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.*

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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.

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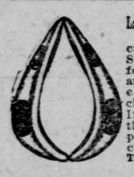

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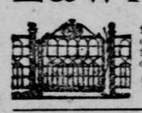

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Honestly, now, if you had all the money you needed would you work enough to keep yourself exercised?

Under the caption, "The Union Pacific Railroad and Louisiana Territory," the new World's Fair folder issued by the advertising department of the Union Pacific, which has attracted such general attention, recites these interesting facts:

"While the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, its trials and triumphs, are a part of the history of the United States, the important part played by this railroad in the development of the Louisiana Purchase can hardly be estimated. In the building up of this vast domain it has been one of the chief factors.

One hundred years ago the population of the region was estimated at 20,000. Up to the inception of the Union Pacific (in 1860) it had increased to 3,233,529. In 1900 it numbered over 13,000,000 of inhabitants. In this wonderful growth, with its stupendous increase in all the many-sided phases of commercial, material and intellectual prosperity, the Union Pacific—as a glance at the map will show—has had a conspicuous share. It has opened vast regions of fertile country to settlers, and brought great areas of an unknown and unproductive wilderness into close communion with metropolitan centers and markets. Thriving cities, towns and hamlets, through its efforts, have sprung up in every direction.

It may be of interest to know that the total number of manufacturing plants, and the value of their outputs, combined with that of the national products as reported in the census of 1900, give an aggregate production for the Louisiana region of $3,500,000,000 annually, or 223 times the original purchase price. The same census reports (1900) also show the total population to be 13,343,255, of which 8,303,096 inhabitants are living in the states and territories reached by the Union Pacific. On the 1900 census figures, it is estimated that the true wealth of the Louisiana purchase can be stated at about $13,051,868,359, of which $9,360,-221,387 is represented in the states reached by this great railroad."

No woman over sixteen ought to try to "move" her relatives by tears.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Corl storage—Eating ice cream.

DAIRY

Dairying in Mexico.

Mr. Lespinasse, the United States consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, in a report to the government, says: The old methods of milking, churning, and general manipulation of milk products are still in existence here, thereby rendering it impossible to produce good butter. Cows are allowed to roam over the grazing lands and are rarely sheltered or given the least care. The milking process is performed in the most unskilled manner conceivable. The cow is tied by the head, and the operator proceeds to milk the animal in his rough and unsystematic manner until he finally forces a quart or two of inferior milk from the cow's udder. The milk is placed in untidy wooden vessels and transferred to some shed or outhouse, where it is allowed to remain unprotected over night. The following morning the cream is skimmed and either beaten with a forked stick or violently agitated in a bottle until the butter granules are formed. It is then indifferently washed and offered as butter. It quickly turns rancid. It sells at from 30 to 40 cents per pound United States money, and is good neither to look at nor to taste. The sour milk is compressed in a coarse cloth, salted and allowed to dry for several days. It is then an insipid, spongy mass, which sells for from 5 to 8 cents (U. S.) a cheese. Each of these cheeses is round, about an inch thick and about 8 inches in diameter. They find a quick sale in this market. Such a thing as the most simple, modern dairy appliance is unknown or at least not used.

Selecting the Dairy Bull.

The profitable dairy bull is one that will produce female calves with high milking powers and that will be able to show a great amount of vigor. It is not enough that he be able to produce calves with high milking powers. The vigor is an essential point, as under heavy methods of feeding, such as are now practiced in modern dairies, many of our best developed cows break down. The bull therefore must have in himself every indication of great bodily vigor. The more he has of this, the more likely will he be to impress the same on his offspring, and place in them the power of continuing his good qualities. It is not at all easy at this time to find the kind of a bull that is likely to have the good points we are looking for. There are a great many poor bulls in service, and their male offspring are growing up into the bulls that are to be used in the future. We have to-day few herds that we can go to for the right kind of a supply.

The carelessness of the public in this regard is shown in the low prices prevailing for bulls. The bull should bring a far higher price than a cow and yet we find the bulls selling at lower prices. We can but infer that the breeders think that anything is good enough for the male so long as we have first class females. This has been the great obstacle in the way of the improvement of the milking qualities of our dairy breeds. A man can afford to pay a fancy price for a bull provided he can get the kind of a bull he really needs.

Mold on Parchment Paper.

Many of our readers use parchment paper for lining the boxes in which they pack their butter, and now and then they have trouble with mold that appears on it and which not infrequently gets into the butter. The parchment paper is for the purpose of preventing this very thing. The mold generally gets into the paper when the latter is allowed to lie for some time in ice boxes, refrigerators or storage rooms in which the mold has already developed. The mold cannot grow spontaneously but comes from minute seeds called spores. Unless these spores were on the paper there could be no growth of mold. When the parchment paper was lying where mold was growing the spores ripened and fell on this paper. If the paper is kept in dry clean places where no mold ever appears it will not in turn develop mold when it is placed in contact with the moisture that comes from the butter. Spores cannot grow without moisture. When such paper has been subject to conditions that would make the growing of mold possible the best way to prevent the development of the mold is to soak the parchment paper in a strong brine in which has been mixed one pound of formaldehyde to three gallons of brine. This soaking will not injure the parchment paper, but it will kill the spores of the mold. When the same brine is to be used several times in succession it should be boiled between times to make doubly sure that the spores do not escape.

Feeding the Bull.

The feeding of the bull is a very important matter, more so than the feeding of the cow, for the reason that the bull is generally kept up all the time. Under such an abnormal condition he becomes too fat if he is fed a too large ration of corn. It is better to feed him on a mixed grain ration, including oats, and to give him a rough feed rich in nitrogen rather than rich in carbon. Bran, which is comparatively low in carbon and high in nitrogen, should be a part of the daily ration. For the bull at least roots should be fed in considerable quantities, unless he has an abundance of exercise, which most of our bulls do not get. If under a properly balanced ration the bull becomes too fat it is indicative of a lack of vigor, and such a bull should be disposed of and one substituted that has the vigor desired.

Cold climates are as well suited to the raising of live stock as are temperate and warm climates. While herbage is more abundant in the warm climates and the winters are shorter, yet most of our farm animals do better in the cold climates than in the warm, and diseases are less numerous. Grass is a greater factor in the North than in the South, for climatic reasons.

LIVE STOCK

The Horse Still Popular.

The horse industry is to-day in a flourishing condition, little corresponding to the predictions of some of our commercial prophets ten years ago. At that time we were told that we were on the eve of a horseless age. To prove it the savants pointed to the thousands of people that were using bicycles. It was said that agents had been placed at the entrances to the great parks in New York and other cities and these counted the thousands of wheelmen and wheelwomen that daily passed through the parks and reported that only now and then a carriage or mounted horseman was seen. That was true ten years ago in all the great cities of the country. But how is it to-day?

Sit down at the entrance to any of our great city parks in the summer time and watch the passers-by. There will be seen a steady stream of carriages, with only now and then a man or woman on a wheel. It is evident that the wheel was only a temporary plaything for the public, and that when the public grew tired of the wheel it went back to the old friend of man—the horse.

Within ten years there has been a material increase in the number of horses in the country and an increase also in the value per head. The demand has been greater than the supply, and with the larger use of horses has come an increased rapidity of their wearing out. While the wheels were being so freely used, many of the driving horses in the cities spent much of their time in the barns or in the pastures, but since the public returned to the use of the horse the work of the horse has increased, and the consequent wear and tear incident to service and accidents has also increased.

The horseless vehicles that have been introduced in the cities are but an insignificant factor in the general situation. Such vehicles are but the playthings of the wealthy or are in service in only a slight degree commercially. They in no sense keep pace with the tremendous increase in population and business that our country is witnessing. The value of horses in the United States is placed by the taxing bodies at more than $1,000,000,000, which valuation, as every man knows, is far short of the real, since values for taxing purposes are never anywhere near the actual values. Yet, though the undervaluation is considerable, this item of over one billion dollars is an enormous one and gives some idea of the great riches in horseflesh possessed by the nation.

That farmers should pay more attention to the raising of good horses is evident. There is no doubt that the demand for horses in the future is to be even greater than it is at the present time and that any man that raises good horses of almost any kind will be sure to realize good prices for them.

Breeding Light Horses.

George M. Rommel, of the United States Department of Agriculture says: Stand by the auction ring of any great horse market and observe closely the horses that fail to bring prices sufficient to cover cost of production. In the great majority of cases trotting blood predominates if any breeding at all is noticeable. Ask a dealer what is the breeding, if any, of most of the large numbers of the unclassified horses on the market, his answer will be: "Trotting and coach blood." This is not because draft blood is more valuable or that the blood of the light breeds is not wanted, for the great cry of the market at present is that good drivers and saddlers are extremely scarce. It is because performance and style are much more difficult to acquire in breeding than size and weight. It is because men with a fascination for the race track attempt to produce trotters without the slightest regard for nature's laws, and no disappointment or failure seems sufficient to bring them to realize their folly. Breeding to a trotter without system and study, but only in the hope of getting a speedy foal as a possibility or an accident, is "playing with fire." The breeding of light horses requires not only a considerable amount of capital, but demands a knowledge of horses of the very highest order. It necessitates concentration of effort and years of waiting and planning. It is not every man that brings such qualities to bear when he takes a 1,600-pound draft mare to a 1,200-pound harness or saddle stallion, and it is largely because of this, and not on account of the breeds themselves, that so many poor horses are forced onto the market. A high-class roadster, coacher, or saddler is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for. In addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling, mannering, and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal. These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for market.

New Meat Preservative.

A new meat curing process is reported from Germany, where Professor Emmerich claims to be able to preserve meat in a fresh condition by injecting into the veins of the dead animal acetic acid. The blood is first permitted to run out and then the acid is put in. It permeates the flesh so the professor claims, and that prevents all decay and makes the use of refrigeration unnecessary. It is obvious that if this process proves to be all that is claimed for it, it will revolutionize the meat curing industry, as acetic acid is not an expensive preservative. The reports say that meat so cured has been shipped from Germany to South African ports and was found on arriving at its destination to be of good quality and perfectly preserved. Our readers must remember however that great things are claimed for all new processes.

In getting wheat or other small grain seed from neighbors there is always the danger of bringing in trouble some weed seeds.

AGRICULTURE

Success With Alfalfa.

Previous to five years ago most of the attempts to grow alfalfa in Illinois and neighboring states had resulted in failures, but since that time there have been many successes, and these successes have led many farmers to embark quite heavily in the growing of alfalfa. To a large extent perhaps the successful growing of this depends on the proper inoculation of the soil with the bacteria that makes the nodule in which is gathered the nitrogen from the air to be changed into a form that can later be used by the rootlets of the plants for food. The sending out by the Illinois experiment station of large quantities of inoculated soil has been a step in advance and has commenced the inoculation of the soil in many widely separated sections. In the meantime the apparent fact that the bacteria that works on sweet clover is the same that works on alfalfa is another sign pointing to the successful growing of alfalfa in states where it has been little grown in the past.

There are many sections of Illinois and Michigan where the writer has seen sweet clover growing in abundance, and it is very likely that alfalfa on such lands will prove successful. Perhaps one reason why alfalfa has not in the past done well on such lands is that the bacteria on the sweet clover did not come into contact with the roots of the alfalfa. Sweet clover does not in the main grow in cultivated fields, but by the hard roadside. In fact it is averse to cultivation. We would suggest to our readers that those living in a region where sweet clover grows thickly by the roadside should sow some alfalfa in a cultivated field and carry some soil from the roadside where the sweet clover grows for inoculation, and at the same time plant a patch of alfalfa in a place distant from the places where the sweet clover and other alfalfa are growing, but on the same kind of soil. This latter will be a check plot by which the success of the other treatment can be judged.

A few cases of this kind will prove of little value, but there should be several hundreds of farmers that are in a position to make this experiment this spring. The results may be far reaching, for if a way is found to grow alfalfa successfully in the counties where it is not now grown it will add immensely to the profits of the farms in such localities.

Spraying for Potato Blight.

Where there has been trouble with potato blight, spraying has been resorted to successfully for the checking of this fungus disease. It has been found that some varieties of potatoes are more resistant to blight than are others, and that as a general thing the early varieties are first attacked. This may be due to the possible fact that the early potato vines reach a partly mature stage before the others. Spraying will delay the attack on all varieties but will not entirely prevent the attacks. But always the spraying will give results that will more than pay the cost, and will frequently stop the blight altogether. The spray used is the well-known Bordeaux Mixture, which is made as follows: Four pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime and fifty gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in hot water or from a coarse bag suspended in cold water. Slake the lime separately. Dilute the copper sulphate to about twenty gallons and dilute the lime to ten gallons. Pour the diluted lime into the diluted copper sulphate. Stir the mixture while the mixing is being done. Then dilute to 50 gallons. Some make it stronger by diluting only to forty gallons. The sprayings should be done about July, but this will depend on the time of planting. Three sprayings should do the work. But it is well to keep a good watch over the vines till the middle of August.

Some of our potato growers that have had heavy losses from the presence of blight have received great benefits from the use of this spray and have increased the yield of their potatoes from 30 to 50 per cent, the comparison being made with plots left unsprayed. The spray mentioned is not expensive and can be quickly used. Its benefits are far in excess of cost and labor.

Green Manuring Crops.

There are many soils that are not benefited by green manuring crops. Such soils are those already rich in nitrogen and in humus. An investigation by the University of Illinois has shown that on many of the soils in Illinois an addition of humus and of nitrogen would be a positive detriment. This leads to the remark that we must have a reason for every farm operation. The green manure crop is needed on the soil that is deficient in humus and nitrogen, but is labor lost on many other soils. It is obvious that we cannot lay down rules that can be followed blindly on all farms. The green manuring crop is valuable where it is needed, but worthless or worse, where it is not needed. The intelligence of every farmer must determine the necessity for each operation on the farm.

Nurse Crops for Clover.

The agricultural world will be interested in noting the results of some experiments being carried on this summer by Professor Olin of the Iowa Agricultural college. Mr. Olin has arranged with Mr. Cook, the proprietor of the Brookmont farms, near Odebolt, Iowa, to seed 1,920 acres with clover with various nurse crops. On a part of this area clover was seeded with oats at seeding time, on another part with barley, and the third part will be planted to corn, and the clover will be sown just ahead of the cultivators the last time the corn is cultivated. Mr. Cook furnishes all seed and labor, while the Iowa Experiment station supervises the work and makes accurate observations on the growth of the clover.

Only the weak have time to worry.

HORTICULTURE

Crops for the Orchard.

When the orchard is young and the soil is rich, it will generally pay to grow either corn or vegetables for the years during which the trees are reaching the stage of fruit bearing. Corn is one of the best crops to grow, for the reason that much of its substance is made up of starch, which is taken from the air. Then it requires cultivation and is generally manured, especially when it is grown in a small way. It does not form a mat to keep the moisture from the roots of the trees. It has the additional good quality of being largely grown, and, no matter how large the orchard, the corn crop can always be used to advantage. Then the stalks of the corn plant are serviceable for binding around the trees for protection against rodents and sunscald. In the case of growing corn the rows should not be run too close to the trees, as it is undesirable to draw the fertility from immediately around the trees, and it is also undesirable to cultivate close. In this day of low heading of fruit trees it will be difficult to drive very close to the trees without injuring the low drooping branches.

Potatoes and tomatoes are two classes of vegetables that may be grown in the orchard to advantage, as both require to be clean cultivated, and usually receive good applications of manure in some form. Frequently the growing of these crops pays all the expenses of keeping up the orchard, and when the latter comes into bearing it starts in without being a debtor to the man that owns it. Nothing, however, should be done or grown that will in any way injure the future usefulness of the orchard.

When to Stop Cultivation.

Cultivation of the orchard should generally be stopped by the end of July. This is especially the case with old orchards that are being cultivated for the first time. In the case of an orchard that has been cultivated right along there can be little or no harm in cultivating at any time of year. It will then stop growing in mid-summer and will spend the rest of its time and energy in hardening up its wood. But the orchard that has not been much cultivated or even that has not been cultivated in the spring of this year will be injured by giving it extra attention of this kind in the late summer and fall. If, however, the trees are carrying a heavy crop of fruit, cultivation may be continued later than if the trees are bare or have little fruit on them. The extra amount of plant food set loose will then go into the fruit that is being produced and the late development of buds and of wood will not occur. In fact, in dry climates and dry seasons the late cultivation may prevent the fruit-laden trees from becoming weakened from lack of moisture. Then as there is a great deal of loss of moisture from the uncultivated ground and the fruit on the trees is requiring a great deal for its development, there is sometimes injury to the tree from the supply of moisture being lessened or cut off.

Tobacco for Wooly Aphis.

Tobacco dust can be obtained from the great tobacco manufacturing establishments for about one cent per pound if purchased in large quantities Some of our best investigators of insect troubles of the orchard say that this dust is a destroyer of wooly aphis and can be used to advantage around every fruit tree that is or has been affected. The usual mode of application is to dig away the soil from around the tree to a distance of two feet each way and to a depth of say four inches. About five pounds of the tobacco dust is spread over this place and the dirt put back. This is to prevent the dust being blown away by the winds or washed away by the rains. The rain that falls will carry the nicotine from the tobacco to all parts of the roots of the tree affected by the aphis and they will be killed It will also prevent the coming of other broods of the aphis. The tobacco is worth for fertilizer all it costs, and its insecticidal value is an absolute gain. The work of application may therefore be set down as the only cost of the protection it affords.

The New Strawberry Bed.

The new strawberry bed can be so managed that it will require the least care and will produce the largest possible amount of fruit. We think it a great mistake to allow the vines to occupy most of the ground as they are allowed to do in too many gardens. We have seen such a bed on the second season become a solid mass, with the result that the berries are small and hard to pick. The next year every inch of space is covered with plants and generally no fruit to speak of is secured. If the hedge-row system is followed the results will be better and the bed may be kept for several years without being renewed That method is to allow the plants to grow say six inches apart and the rest of the ground is kept clean of both plants and weeds. The roots of the plants have an abundance of feeding ground and gather large quantities of plant food for the making of the crop of berries. The row of strawberries will not then be generally more than one foot across, and the rows should be at least three feet apart measuring from center to center.

Cheese Scoring Contest.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner of Minnesota, Mr. W. P. McConnell has inaugurated a cheese scoring contest that is to continue six months from May 1st. Mr. E. H. Vroman of the commission will be in charge of the contest. Prizes of money and of silver cups are to be awarded. Two expert commercial cheese men will assist Mr. Vroman in making the scorings of the cheese to determine the accuracy of the scorings of the contestants. Many of the managers of cheese factories in Minnesota have applied for permission to enter the contest.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods or narcotics.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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Especially Mothers

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Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

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Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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W. N. U., Omaha. No. 23—1904.

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