

RHEUMATISM RECIPE.

PREPARE THIS SIMPLE HOME-MADE MIXTURE YOURSELF.

Buy the Ingredients from Any Druggist in Your Town and Shake Them in a Bottle to Mix This Harmless Preparation.

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being a vegetable extraction, are harmless to life.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of even the small towns elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists will mix the prescription if asked to.

Still a Reformer.

Mrs. A.—You should, indeed, be pleased that you have an all-around good fellow for a husband.

Mrs. Z.—Hardly. Why, he is never at home.

Mrs. A.—Where is he?

Mrs. Z.—Why, "all around."

Mrs. Winstone's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, soothes & heals.

Picked Cotton in the Snow.

Picking cotton in the snow was the unusual experience that cotton pickers in the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., were confronted with after a snowstorm. The cotton fields were covered with about two inches of snow, but the snow was light and dry and little of it stuck to the opening bolls of fiber. After the storm had passed no time was lost by the cotton raisers in this section in getting their pickers into the fields. Snow on the ground, the white bolls of cotton and negroes with overcoats and gloves made an unusual picture in the fields surrounding Chickasha.

The cotton crop in this section is very late, and much of it is unpicked. The only damage the storm did was to break down some of the plants and lower the grade of cotton in the bolls that were opened. More trouble than ever will be experienced in getting cotton pickers, because negroes dislike to pick cotton in cold weather, and many of them have already left for the cotton fields of Texas, where they say they never have to pick cotton with snow on the ground.—Kansas City Star.

Mexican Church Legends.

Queretaro was a town before the Spanish conquest and was made a city in 1653. A legend of Queretaro is that an Oronite chief, Fernando de Tapia by name, undertook to convert the city to Christianity in a way that seems novel to us, but was common enough to his day. He came from Tula with a challenge to the people of Queretaro to a fair stand up fight. If he won, the people surviving were to be baptized. The challenge was accepted, but while the fight was in progress a dark cloud came up and the blessed Santiago was seen in the heavens with a fiery cross, whereupon the people of Queretaro gave up and were baptized. They set up a stone cross to commemorate the event on the site of the present church of Santa Cruz. There is scarcely a church in Mexico which has not a legend of this kind attached to it.

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated with Caffeine.

When a person had used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

"I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place and then milk, but neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in plgs.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

ONE GOOD LAW.

AN admirable law in the interest of business honesty has gone into effect in New York. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person filling a medical prescription, or putting up any article for use in medical practice, to substitute for the article called for by any other article. The law which it supersedes has been of little use, because dishonest or indifferent druggists could escape punishment, unless it were shown that their neglect to fill the prescription seriously endangered human life or health. The mere act of substitution now becomes an offense. The law is not so drastic, however, as to forbid a druggist from recommending some other article to a customer than the one called for. Druggists are not the only merchants guilty of attempts to sell an article on which the profit is larger than upon the article demanded. The customer usually has some reason for his act when he asks for an article by a specific trade name, and the dealer ought to respect his rights. It may have been ordered by his physician, recommended by his friends, or he may have been persuaded by a skillfully worded advertisement to test its merits. But whatever the reason he seeks it, he ought not to be compelled to meet the opposition of the merchant in his attempts to get what he wishes.—Youth's Companion.

FOOD AND WAGES.

BY way of consolation for the high cost of living the Bureau of Labor at Washington assures wage-workers that their pay last year increased one-third faster than the prices of their food. To quote its exact figures, in the principal industries of the country, the average weekly earnings of each employe in 1906 were 3.9 per cent greater than in 1905, while the retail prices of food for representative workmen's families were only 2.9 per cent higher than in 1905.

Statisticians love exact conclusions and government officials flatter reports. But what useful information do they contribute by striking the average of prices of pickled pork, evaporated apples and fresh fish, which different households consume in different quantities and some not at all? How can they select fairly from the thousands of industries in the United States for comparison of wages with cost of living and issue any sweeping generalization as to price tendencies that will command respect?

With truly exemplary discretion the Bureau of Labor has not considered the circumstances of the millions of salaried men and women—clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers and others—working for fixed weekly pay. What comfort has it to offer them by comparing their salaries with the higher or lower cost of dried fruit or fish?

There is one infallible source of facts that the painstaking gentlemen who edit government tables fail to consult. That is the plain, everyday housekeeper, who, out of her weekly allowance, buys the daily provisions for

the family. She may not have a precise knowledge of fractional percentages or of an industry outside her own home, but if asked for her personal experience she could state with certainty that month by month and year by year it has been growing harder under the excessive rise in prices to make both ends meet.—New York World.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE ARMY.

COMPLAINT is made by General Greely, commanding the northern division of the army, that we are suffering from the "low character and general worthlessness" of recruits.

Does the country expect to obtain the services of men of high character for \$13 a month? The pay of the soldier is lower than that of almost any other man in the country. In these days of universal prosperity the army has no attraction for any ambitious man, for such can earn a better living outside the army. They are not subjected to confinement or to discipline and run no risk of being shot to death by Filipinos.

If war should suddenly be declared against a formidable foe and the country should seem to be in danger, there would be no lack of volunteers. But those men refuse now to consider the fact that volunteer soldiers are not of much use until they have been in training for some time, and none of them will sacrifice his career to enlist in the army now and get the training that is necessary to form an effective fighting force.

The hope of the nation is in the State militia, for as long as the present low rate of pay continues enlistments in the regular army will be slow, desertions numerous and the army as a whole less valuable than it ought to be.

While it is about the matter Congress might raise the pay of officers. Otherwise we shall soon begin to have the same trouble with officers that we are now having with privates.—Chicago Journal.

GUESSWORK AND DEATH.

TWENTY-FIVE killed in a train wreck in Vermont. Why? It was because the trains coming from opposite directions were not running under specific orders from headquarters, but instead were feeling their way along a single track in accordance with information occasionally furnished to the conductors as to the location of other trains.

A little error in a dispatch between two stations, a figure 30 instead of 34—that was all. One conductor thought he had time to make a sliding four miles away before the other reached it. The trains met half way.

The twenty-five dead furnish twenty-five substantial reasons, if, indeed, any new reasons are needed, why Congress and the State Legislatures should abandon their present half-way measures of regulation and pass stringent laws compelling the companies to manage their roads without murder as a side line.—Chicago Record-Herald.

ONE OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS.

Major Fitzpatrick, Who Died Recently, Served Also in Papal Legion.

Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick, who died suddenly on Amsterdam avenue, near 24th street, recently of heart trouble, had served in the American civil war and the Fenian uprising and had also fought in Italy as a member of the papal legion, according to the New York Sun. He was vice president of the Parcell branch of the United Irish league in this city. He was also secretary of the Association of the Veteran Pontifical Army in this city, of which there are now eight survivors. He was a constant contributor to newspapers and periodicals in behalf of the Irish cause, and was a friend of Parcell as well as of John E. Redmond and others of the later Irish leaders.

Fitzpatrick was born in Cork in 1847 and came to this country when a boy. He enlisted in the army when he was 17 and fought on one of the smaller gunboats along the Atlantic coast. When the war ended he went into the Fenian movement heart and soul. The war had developed many Irishmen into trained soldiers and he was one of the invading force that in June of 1868 set out from Buffalo under Col. O'Neill and had a skirmish with the Queen's Own of the Canadian militia near Ridgway. Fitzpatrick was O'Neill's aide-de-camp. After that he became private secretary of Col. Roberts, the president of the dominant faction of the Fenian party.

The Fenian movement having failed, Fitzpatrick joined the papal army in the fighting in Italy in 1868. He was wounded in the knee in one of the fights and taken prisoner. After he was set free he returned to this country, where he remained until amnesty was given to the Fenians. Then he went to England and engaged in the tailoring business in Liverpool, where he married in 1875. He lived there ten years and returned to this country. For several years he had been in the real estate business.

Major Fitzpatrick got his military title from his Fenian activity. He leaves a widow and seven children, the youngest of whom is 7 years old. Two of the children are married and one is Sister Mary Sylvester of the Franciscan order. Two sisters in Ireland also survive him. The last rites of the church were administered to him on the sidewalk just before he died, and he was buried from his temporary home, 146 West 70th street.

Drawing a Line.

"I will come home feeling like a new woman," wrote his wife.

"Well, don't come home and act like one," cautioned her husband.—Houston Post.

Back-pedal when you find yourself talking too much.

TIGER-SHOOTING IN INDIA SPORT FOR LADY MINTO.



LADY MINTO AND A TIGER-HUNTING SCENE IN INDIA.

Wherever they go, it may be counted upon Lady Minto and her daughters throw themselves heart and soul into any kind of outdoor sport that is offered. Their visit to India proved no exception to this rule. In Canada they soon became known as the most graceful skaters ever seen in Ottawa, and in India they distinguished themselves at tiger shooting. At Kolabari, Lady Minto shot a very fine specimen, and Lady Eileen Elliott, in the course of a day's hunt, brought down not only a cub, but a full-grown tiger as well. Both women are expert equestriennes and fearless shots.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP TO GO.

It Was Not the Home of Little Nell, But Has Interesting Memories.

Though doubtless most of the Americans who have paid a visit to the little, old-fashioned, red-tiled building in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's Inn, Fields, London, known as "The Old Curiosity Shop" immortalized by Dickens, are aware that Little Nell never dwelt there, the place has possessed a sentimental interest which has drawn a large number of literary pilgrims to it annually. The inhabitants of the neighborhood cherish the idea that many Americans have paid fancy sums to be conducted over the premises and to obtain souvenirs of Little Nell. It is stated that in spite of authoritative information that the building was not what it was said to be, a great many American visitors were greatly interested in it. Insisting that there still was a chance that it might be "The Curiosity Shop," they did not wish to leave London without looking over it.

Womanlike.

Patience—I understand he and his wife produce songs.

Patrice—His wife furnishes the words, no doubt.—Yonkers Statesman

FARM GARDEN



and because he knows he will not be slain until their is call for his carcass from the Atlantic Coast.

The Color of Eggs.

It has been definitely demonstrated that the food a hen eats has an influence upon the color of the yolks of her eggs. Corn, for instance, if fed in large amounts, or as the exclusive grain, colors the yolks of eggs highly, making them a deep yellow, whereas wheat fed exclusively makes light colored yolks. Oats seem to be a medium between corn and wheat in this respect. Not only does the feed have an influence on the color of the yolks of eggs, but it also has an influence upon the color of the flesh. Oats and wheat have a tendency to produce white flesh in chickens.

Hens in Winter.

To insure winter laying, before the feed question must come the breed question, as well as the age of hens. Both the Plymouth Rock and Brahma pure bred are winter-laying fowls, all other conditions for laying being met. For Plymouth Rocks, the hens should be laying at 6 months of age. They should be hatched so as to bring them to maturity by October, or while the warm weather continues. If they are not started to laying before cold weather sets in, they are nearly sure to postpone laying until February, or near that, as this matter of laying somehow seems to be under a sort of bodily control. The Brahma pullets mature slowly, scarcely thinking of laying before 7 or 8 months of age.—Ida M. Shepler.

Harvesting Beets.

To harvest sugar beets costs from \$5 to \$10 an acre, depending upon the condition of the soil. Most of this work is now accomplished by a system borrowed from Europe. This consists in extracting the beets from the soil with an implement drawn by the soil with four horses. It is in the nature of a plow. There are several forms, one of which is called a "puller." This has two finger-like tapering prongs, which run through the ground parallel with the surface, but about ten inches below. The space between these prongs is wider at the points, gradually lessening to their back ends. These prongs are supported by two upright pieces attached to the beam. When pulled through the soil the points are carried on either side of the beet, compelling it to pass through this diminishing space. Directly the prongs tighten against the beet as it is being forced through the space, breaking off the taproot and forcing it up. The beet is elevated two or three inches and left in the loose dirt. Another form of the implement consists of a plow with a narrow moldboard and a long sharp knife-like share, the edge of which penetrates the soil at about the depth of ten inches, cutting off the beets, lifting them several inches and throwing them on the side over against the loose dirt. A workman comes along the row, takes hold of the top, lifts the beet from the loose soil and with a sharp knife cleaves off the crown from which the leaves have grown. The beets are then bunched together to remove the adhering dirt and thrown in piles and the tops in others. From these piles the beets are loaded into wagons and delivered to the factory.—C. E. Saylor.

Raising Squabs.

To make money in squab growing, care and attention must be given to the work in hand, and the birds must be properly cared for and thoroughly well fed and looked after through the season of growing squabs. It is possible, from good, strong, large-sized breeding stock to produce squabs at four weeks old that will weigh from 7 to 12 pounds per dozen, size, weight and growth depending entirely upon the quality of the producing stock, the care and attention bestowed upon them and the care and quality of food fed to the parent pigeons. There is no question that money can be made in growing squabs, if properly done. Squab growing has become, like the growing of poultry, a business, and not a pastime, and it is possible for those who understand it to handle several hundred pairs successfully.

Wild pigeons and common pigeons will do to grow squabs, but the squabs are never so large or so desirable for market as are the young grown from the large, strong, vigorous homing pigeons. It always pays best to obtain the finest and largest producing stock possible, and the homing pigeons seem to meet the demands best of all.

When starting in the pigeon business, it would be rather expensive to purchase 100 to 500 pairs. It will scarcely be likely that one unfamiliar with the work would be able to handle so many. You had better start in with twelve to twenty-four pairs and practice with these the first year. Keep for breeders the following season all that you can grow from these. Gain the experience at as little cost as possible and secure more cheaply than you could purchase an addition to your flock. If in a year from now you are satisfied with the business and the progress you have made, you might then purchase as many more fully mature birds as you feel disposed to keep, with the assurance of being able to handle and succeed with them without making a loss. Growing squabs is a business in which you had better make haste slowly.

Any soil that will produce ordinary farm crops should produce the small fruits. Work the land deeply by the use of the subsoil plow, and make it reasonably rich by the application of some fertilizer. Make the soil fine and mellow by repeated harrowing, and use manures liberally.

Hogs that are getting a good deal of corn ought to have access either to charcoal or to coal slack. It is surprising how much slack a bunch of hogs will eat if it is mixed with a little salt, and our idea has always been that they would not eat it if their systems did not demand it.

A disease to guard against is "scaly legs" in fowls. Various opinions are advanced as to its cause, but it is now generally conceded to be a parasite that adheres and "builds its intrenchments" very much as the coral does in the coral islands. The best and simplest remedy is to use kerosene oil, applied with a stiff brush.

No one who desires to protect his crops against insects should object to birds getting a small share. A young robin consumes 40 per cent of animal food more than its own weight in twelve hours in its first stage. A pair of robins having a nest of young ones, perform a vast amount of work in a season, as each pair will sometimes raise two broods.

In many sections farm houses are some distance from the county roads and surrounded by trees, hedges and shrubbery. In other localities the houses are close to the road, where dust from every passing team is carried to the house. It may be more convenient to be close to the road, but with so much land as a large farm to build upon, it should be more comfortable to set the house back, so as to ornament with lawns and make the farm more attractive in appearance, which will add to its value.

Mission of Razorbacks.

The Texas Stockman-Journal, in refuting the statement that the razorback hog revels in turpentine, says that he is discriminating in his tastes and intimates that he would walk two miles to delve into a farmer's peanut patch before he would tackle a pine tree right under his nose, and besides eating pine sprouts is a poor method of satiating his appetite for turpentine, even if he had one. The razorback hog has two missions on earth. One is as a companion to the pine woods man, who always thinks the State Legislature was created for his special use and benefit, and the other is to furnish "streak of lean and streak of fat" bacon to his admirers in the East. He likes to stay down here on account of the climate