

WOMAN'S BACKACHE



The back is the mainspring of woman's organism. It quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells, with other symptoms, such as nervousness, headache, pains in the joints, weight in the lower part of the body, that a woman's feminine organism needs immediate attention.

In such cases the one sure remedy which speedily removes the cause, and restores the feminine organism to a healthy, normal condition is **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**.

Mrs. Will Young, of 6 Columbia Ave., Rockland, Me., says:

"I was troubled for a long time with dreadful backaches and a pain in my side, and was miserable in every way. I doctored until I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. I read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others and decided to try it; after taking three bottles I can truly say that I never felt so well in my life."

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had very severe backaches, and pressing-down pains. I could not sleep, and had no appetite. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me feel like a new woman."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR NICKEL.

Equal in Ductile Strength and Costs Much Less to Produce.

A new metal called monel, which is expected to cause something of a revolution in the industrial world, is being produced at the works of the Canadian Copper Company at Sudbury, Ont., says the New York World. It is cheaper than nickel, and it is claimed that it possesses all the qualities of the former.

Monel is a compound of copper, nickel, iron and one or two other minerals which are found in the district, and its importance lies in the fact that it is much less costly than nickel, is less liable to rust and will serve all the purposes for which nickel is at present utilized. The company has now got beyond the experimental stage in the production of this new metal. It costs very much less to produce it than nickel, as the costly refining process is dispensed with.

It was the result of some experiments made by F. H. Clergue and his chemist, Mr. Sjostedt, aiming at the production of nickel steel for naval armor plates, that turned the attention of the Canadian Copper Company to the possibility arising from nickel alloys. What greatly facilitated the experiments was the fact that the melting point of nickel and iron are practically the same, while that of copper is very little higher.

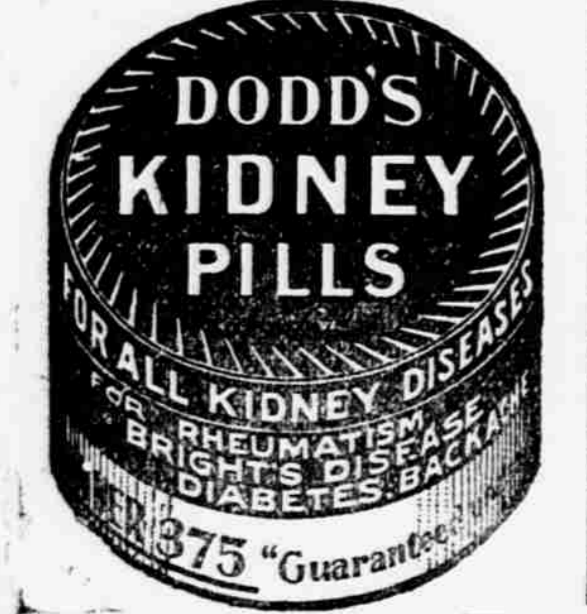
The new metal is said to be of equal ductile strength with nickel and to possess all its other essential qualities, but it is not yet claimed that it would serve the purpose of nickel steel used as armor plate.

The Hemisphere Seasons.

Since the earth is much farther from the sun when it is summer in the northern hemisphere and winter in the southern than when the seasons are reversed, it might be supposed that the climate would be more extreme in the southern half of the earth than it is in the northern. The actual difference is made slight by the fact that the proportion of land to water is much greater in the northern hemisphere.

The Value of Literature.

Wife—May I kindle the fire with the first act of that old play of yours?
Author—Better try the second, it's more fiery.—Transatlantic Tales.



RAIN AND SNOW END THE RUINOUS DROUGHT

Heavy Downpour in Many States Balks Damage Threatened by Dry Weather.

FROST DOES HARM IN WEST.

Wintry Whiteness Falls Over Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri for a Few Hours.

Rain, snow, and hail has broken the long drought. From many sections of the country joyful telegrams were received at the weather bureau in Washington announcing that "dry spell" which threatened ruin to thousands of farmers and millions of dollars of crops is ended.

But slight damage was done by the snow flurries, although the frost, which powdered Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, caused the late corn to shrivel and caused other losses. Forest fires, which were a menace to large tracts of timber in many States, were quenched by the downpour and it is estimated that many millions of trees were saved. Stock raisers also added their pen of praise to "King Rain" as the water supply for the animals was exceedingly low and it was believed that much suffering would be caused by thirst. Factories, which have been shut down in many places for an indefinite period because the water was too low to turn the power wheels, will once more resume activity as the shrunk streams once more fill out and brawls along their weed grown courses.

In Kentucky, Wisconsin and Minnesota snow was reported. It was a typical first-of-season kind and in Kentucky preceded a heavy rainfall just as a woman gives a hasty powder dab to her nose before entering a ballroom. At Wausau, Wis., the air was thick with flakes for an hour or more, while two inches fell. It melted immediately. Minnesota had a touch of real winter with its being of snow, and St. Paul, still clinging to summer regalia, shivered in a temperature but three degrees above freezing. Oklahoma was the worst sufferer from the pranks of Jack Frost, who skipped down the Mississippi valley and coolly caressed the new State. It is feared the cotton crop is damaged. Waco, Texas, also complained of frost gambols, but it all happened in the northern part of the State and merely the vegetation was tipped. Kansas sent in a complaint to the weather bureau that the mercury dropped below freezing around Topeka and that a thin sheet of ice scared many pools.

Farmers in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio greeted the advent of rain with shouts of glee, and many graziers in the 30,000 square miles about Pittsburgh, where the drought menaced \$25,000,000 worth of crops, stood in the downpour and danced with joy. In the timber sections of New York and Wisconsin the rain checked forest fires which have been burning, in some cases, since midsummer. It also saved numerous towns and villages from destruction by flames which could not have been checked otherwise.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The trustees of Dakota Wesleyan university at Mitchell, S. D., have elected Dr. S. F. Kerfoot of Mankato, Minn., president of the college.

The enrollment at the Winona normal school, exclusive of the elementary department, is given at 378, which is an increase of twelve over a year ago.

A new gift of \$2,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller has enabled Chicago university to make a general increase of 25 per cent in the pay of the teaching force.

The opening of the two weeks' session of the summer school of methods at Eau Claire, Wis., witnessed the largest attendance in the history of the institution.

C. W. Ratsall has taken up the work of superintendent of the government Indian school at Pierre, S. D., succeeding C. J. Levegood, who has been in charge the past five years.

A number of Wisconsin school superintendents have begun a rigid enforcement of the compulsory education laws which require all children between the ages of 7 and 14 to attend school.

South Dakota agricultural college will work the western part of the State pretty thoroughly with farmers' institutes this fall. They have fixed dates for such meetings at about twenty-five places for October and November, the work reaching from Lemon, on the north down through Butte, Stanley and Lyman counties.

The Progressive Journal of Education is the name of a monthly magazine which a group of Chicago socialists are to start Oct. 1, with the object of leading the minds of teachers into the paths of socialist thought. Peyton Boswell is the editor.

Lawrence university has four trustees in the field for high political office this year. They are Isaac Stephenson, Marietta, for United States Senator; W. H. Hatton, New London, for United States Senator; Luther Lindauer, Kankana, candidate for Congress; H. A. Moehlenpaw, Clinton, candidate for Congress.



Be thrifty and never put off anything you see the time for. Do it now.

The last 100 pounds of hog meat costs the most. Don't keep the porkers too long.

Watch your neighbor, and if he is doing well imitate him. But rather make it worth while for your neighbor to imitate you.

A set of farm scales big enough to weigh a wagonload will pay for itself in a few years and give you a whole lot of satisfaction besides.

It is better business management to buy some feed rather than to cut short rations of young stock, for in the young growing animals feeds bring the largest returns.

The breeding of dairy cattle is a matter surrounded with numerous difficulties, rendered all the more uncertain and tantalizing from the artificial conditions in which the cattle are reared.

It is to the credit of American farmers that more attention is now given to farm crops than at any previous time in our history, and with the result that farmers are making more money than ever before.

If a traveling agent tries to sell you a recipe for making your own fertilizer for \$5 or any other sum, turn him down hard. Your State experiment station will give you a perfect formula suited to your soil and without charge.

Before going to town or calling on a neighbor shine your shoes, brush your teeth and clean your finger nails, and surround the four corners of your mouth with a broad smile. Everybody will be glad to see you and hear you as well.

While a cream separator is an admirable machine in the hands of a careful person, in the hands of one who is slovenly and dirty it may become a mere device for covering up filth, in which case it completely falls of its mission.

Every quarter section farm should have a flock of sheep numbering from thirty to sixty. If present fences are not adequate the reform should begin here. In any event there should be the sheep. It is well to embark in the business on a modest scale and increase the flock as experience is acquired.

Daily papers in the larger cities report an unusual exodus of young people to the country. It's a wholesome movement, and will tend to adjust the inequality in the supply of labor which has made it well nigh impossible for the granger to get satisfactory labor at any price, while soft-handed clerks in creased trousers and standup collars have unrolled bolts of dry goods behind mahogany counters on a salary of \$7.50 a week.

To get rid of the aphids or green lice which attack the rosebushes in house or garden there is nothing better than tobacco infusion, which is made by adding hot water to tobacco at the rate of four gallons to a pound of tobacco waste or stems. This should be allowed to stand until cold, when there should be added to it an ounce and a half of whale oil soap or three ounces of soft soap. This should be sprayed on the larger bushes, but the smaller potted plants may be dipped in it. The treatments should be given once a week until the lice disappear.

Milking Machines Hard to Clean.

The annual report of the Wisconsin experiment station says: The contamination coming from the interior of the udder is the same whatever the manner of milking. The utensils employed in hand milking are easily kept clean, being of such simple construction. The milking machine is somewhat complicated in its construction, because of the difficulty in conveying the milk from the teats to the receiving can. For this purpose several rubber tubes, varying in length from six inches to several feet, are used. These are difficult to clean. They can not readily be washed free from the milk. They can not be dried so as to prevent bacterial growth, nor can they be sterilized without injury to the rubber by passing steam through them. The only way to keep them in a sanitary condition is to rinse them with cold and then with warm water and finally immerse them in an antiseptic solution between the periods of use.

Sour Milk.

The sourness which occurs in milk is due to the action of micro-organisms—living cells so small that they can only be seen by using a strong microscope. These micro-organisms live on the sugar of milk, lactose, and change it into lactic acid, so these small organisms are called lactic acid bacteria. These micro-organisms are more numerous and more active in summer than in winter, and they grow most

rapidly when the milk is kept warm. Therefore if milk is to be kept sweet, it is necessary to cool it as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow and keep it cool until needed for use. There are other micro-organisms which multiply in milk and injure it as a food for human beings. Some of these are found in the milk when freshly milked, but most of them find their way into the milk from the dirty barn, soiled hands of the milkers, or unclean milk buckets, strainers, separators and pans. All milk utensils should be rinsed in cold, clean water as soon as emptied, then washed in clean, hot soapuds, scalded with boiling water, and placed where they will be free from dust, but exposed to fresh air and sunshine, if possible.

Hog Cholera.

In the way of treatment the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has discovered a vaccine which saves about 80 odd per cent after cholera appears in a herd, and a larger per cent if vaccinated before the disease is introduced. Time will demonstrate the practicability of this method. The bacteriology department of the Kansas State Agricultural College is also working along these lines, but is not yet ready to announce anything but progress.

When symptoms of cholera appear in a herd, it is wise to dip the whole herd, disinfect their quarters thoroughly, give them a slight change in feed, and add to this about five drops of tincture of prickly ash for each hundred pounds of hog once or twice a day. The old remedy of wood ashes and salt is good in many instances. A little powdered sulphate of copper, dried sulphate of iron, or charcoal given daily when the animals are not perfectly healthy frequently does much good. After all, the old adage, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, holds good here.

Progress of Irrigation.

Attention has been directed by the approach of the sixteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Albuquerque, N. M., to one of the most important public enterprises of the time. Under the authority of the Federal Congress 500,000 acres of land have already been largely reclaimed from a state of aridity, at a cost of \$18,740,000, and 1,390,000 other acres are to be reclaimed by the year 1911, at a cost of \$51,200,000. A side light is thrown upon the magnitude of the government's irrigation operations by certain facts that are not suggested by even the tremendous figures given above. It is employing, either directly or through contractors, in this work a very large number of persons; it has built railroads and wagon roads, telephone lines hundreds of miles long, sawmills and electric light plants; has done miles upon miles of tunneling, and has constructed many dams. Its present expenditure upon the enterprise is nearly \$1,000,000 a month. Not only is the greatness of this irrigation task not comprehended by most of the people in the East, but they look upon it with indifference that is entirely inappropriate under the circumstances. Irrigation will enhance the resources of the country in a most remarkable manner—indeed, has already done so. It means greater abundance of food for residents of Eastern cities; for it will eventually augment the tillable area of soil by many million acres.—Boston Globe.

Vary the Winter Feed.

It is the custom with many feeders to feed just whatever is most convenient without regard to variety.

During the winter season the animals have no opportunity to secure a variety of food, as is the case when they are on pasture. The variety must be furnished by the feeder, who often does not appreciate the value of feed-stuffs. Corn is a good feed, but it is a bad exclusive ration.

Cattle and horses will relish an occasional feed of straw and leave good hay for straw. This is on account of the relish for a variety. Hogs will soon lose their appetites if fed exclusively on corn.

An animal fed on a single ration starves in the midst of plenty, since there is an excess of some food elements and a lack of others that are required for building up the body. Once or twice I have tried feeding pigs on corn exclusively, with the result that they failed to grow or fatten, but when a mixture of several grains was used the pigs would consume more and grow and fatten rapidly.

Once I fed a pig in the coldest winter season on a mixture of corn, oats and buckwheat ground together and mixed with wheat bran, with the result that the pig made a gain of one pound in weight for less than four pounds of food consumed.

The pig was confined in a pen where he could not get any feed except what was given him, and the feed was mixed with pure water. No dish water was used.

The pig was nine weeks old when put up, live weight thirty-one pounds. When it had consumed 384 pounds of food it dressed 103 pounds, which, counting for waste in dressing, would have made just about 100 pounds gain for the feed.—A. J. Legg, West Virginia.

SKIN TROUBLES CURED.

First Had Itching Rash—Threatened Later with Blood-Poison in Leg—Rellied on Cuticura Remedies.

"About twelve or fifteen years ago I had a breaking-out, and it itched and stung so badly that I could not have any peace because of it. Three doctors did not help me. Then I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent and began to get better right away. They cured me and I have not been bothered with the itching since, to amount to anything. About two years ago I had a gripe and pneumonia, which left me with a pain in my side. Treatment ran it into my leg, which then swelled and began to break out. The doctor was afraid it would turn to blood-poison. I used his medicine, but it did no good, then I used the Cuticura Remedies three times and cured the breaking-out on my leg. J. E. Hennen, Milan, Mo., May 13, 1907."

Fashions Reversed.

Mabel—How do you like my new gown, granddaddy?
Granddaddy—I don't. In my day girls wore one button gloves and gowns buttoned up to the neck. Now they wear one button gloves and gowns buttoned up to the neck.—Judge.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet, cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Itching, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Wasn't in Politics.

"My good man, why don't you do something?"
"Why should I?" demanded Tired Tim. "I ain't got no constituents to kick about my inactivity."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Great Home Eye Remedy.

for all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Following His Thoughts.

Elderly Bore—Your face awakes a memory. When I look at you my thoughts are taken far, far away!
She—How I long to follow them!—Punch.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP.

& buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 105 N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Merciful.

Patience—Don't you think that a merciful man is merciful to his dog?
Patience—Yes, I do. Why, papa always puts the dog out of the room when he starts the phonograph.—Youkers Statesman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children.

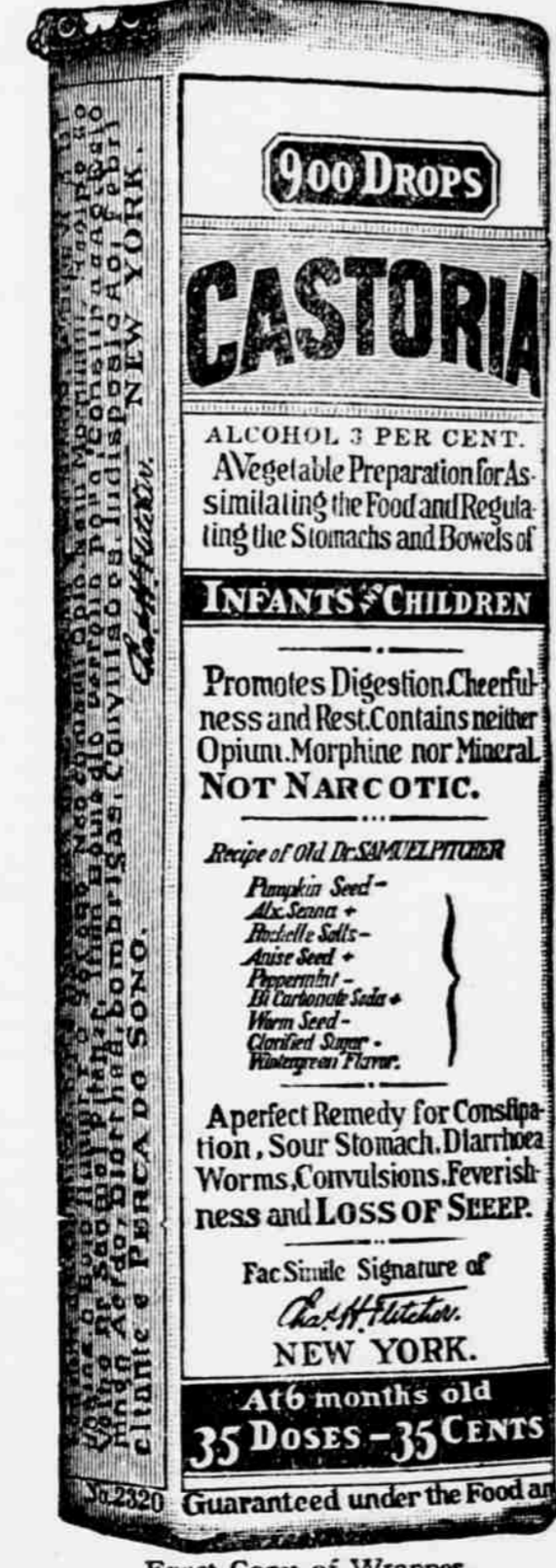
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

John Has become a Nightseer.

"John Chinaman, as a racer, has become fired with municipal zeal," said a New Yorker who likes to watch the sightseeing wagons. "Also John has become financially reckless. Several times this spring I have seen 'rubber-trees' go by with two or more Chinamen among the passengers. I don't remember ever to have seen that phenomenon until this season, except, of course, in the case of traveling Orientals. But the sightseeing Chinese that I have noticed lately are residents of New York out for the first time in their lives probably to see something of the town. Good-bye to it!"

Grateful Men.

"No," said the tiresome man, "I never knew a woman who could tell a story well. Most women appreciate that fact and don't try."
"Yes," interrupted the bored one, "and most of the men appreciate it, too."—The Catholic Standard and Times.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.



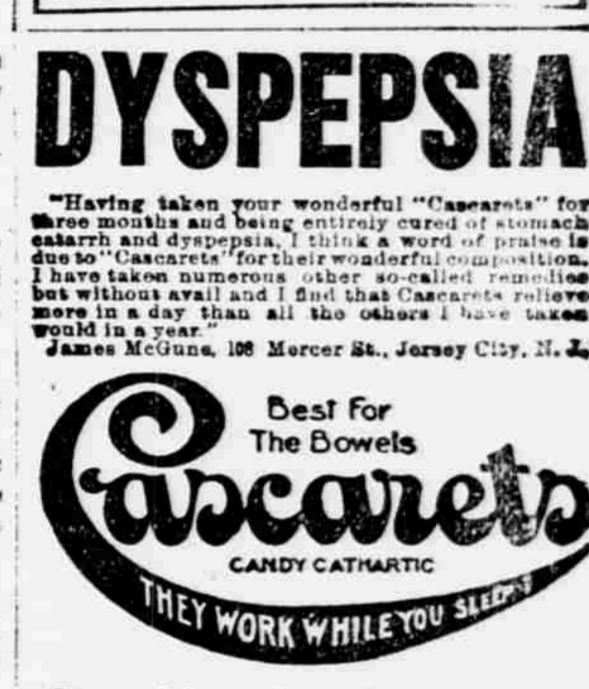
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make. Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 and \$5.00 (Old Edge) shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas \$5.00 and \$5.50 shoes are the best in the world. Post Color Samples Used. Address: W. L. Douglas, 157 Spring St., Brockton, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that 'Cascarets' relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken in a year."
James McGinnis, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.



Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

S. C. N. U. No. 41—1908.

Grateful Men.



THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

