HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

About Being Practical—A Cart for Driving Posts—Some Live Stock Don'ts—How to Make a Cheap Milk Tester—Pointers Concerning Poultry—Household and Kitchen.

Farms and Farmers.

MANY farmers have a great deal to say about advice being *practical*. Call their attention to something in an agricultural journal which, may be, you think is of real value, and often they will turn up their noses at it and say "It isn't practical." In consequence of so much use being made of this word one would naturally think that the general average of farmers are among the most practical men in the world. On the contrary, we believe, measured by good business standards, that no calling furnishes more unpractical men than farming.

Practical means doing things in the best manner and according to the best profit. To be "practical" calls for the putting in *practice* of sound theories and the use of the most intelligent methods. Is the practice of our Western farmers in wasting the fertility of the soil or in the breeding of their farm animals really and squarely practical?

Take the dairy farmers of any State in the North. Can we believe that the majority of them are governed by sound practical ideas concerning cows when the average yield of milk per cow is only 3,000 pounds a year? If a man is really practical will he not set to work in dead earnest to milk and feed a practical cow? Can men be called *practical* who have kept a herd of twenty or forty cows for years and yet have never taken pains to know by a simple test which cows were not paying their keep? Would a practical manufacturer allow himself to remain in very expensive ignorance for years concerning some machine, and never show energy sufficient to test it to see if it is not running him in debt? Think of a dairy farmer who pretends to do business for profit; who sneers at the agricultural papers because they are not practical, going along year after year with half the cows in his heard absolutely not paying for the food they eat at market prices. Men who talk so much about other men being practical should first establish clear, well defined standards of what is practical.

The fact is, what is practical with one man may not be with another.

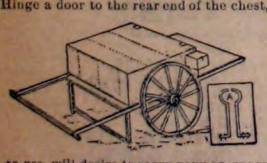
Every man gives to himself or to others, according to the size of his measure. Intelligent men put into practice intelligent methods, and they make money by them. Such methods would not be practical for men who don't understand their business well enough to execute them. But the fault is not in the methods but in the men. The method may be highly practical but the farmer unable, either for lack of means or comprehension, to put in practice. A good definition of the word practical is that which conduces to profit. If a course of action proves unprofitable through any fault of ours, then it is not practical. Except it may be once in a great while, we learn from it our own deficiences. It is well to remember that it is never "practical" to measure modern agriculture by obsolete ideas.

The farms of to-day carry more or less machinery. As a rule it is rather poorly cared for. A good farmer who has a good idea about machinery carries with him constantly a strong advantage over his more careless neighbor. One of the most frequent difficulties in the working of power machinery is the accumulation of dirt and gum in the bearings and journals, caused by the use of fat oils for lubrication and infrequent cleaning. The *American Engineer* gives the following directions for cleaning which are worth remembering:

"For each 1,000 parts by weight of water, take about ten or fifteen parts by weight of caustic soda or 100 parts ordinary soda. Let the solution boil and enter the parts to be cleansed; either boil them in this lye or let them steep in it for some time. All the dirt and resin is completely dissolved thereby, and it remains only to rinse and dry the parts. The action of the lye is such that it enters into combination with the oil and forms soap, which is readily soluble in water. In order to prevent the hardening of the lubricant on the machinery parts, it is only necessary to add about one-third kerosene. An occasional lubrication with kerosene alone is to be recommended."—*Inter-Ocean.*

A Driving Cart.

Those who have used a wagon to drive posts in and have found it inconvenient should carefully examine the post driving cart which is shown. Take a common low wheel cart and remove the sides and ends and and on the floor that is left, build a stout chest on which you can stand and drive posts, which are held erect by two steel arms that are firmly secured to the side of the cart. These arms are constructed as shown in A. Hinge a door to the rear end of the chest,

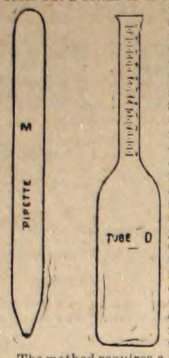


as you will desire to carry your ax, space, sledge, wire, stretcher and hammer with you. On the side of the chest nail a small box of two compartments, one for nails and two for staples. On the side of the cart can be carried a few boards and posts. Of course this only for repairing, and if a man repairs twice a year it will not take long and but few posts and boards will have to be taken along. But if the fence is old and wants much repairing load your wagon with posts and boards and string them out where wanted, letting your man follow with the cart. Then the team can be taken to the house and put to work. By so doing a man and a team is gained, for with this cart one man can do as much and do it as well as two men with a team with a load of material.—*M. LaF. Raney, in Farm and Home.*

THE DAIRY.

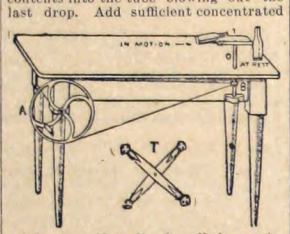
The Hutton Milk Tester.

A new milk testing machine has been invented be Prof. J. R. Hutton, formerly chemist at the Storis, Conn., Experiment Station. It is not patented, is extremely simple and can be constructed by any one who has a little mechanical genius. We have seen it work and know that it will do all that is claimed for it. It costs but a dollar or two to make it and will do as accurate and much more rapid work than any of the testers put on the market and sold for $12 to $20. The principle of the method is this—A definite amount of milk is treated with amyl alcohol and sulphuric acid, and then subjected to rapid centrifugal motion to force the fat into the neck of the tube, where the per cent. of fat is measured from the graduations.



The method requires a pipette to measure the milk, graduated tubes to measure the fat, amyl alcohol, concentrated sulphuric acid, and a machine to whirl the tubes. One form of cheap and simple is shown in the cut. This consists of two parts, the whirler T for holding the tubes, and the wheel A to drive it. The whirler has one or more cross-pieces, twelve inches long, centered on the upper end of the upright shaft O. The tubes are held in blocks, which are fastened to the ends of the cross-pieces by strap-hinges. The blocks are three and one-half inches long, made from 2x4 inch scantlings, with three holes, one inch in diameter, and three inches deep, bored in the end of each.

The operation of testing is as follows: (1) Add amyl alcohol to a tube of a depth of nearly one-fourth inch. (2) Add one pipette measure of milk, after stirring it thoroughly to get a fair sample. To fill the pipette, suck up until the milk enters the mouth, press the tongue over the hole, and deliver the contents into the tube blowing out the last drop. Add sufficient concentrated



sulphuric acid to dissolve all the casein. This usually requires enough to fill the tube up to the lowest mark, but since both the size of the tubes and strength of the acid varies, the correct amount is best learned by observation. After adding the acid hold a small cork firmly in the mouth of the tube, quickly invert, then shake vigorously until the curd is dissolved, and the contents become a hot brown solution. Then nearly fill the with weak acid, made from equal parts of water and strong acid. Place the tubes in the whirler, and turn rapidly for about half a minute, or until all the fat appears in the neck of the tubes as a clear yellow oil. Read the per cent. of fat in each by taking the reading opposite the bottom of the fat from that next above the curved line at the top. Empty the tubes while hot, and rinse with clean water.

Cream is tested in a similr way, using a smaller sample. Add two pipette measures of water to one of the cream, and take one of the mixture for the test. Multiply the reading by three for the per cent of fat in the sample. A better way is to use a smaller pipette for cream, delivering 4.5 grams. The time required to make a test is about two minutes, and the cost varies from one-half to one-fifth of a cent according to the cost of the chemicals. One-half pound of alcohol and five pounds of acid are sufficient for 100 tests.—*Farm and Home.*

LIVE STOCK.

Branding Cattle.

The *Clarendon* (Tex.) *News* gives the science of branding in the following exposition: The object of branding is to produce another and different crop of hair where the irons touch, which may be clearly distinguished from the other hair about it. This is effectually done by burning the outer cuticle of the skin. To burn deep does not improve the brand in the least. The iron should be heated to a dark cherry red and quickly applied. When the burn is almost instantaneous, giving but an instantaneous sting, when the pain ceases, as has been a thousand times proven be the actual cautery to the human subject. If a half heated iron is held to the skin a long time it cooks through the skin and makes an ugly sore, which subsequently gives the animal great pain. It is true that there is a good deal of this sort of inhuman branding done. It is inhuman and injurious to the hide of the animal for purposes of leather. It is also true that a burn on the outer cuticle will ultimately show through the entire thickness of the skin, owing to the changes that take place in the skin in consequence of cicatrix on the surface. Leather is tougher, firmer, and more durable where brands have been applied than where they have not. The only drawback is, that it will not finish smoothly over the brands. In other words, the more a side of leather has been properly branded the better it is for wear.

When to Breed.

It is going the rounds in our exchanges that a sow should be bred as often as she will breed, to attain the best success, saying that a sow will couple in three to five days after farrowing, and that she should be bred at this time, reasoning that if allowed to run too long without being bred she will, by laying on too much fat, injure her breeding qualities. We don't know by whom this doctrine was started, but certainly by some one short in that commodity known as experience. A sow bred at this time cannot suckle her pigs more than six weeks, and it is very doubtful if she should for this length of time without detriment to herself and coming litter. Any one knows that an average farmer cannot succeed well with pigs weaned at six weeks old. Men of experience also know that a sow must have a period of rest between litters, or else she will soon fail. A sow may bring two or three litters of paying numbers bred in this way, but afterwards, unless rested, she is liable to become an utter failure.—*M. in Stockman.*

A Few Don'ts.

Don't breed that old broken-down mare. It won't pay, but will be an injury to the breeding industry.

Don't expect an old worn-out horse to do as much work as a young and sound animal.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones properly made of good leather are stronger and last longer, while being easier on the horse.

Don't overload the team. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses or get them in the habit of balking.

Don't feed corn or corn meal to the horses during the hot weather. Corn is too heating.

Don't spare the oats. The well-fed horse stands up under constant work when the underfed falters.

Don't imagine that when you water your horses three times a day you have done all that nature demands.

Don't let the horses eat too much green grass. A little while in the pastures after a day's work will do them good, but too much green food will work injury and cause the horses to sweat easily at work.

Don't run down your neighbor's horses. Praise them when you can, and when you can not, say nothing.

Don't think because your neighbor has bought a stallion that he has been necessarily cheated and has bought a failure. Give the horse a chance to show by his progeny what he is.

Don't let the stallion stand idle in the barn. Make him work, for it will add to his potency and help pay for his food.

Don't forget that a box stall is much better than a narrow one for the horses, especially when they have worked hard all day. You like a wide bed, so does a horse.—*National Stockman.*

THE POULTRY-YARD.

You Can't Do It.

You can't keep chickens in health without grit.

You can't make eggs from feed that produces fat.

You cant make a hen sit until she wants to.

You can't keep fowls thrifty without green food of some kind.

You can't make profit with a crowded yard.

You can't succeed without hard work.

You can't build up a trade without capital.

You can't keep fowls in good condition that are literally covered with lice.

You can't put brains into an incubator and brooder.

You can't have a good growth by inbreeding.

You can't get any satisfaction out of a lazy hen.

You can't make a living out of one branch of poultry alone.

You can't be a successful fancier until you have become well versed in poultry culture.

You can't afford a big expense in this business; the less help you have the better.

You can't speculate on the markets. Prices change with the whirlwind.

You can't become practical by books alone; you must combine experience with them.

Remedy for Chicken Lice.

A reader asks for a remedy for lice on little chicks. Powder both hens and chicks thoroughly with either Persian insect powder (Bubach) or carbolic acid powder; use for the purpose one of the little bellows that is sold with the powder. Hot lime whitewashing three times a year of all poultry houses and appliances, while the dusting-boxes, nesting-places, etc., are well sprinkled with hot lime water in which has been dissolved carbolic acid, a wine glassful to the gallon, will effectually destroy and keep the places free from these pests. A dust bath in which has been mixed some sulphur will also prove beneficial.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Laundry Work.

One of the most troublesome things, especially for the woman who boards, is to find a laundress who will do her work properly. Fine undergarments do not require to be rubbed heavily. They are best rubbed through the hands, rather than on the board. It is exceedingly difficult to get the ordinary laundress to understand how to wash such garments. The unskilled hand may tear holes in the sheer lawn and ruin the garment in the first washing. Above all things the laundress should be cautioned against the use of starch in all garments except a petticoat. Some laundresses have a fatal fancy for the use of starch in all kinds of underwear. Never allow a laundress to wring garments by hand. The wringer does the work with less wear and tear than any hand-wringing. Where silk underwear is worn, it should be washed quickly and rapidly, with some kind of white soap, in warm water, thoroughly rinsed, wrung as dry as possible, and pressed out before it is thoroughly dry. Flannels should be washed in exactly the same way, except that care should be taken to keep the water at the same temperature as the room.—*Good Housekeeping.*

THE APIARY.

Bees Hiving Themselves.

Whoever has kept bees has counted as chief among the difficulties in the business that of making them take to their new homes naturally. After most persistent efforts and often pain from bee stings the swarm will often fly away to some hollow tree and be lost. A New York man is said to have invented a self-hiver. When the swarm leaves the hive it is arranged so that it must pass through perforated zinc cages, with holes large enough to pass the workers but not the queen or drones. The cage is connected with a passage to an empty hive near the one from which the swarm issues, and into which the queen bee soon makes her way, accompanied by a few workers who never leave her. When the swarm finds it has no queen it returns and makes its way readily into the new hive, and the job is done, while the first knowledge the bee keeper has of the swarm is seeing it at work in its new home. The self-hiver can be easily attached to different hives in succession, as they are found to be on the eve of swarming.—*Practical Farmer.*

PICKLED BARBERRIES.—Soak nice large bunches of barberries in salt and water for a few hours. Remove from the water and pour scalding vinegar over them. Spice the vinegar if you prefer. These are ornamental for salad garnishing. They may be kept for some time in the brine, and then freshened when used.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

MANNER OF CASTING A BALLOT IN NOVEMBER.

Comprehensive Synopsis of the New Law Concerning Printing and Distribution of Tickets, Nomination of Candidates, and the Secrecy of the Ballot.

How to Vote.

At the coming fall election the voters of this State will have for the first time an opportunity to vote under what is commonly known as the Australian ballot system. The Illinois law, however, is not a mere copy of the Australian law of elections, but a digest of the latter as well as of similar laws in practical operation in New York, Michigan and other States. It is an erroneous though very prevalent idea that the law passed by the last General Assembly does away with the election law enacted in 1885. The very title of the new law would dispel this idea.

In regard to preliminaries to an election, the new law admits of a great many more tickets in the field than have heretofore been the rule. For instance, any convention of delegates, caucus or meeting representing a political party which at the preceding election polled at least 2 per cent. of the entire vote cast in the State or electoral district or division may make one nominat on for ea h office to be filled by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed. To fa ilitate independence from parties and party machines the law provides also that any thousand or more qualified voters may make nominations by "nomination papers." This has reference to State elections. In any district or politi al division less than the State and in cities of over 5,000 population nominations for local offices by "nomination papers" require not less than one signature out of every fifty voters, but in no case less than twenty-five signatures. In election districts or cities of less than 5,000 voters it is sufficient that nomination papers be signed by at least 5 per cent. of all the votes cast at the preceding election.

Candidates for State offices may withdraw up to fifteen days and for local election up to eight days before the election if they file proper declaration with the Secretary of State or the city, village, town, or county clerk, as the case may be. Vacancies in nominations caused by withdrawal, or death, or inefficiency of the certificates or nomination papers may be filled by convention or caucus or by the persons who made the nomination.

The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district must be printed on one ballot. All nominations of any political party or group of petitioners—if nominations have been made by nomination papers—must be placed under the party title, or, if there is no party attached to the nominees, then under some suitable title. As nearly as practicable the ballots shall be in the above forms—the names being, of course, fictitious and merely for the purpose of illustration.

Give your name and, if required, your residence, to the judges of the election.

If your name is on the register you will be permitted to enter the inclosed space inside the guard rail.

If your vote is not challenged, one of the judges, after indorsing his initials on the back thereof, will hand you a ballot.

If your name is not on the register, or your vote is challenged, you will not receive a ballot until you have established your right to vote, by affidavit or otherwise.

When you have received the ballot, retire, at once, alone into one of the voting booths, unfold your ballot and prepare it for the ballot box by marking it thus, X.

You will find printed on your ballot, in columns, side by side, all the candidates of all the parties to be voted for at that election.

At the top of each column you will find the name of each party "ticket" or list of candidates, as "Democratic," "Republican," "Prohibition," etc.

Placed before, or to the left, of each of these headings you will notice a circle one half inch in diameter. If you want to vote the "straight" party ticket you will select the party of your choice and mark a cross in the circle, and do not mark your ballot at any other place nor in any other way. Your ballot, so marked, will be counted for all the candidates nominated by your party.

Opposite, or to the left, of each name on the ballot you will find a square. If you do not want to vote for all the candidates of any party "straight" place a cross in the square opposite the name of the candidate of your choice, but do not mark a cross in the circle opposite the name of the party, and your ballot will be counted only for the names marked.

If you want to vote for a candidate not printed in the list you can do so by writing in the name in the blank space under the appropriate office and making a cross opposite thereto.

If you want to vote for the candidates of a party, with some exceptions, make a cross mark in the circle opposite the party name, and then make a cross mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate of any other party, and your ballot will be counted for the candidates of the party marked, except as to the candidates marked under another party title, and these will be counted for the candidates so marked.

In voting on any proposition submitted to vote and printed on the ballot, make a cross mark in the column opposite the headings, "Yes," or "No," and your ballot will be counted "for," if you mark opposite "Yes," and "against," if you mark opposite "No."

Do not mark your ballot in any other way except as indicated above.

Before leaving the voting booth fold your ballot so as to conceal the marks and to expose the official indorsement on the back.

Leave the booth and hand your ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot-box, who, without marking it in any way, must deposit it in the box.

You will not be allowed to occupy a voting booth with another voter.

You will not be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes if others are waiting to vote.

You will not be allowed to remain in the inclosed space more than ten minutes, and you must quit it as soon as you have voted.

You will not be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space, after you have voted, during the election.

You will not be allowed to take a ballot from the polling place before the close of the election.

You will not be allowed to vote any ballot except the one you receive from the judges.

If you spoil a ballot in preparing it you must return it and get another in the place of it.

If you will declare upon oath that you cannot read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability you are unable to mark your ballot, upon request you will be assisted by two officers, appointed for that purpose of opposite political parties. Those officers will mark your ballot as you direct.

Intoxication will not be regarded as physical disability, and if you are intoxicated you will receive no assistance in marking your ballot.

The polls will be open at 7 o'clock in the morning and close at 5 o'clock in the evening, except in cities having a Board of Election Commissioners, where they open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 o'clock in the evening. Between these hours you are entitled to absent yourself from your place of employment for a period of two hours for the purpose of voting. You will not be liable to any penalty for your absence, nor shall any deduction be made from your wages or salary on that account.

A voter who allows his ballot to be seen with the intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or who makes a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, is subject to a fine of from $5 to $100. Destruction of lists of candidates or of cards of instructions to voters which have been officially posted is punishable by fines of $10 to $100. The destruction of any certificate of nomination or nomination papers, letter of withdrawal, or the falsification of such papers, or the forging of the official indorsement on the back of a ballot, or the removal of and substitution of counterfeit ballots, is punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Each polling place shall be provided with a sufficient number of booths, and each booth must be furnished with such supplies and conveniences—including shelves, pens, penholders, ink, blotters and pencils—as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot, and the booth must be so arranged as to screen the voter from all observation. Within the polling place a guard rail must be so constructed that only persons who are inside the rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-box and voting booths. The arrangement of the voting place must be such that booths can only be reached by persons within the rail. The voting booths must be within plain view of the election officers, and both the booths and ballot-boxes must be in plain view of those outside the guard rail.

Each booth must have three sides inclosed, one side in front to open and shut by an outwardly swinging door or by a curtain. Each side of each booth must be seven feet high, and the door or curtain must extend to within two feet of the floor, and must be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot. The booths must be well lighted, at least three feet square, and contain a shelf at least one foot wide, at convenient height for writing. Not less than one booth must be provided for every hundred voters voting at the previous election. No person other than the election officers and the challengers allowed by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting are permitted within the guard rail, unless it is necessary to call in officers to keep order and enforce the law.

If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if it is impssible to determine the voter's choice from the manner in which he has marked his ballot, then the latter is not counted.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the obnoxious ticket peddler has lost his vocation. Not only is this the case but far more: No person whatever must do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place or within 100 feet of any polling place. No person must interrupt, hinder, or oppose any voter approaching the polling place. Violations of this provision are punishable by a fine of from $25 to $100 for each offense.

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROHIBITION.
For Governor,	For Governor,	For Governor,
☐ JOHN M. PALMER.	☐ JOSEPH W. FIFER.	☐ DAVID H. HARTS.
For Lieutenant Governor,	For Lieutenant Governor,	For Lieutenant Governor,
☐ ANDREW J. BELL.	☐ LYMAN B. RAY.	☐ JOS. L. WHITLOCK.
For Secretary of State.	For Secretary of State,	For Secretary of State,
☐ NEWELL D. RICKS.	☐ I. N. PEARSON.	☐ JAMES R. HANNA.

Proposed amendment to the constitution giving judges a life term of office and making them appointive.	Yes.	
	No.	

A Mastodon's Toothache.

The tooth of a mastodon, in an almost complete state of preservation, was unearthed a few days ago at Falling Springs, nine miles from Belleville, by J. Sauner, who has a contract for removing dirt and loading it into cars. He sent the tooth to Judge William H. Snyder, of Belleville, who has one of the finest archæological collections in the State. The mastodon must have been sixteen feet high and thirty feet long, and, if a male, its tusks must have been from eleven to twelve feet long, and from the appearance of the tooth, an extremely old animal, probably 150 years of age. The tooth weighed 14 pounds 12 ounces, and measured 10x6 inches, and is of the purest ivory. It was worn down to the quick, with the nerve exposed, and Judge Snyder was of the opinion that the animal must have suffered untold agony for years from toothache.—St. Louis Republic.

To make a long tail (tale) short. A man, after he has eaten a good dinner, may feel extravagantly joyous; but the next day—oh! but he is surly and grim, his stomach and liver are sluggish, he is morose, despondent and "out of sorts" generally. But he may get a prompt return for his money by purchasing Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

There's nothing like them. They are tiny Liver Pills, sugar-coated, but thorough in results. One Pellet is laxative, three to four cathartic.

For Indigestion, Biliousness, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, they work like a charm, and you get a lasting benefit and a permanent cure.

They're the cheapest Pill, because *safe* and *sure*, while the manufacturers *guarantee* they'll give satisfaction, or your money is returned!

You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

What's the use! suffering any more from those dizzy spells, the headaches and all; make the attack yourself, with one or two of these little, Sugar-coated Pellets, and they will do the rest. They are a perfect vest-pocket remedy. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. By druggists. 25 cents a vial.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

The Best Remedy III in this world, says J. Hofherr of Syracuse, N. Y. is Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, because my son who was partially paralyzed three years ago and attacked by fits, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of the remedy. I most heartily thank for it.

Mr. Ernest Castleman, Effingham, Ill., informed us that he had been a sufferer from insomnia and rushing of blood to the head for weeks. He procured a bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, took it according to directions, and found relief after having taken only about 12 doses; he speaks very highly of it.

CHATSWORTH, Livingston Co., Ill., May, '89.

I admit that I am well satisfied with the effect of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, because it cured me entirely of the severe nervous troubles.

R. BORGMANN.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE

CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

ADVICE TO THE AGED.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural discharges, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE CURE for PILES. Price, $1; at druggists or by mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, NEW YORK CITY.

"WHY, ARE YOU SICK?"

"I know precisely how you feel; it is that nervous, irritable feeling, your back troubles you, and when you try to read a little, your head aches. Isn't that so? I have it. Go, bother the doctor! Get a bottle of Vegetable Compound and take it faithfully, as I have done. I've been through this thing myself, but am never troubled now. Do as I tell you, dear."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound has stood the test of many years, and is to-day the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and Ovarian Troubles, etc. Every druggist sells it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

Mrs. Pinkham's book, "Guide to Health and Etiquette," beautifully illustrated, sent on receipt of two 2c. stamps.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.