely screened and shaded by the leaves, says Western Plowman. The finest strawberries are those found in the densest foliage, and so with grapes and other fruits. Yet the question is occasionally submitted as to whether or not the leaves should be removed from bunches of grapes, so that their maturity might be hastened from exposure to the sun. It has been advised as a necessity, and it is a rule to do so in some European vineyards. To all this it may simply be said that the removal of leaves never yet improved the quality of fruit or hastened its healthy maturity. Exposure to the sun will sometimes effect a premature ripening in grapes, but the mere coloring is not a sign of maturity, although it indicates approaching maturity. The only true indication of a ripened bunch of grapes is when the shoot upon which it is growing has turned brown and hard. Pulling the leaves from figs, grapes, or any other fruiting plants with a view to assist in ripening their crops is a fatal error, because it has the opposite effect.

MILKERS AND MILKING.

There seems to be a great deal of discussion among the farmers in different localities nowadays in regard to the subject of good milkers. The remark that it is now almost impossible to find good milkers is frequently heard among dairymen. This is a great mistake, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. I thoroughly believe there are just as good milkers in this and in other localities as there ever were, if not better. The farmer who depends on day hands for his help, as a general rule, is the one who complains most bitterly in regard to this matter. The average man who is hired by the day will not milk even if he can. Wherever or whenever I find a good hand, one who stays on the farm continually, one who is not constantly listening for the sound of the 6 o'clock whistle, one who does not go to town every night, I find a good milker. A cow must be milked as quickly as possible. A good milker can milk 12 cows an hour. The muscles of the forearm, wrist and hands of a good milker must be well developed; therefore, as a rule, women are poor milkers. They require too much time to milk a cow. The evil resulting from this practice is that the cows do not readily give down their milk. Some farmers expect a man to do too much of this work. The number of cows that a man milks should depend on the amount and nature of other labor that he performs. As a rule, I do not believe that a man should be allowed to milk more than six cows.

LIME WATER FOR EARTH WORMS.

From Farm, Field and Stockman: A correspondent asks for the best cure for the injurious earth worms that are such a pest to house plants. The fact is that these worms do not eat the roots or otherwise directly injure them, but they render the soil unfit for the plants. By some chemical process the soil is left in acid condition which is unwholesome for plant growth. The best remedy for this condition of things is a thorough soaking of lime water. The lime neutralizes the animal acid and makes the soil healthy again. To insure thorough work the best plan is to stack a pound or so of lime and allow it to settle. Pour off the clear liquid and in this place the infested pot, allowing the water to come up nearly to the rim. Let it remain in this position till the soil is thoroughly saturated. Half an hour would not be too long. The worms will desert the pot immediately, or at least come to the surface, so they can be easily removed, and the lime will counteract the evil effects of the acid.

FERTILIZING WHEAT.

The Ohio station has been making an interesting experiment in fertilizing wheat. The marked effect on the growth of the wheat plant which is usually observed after the application of fertilizers carrying phosphate or dissolved bone black, together with the low price at which plain acid phosphates can be bought as compared with fertilizers containing nitrogen and potash, have led many farmers to the use of this material alone, believing that they can supply sufficient nitrogen by growing clover, and that potash is not needed. The trials made covering a period of years show conclusively that the clover is not furnishing sufficient nitrogen to meet the demands of a full crop, and that it is more economical to use a fertilizer containing a small percentage of nitrogen (ammonia) even though the cost be somewhat increased, than to use one which carries only phosphoric acid.

TREE BANDS.

As one observes the tree bands put on the trunks of elms and maples along the streets one is frequently impelled to smile, remarks the Country Gentleman. It seems to be the idea that anything with a black stripe around it will scare the caterpillars away. Some persons apparently regard the strip of old gummy sacking as efficacious without further complication. It is not the least uncommon to find caterpillars crawling up and down over these traps. It ought to be understood that no such appliance is of any use unless it prevents absolutely the passage upward of the traveling caterpillars. If tar is used it must be thick and sticky and applied in sufficient quantity to hold all the caterpillars that come. We spoke recently of sheepskins. Anything that will trap the trap the worms will do; but that is a hard thing to find.

MOLES IN THE GARDEN.

Various remedies are adopted to destroy or drive away moles. Some persons appear to be able to use mole traps to good advantage, while others are not so successful with them, probably because they do not give the needed attention. It is said that kerosene oil poured into a mole hole and then covered up will drive the creature away. Bisulphide of carbon will kill them if it reaches them; pour into the mole run about a gill of carbon bisulphide and immediately cover it over; the fumes will penetrate the runs for some distance and will kill the moles if present. Small bits of meat containing strychnine will kill the animals if eaten by them. Grains of corn soaked in strychnine and water and placed in the runs are also said to be destructive if eaten.

FOAMY CREAM.

From Live Stock: Many times in winter and spring and from various causes cream, when churned, foams up light and increases two or three times its original quantity. Instead of the butter breaking and coming together, it will scarcely break at all, and when it does it resembles fish eggs and will not gather. The following remedy has been tested on the most obstinate cases and has never failed to bring good results: After pouring the cream in the churn add hot water till the cream is at a temperature of 70 degrees; then add one-half teacupful of salt to every three gallons of sour cream; then churn as usual. The butter will break in about 15 minutes and will gather perfectly.

USES FOR CORNSTALKS.

It really seems that liquid air and cornstalks are running a race as to the number of uses each are to be put to. It is now said that besides cellulose, which, as soon as water touches it, swells and works automatically in stopping leakage in ships—card board, a fine grade of paper, a cattle food, glue, and a foundation for dynamite are taken from the stalk. It is claimed that when coarse meal made from cornstalks, is cooked and sweetened with molasses, it makes an excellent food for cattle. If all these uses materialize a new source of profit is in sight for the corn grower, and cornstalks may have still another use in supplying a grease to slip the mortgage with.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO CLEAN LIGHT-COLORED SILKS. Gasoline and naphtha are the best agents for cleaning silks where there is any fear that the colors may be altered by soap and water. Do the work in the room where there is neither a light nor a fire. Have the windows open that the vapors may pass out. Use two large bowls, and half fill each one of them with the naphtha or gasoline. Wash the article in one bowl, as if you were using water, and rinse in the second. Pull into shape, and hang in the open air to dry. The naphtha may be returned to the can, and after a few days, when all the dirt has settled, the liquid may be poured into a clean can.

WHY CANNED FRUIT SPOILS.

A good deal of the canned fruit spoils before it is used, and some housewives expecting this do not put sugar in at canning time, so as to save as much as possible if the fruit does spoil. The causes which make fruits spoil in the can are usually simple. The greatest is poor rubbers, which permit the air to enter. Another fruitful cause is that the fruits were too ripe and fermentation had already commenced. The cans should be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before being put away in a dark closet, and if they are sticky or show any signs of a leak they should be condemned, and the fruit either eaten up at once or canned over again. Canned fruit always keeps better in the dark, and the lack of this sometimes causes trouble.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Lima hasn't an umbrella. New York has 800 millionaires. Ireland has 400 co-operative societies. Germany makes 2,000,000 glass eyes annually. About one German woman in every twenty-seven works in a factory. It is estimated that the consumption of beer in the entire world amounts to \$1,080,000,000 per annum. The latest thing in company promoting comes from Paris, where a dog's cemetery has been founded with a capital of \$70,000. The promoters are ladies. In Germany during the year ending July, 1898, out of 237,391 persons looking for employment 222,595 found occupation by means of free employment agencies. On the crowded East Side of New York the city has invested \$120,000 in another little park. It contains six acres that were a mudhole near corner's slip. The government is paying from \$200 to \$400 a day for each vessel carrying horses, supplies and army baggage to the Philippines, and \$1,000 a day for each vessel that carries troops. The military household of the czar is composed of ninety-eight officers of various ranks, eighty-three of whom belong to the army and fifteen to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list.

"Dewey," said an old friend of his the other day, "is a man with an ideal, and he has lived up to it nearer than most men. His first ambition was to do the duty before him with all his strength and all his might. Long ago, when he was only a subaltern, one of his shipmates said to him: 'Look here, Dewey, if you don't let up a bit on your all fired discipline you'll have all the crew down on you, sure enough.' 'I shall be very sorry for that,' responded the young officer. 'But it will not deter me from doing what I know is expected of me.' 'Go on,' replied his companion, 'but you're going to be unpopular.' His colleague's prediction did not come true, however. There is no officer in the navy who is more esteemed and respected by his men; yet he has invariably kept them up to the highest state of discipline. He has at the same time treated them as men, sympathized with them, looked out for their welfare and stretched a point now and then to let them have a good time."—New York Tribune.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York have given their decision in the ritual cases. They hold that the use of incense and processional lights, while neither enjoined nor permitted by the law of the church, may be made use of, but they urge the clergy for the sake of peace to discontinue them as part of the services. The topics to be considered at the national congregational council in Boston September 29 to 28 will cover the general grounds of theology, the Christian idea of the state, relations of other religions to Christian theology, the obligations and duties of Congregationalism in different lands, foreign and home missions, etc.

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will surely restore color to gray hair; and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life. Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff. We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request.


Write to the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefit you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

To the millionaire came the superintendent of the farm with beaming face. "Looks like we are going to clear expense, sir," said the hiring. "Great heavens!" cried the millionaire, "something must be done. Go and order a \$5,000 automobile to haul the truck to market in!" Even one of our best people may get a little rocky on his prepositions in moments of great tension.—Indianapolis Journal

A German firm sent some textile goods wrapped in old newspapers to Turkey. The custom house officers noticed the fact and informed the censor, who promptly decreed that the articles had to be unpacked and repacked without the newspapers, and this was done.

Stammering

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