

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you don't know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair-growth stimulant ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am growing my hair again. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."—Mrs. V. D. Jones, Watford, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Solely for sale by
Ayer's
SARAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Girls Will Be Girls.
"Where is he, Jeanette?"
"Gone."

"Gracious! Is the engagement really broken?"
"I should say so. I hope I shall never see him again."

"This is awful! You have my sympathy, dear."

"I don't need sympathy. Didn't I tell you I hated him?"

"All right, dear, I am going and—" "Wait a minute."

"Well?"

"If—if you should accidentally meet him anywhere—would you tell him that I still live in the same place and—and that I stay home and sew now the nights he used to call? And—and if he should care to come back—but, of course, I would never think of such a thing—would you be my bridesmaid?"

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

W. J. CHERRY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Why Trees Are Sprayed.

So rapid has been the advancement of spraying as a means of controlling insects and diseases, that there is a tendency to greatly overestimate its value, says Farming. It was only twenty-six years ago that Paris green was first used for the control of the apple worm. Not until about 1885 was the Bordeaux mixture used to any extent.

When we remember that practically all of our modern spraying—its tools, mixtures and methods—has been developed or made of practical utility within the past fifteen or twenty years, until it has come to be an almost universal practice among the most successful fruit growers, we can readily understand why greater importance is sometimes ascribed to it than it really merits. Spraying is a new idea; and, like most new ideas, it has been over-emphasized. There are some old and a few new ways of solving the insect and disease problems. Sometimes these other ways may be better even than spraying, sometimes they may supplement it very advantageously. We should not forget them in our enthusiasm over a new and valuable remedy.

Not in His Line.

A very pretty young woman slipped and fell on the stone steps in front of her father's house, spraining her knee. She disliked doctors, but the knee finally grew so bad that she was persuaded to call in medical advice. She wouldn't have this doctor or that one, but finally said she would consent to having called in a certain spruce-looking young man, carrying a homeopathic medicine case, who passed the house every day.

The family kept a sharp lookout, and when he came along called him in.

The young lady modestly raised her skirts and showed the disabled member. The young man looked at it and said: "That certainly is quite serious."

"Well," said the young lady, "what shall I do?"

"If I were you," he said, "I would send for a physician."

"But can you not attend to it?" asked the girl.

"Not very well," answered the young man, "I am a piano tuner."

Census Taking Under Difficulties.

To take the census of the British empire is a matter of difficulty in certain districts. A native official was ordered to take a census of what was known to be a populous village in Uganda. He returned with the report that there was no population, the explanation being that the inhabitants had fled on hearing of his approach. More precise instructions were given to him and he paid another visit to the village. The result of his inquiry was given thus in the tabulated form: Number of huts, 257; inhabitants, men over 18 years of age, 0; women over 18 years of age, 0; children, 0; total, 0.

An Impression.

"I'm kind of discouraged 'bout that new boarder," said Mrs. Cornstossel.

"Cheer up," answered the farmer. "There ain't no use o' tryin' to suit him. He's one o' those fellows that write political articles for the magazines."—Washington Star.

Automobiles.

At the close of 1905, eighty-five thousand automobiles were in use in the United States, or one to every one thousand inhabitants. New York State leads with twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty machines in use, while Arizona has only three.

No Chance.

Stranger—If you think a curfew law would be a good thing for the town why don't you bring the matter up before the city fathers?

Native—That's the trouble. We haven't any city fathers. Some of 'em are old bachelors, and the rest of 'em live in apartment houses.

AGRICULTURAL



Home-Made Milk Cooler.

It is not an easy task for those who have but a small quantity of milk to take care for to do it with economy. The large cooling tanks or refrigerators which dairymen on a large scale can afford are not for the man with the single can, hence he must resort to some plan on the home-made idea. Take a box, which may be bought at any store for a low price, high enough to contain a barrel of good dimensions. Fill in the bottom of the box several inches deep with sawdust, and on this set a barrel cut down so that when a milk can is set into it it will



GOOD MILK COOLER.

come just below the level of the top of the barrel. Around this barrel, eight inches deep, pack sawdust. Set the can of milk in the barrel and pour in cold water and, if possible, add several large pieces of ice. Arrange a faucet which shall run through the barrel and the box so that the water may be drawn off when it gets warm. The illustration shows the idea plainly. In the small drawings at the bottom "M" represents the box, "L" the barrel and "A" the can of milk, and in the drawing to the left "G" shows how the faucet is placed near the bottom of the box. Any one can readily make this milk cooler at small expense.—Indianapolis News.

Grain and Silage.

The object of an experiment at the Ohio station was to determine whether silage might not be substituted for a considerable portion of the grain usually fed to dairy cows. Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 per cent of this dry matter was derived from silage, and less than 18 per cent was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 per cent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed. The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of milk was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.05 with the grain ration. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit a cow a month (over cost of labor) was \$5.864 with the silage ration, and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

Time and Salt Keep Eggs.

The water-glass method is not the only one of keeping eggs in fairly good condition for quite a long period. Some years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station tested a number of different methods, and found that salt brine and lime water stood second only to water-glass as a preservative. The eggs were held over a year in the pickle, and all came out good. The station reported as follows: The surface of the liquid was crusty, and considerable silt had settled to the bottom of the jar. The shells of the eggs which were sunken in this silt appeared very fresh. The exteriors of the shells were clean and clear. The air cells were not increased in size. The whites and yolks were normal in appearance. The whites beat up nicely, but had a slightly saline taste. Several used as dropped eggs appeared to be nice, but had a slightly sharp taste. This old-fashioned method of preserving eggs is thus again proved effective.

Winter Wheat for North.

For 1903 to 1905 the best three winter wheats and the best three spring wheats at the Minnesota experiment farm, St. Anthony Park, showed an increase in favor of the winter wheats of 8.3 bushels to the acre. Reports of winter wheat on the valley lands along the Minnesota River during 1904 and 1905 were favorable, and it will be only a few years when varieties will be found that are adapted to the prairie regions of the State. Farmers are advised to be conservative about growing winter wheat and give it a fair test on a small acreage for at least two years before relying upon it as a profitable market crop. Only Minnesota grown seed should be used.

Save Ammonia from Manure.

All stable manure will be improved if potash in some form is added, especially of the potash salt. Kanit has been found useful for this purpose. It is crude sulphate of potash and contains a large proportion of salt. It will arrest the escape of ammonia and prove valuable of itself when applied to the land. It is also excellent on land infested with grubs, though not a complete remedy for such pests. It is cheap and should be used more extensively where manure is being saved.

Summer Grain for Poultry.

It is not to be expected that the fowls can be taken care of wholly on the range during the summer no matter how extensive it may be so that the grain must be fed in a greater or less amount. During the summer we do without the mash and the corn, feeding wheat and buckwheat and, beginning in June, more or less cottonseed meal, adding it in very small quantities and increasing it gradually until about one-tenth of the daily ration consists of the oil meal.

Curious Habits of Sheep.

To compile all the peculiar habits of sheep would require a great deal of space. It is quite generally known that where one sheep of a flock goes the whole flock is sure to follow. One sheep finds a breach in the fence and soon the whole flock is out and some of them may not even wait to find the breach, but will go out in any way possible, even if they are compelled to jump. Sheep do not like to get their feet muddy and they are averse to putting their feet in the water, and they will permit themselves to be subjected to almost any punishment rather than step in water. In defense of lambs ewes will put up a peculiar fight, depending on the use of the fore feet instead of the head as is usual in other instances. In eating they are fastidious and will not eat out of an unclean trough, even though hunger drives them to make the attempt. When in all health they will not hesitate to eat almost anything, such as dirt, pieces of metal and other foreign substances.

Manure Aid to Fruit Trees.

A Pennsylvanian states that he has never used commercial fertilizers in an apple orchard. If the ground is too poor to produce apples, nothing is better than barnyard manure, which answers every purpose, both for a mulch or for enriching the ground. In planting an apple orchard the ground should be farmed every year for about ten years, growing corn, clover, potatoes, truck, etc., so that the ground will get manure as often as the crops will require it, and that will be sufficient for the growth of the apple trees and fruit. After that time the land may be seeded down and occasionally farmed and manured sufficiently to keep the land in a fertile condition.

Horse-Hoof Cuts.

If in shoeing a horse the horse-shoer does not trim the hoof smoothly, and the shoe consequently does not fit the foot perfectly, the horse thereby feels uncomfortable, would be a question very difficult to answer. It is natural to infer, nevertheless, that when such is the case the horse is under more or less strain. To accomplish a more uniform and even paring of the hoof a Canadian inventor has devised the hoof-cutter shown in the illustration. In this cutter two knives are pivoted to a central bar, which terminates into a hook. This hook is clamped in position on the hoof as shown. The operator then grasps the center handle and one of the knife handles firmly in one hand. With the other hand he swings the remaining handle back to the point indicated by the dotted lines. Thus with one stroke he is able to pare one side of the hoof from heel to toe. The other knife is then swung back in the

same manner, trimming the other side of the hoof. A quicker or more efficient manner of trimming a horse's hoof would be hard to imagine.

Money for Experiment Work.

The Adams bill becomes a law by the approval of the President. Under its provisions the annual Federal appropriation for State agricultural experiment stations is increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000 at once, and thereafter by the addition of \$2,000 annually until a total of \$15,000 is reached. At the end of five years each State station will receive \$30,000 annually from the government, which must be expended in experimental work, not instruction. Not to exceed 5 per cent of the additional Adams appropriation can be expended for building, repairs, purchase or rental. It means more work for the stations and this material aid will be heartily welcomed.

Land Plaster for Clover.

When applied early in the spring, land plaster usually proves very beneficial to clover. About 100 pounds to the acre is sufficient and the cost is but a trifle. Plaster has also been found excellent on corn, as it attracts moisture, and although not regarded as a fertilizer, yet on some fields where plaster has been used it gave an early start to corn and the leaves had a deeper tinge of green than where no plaster was used.

Greatest Alfalfa Field.

Kansas has the largest continuous alfalfa field in the world. This belongs to Colonel J. W. Robinson, Eldorado, and includes more than 2,500 acres, the product of which brings a small fortune to its owner each year.

Immune.

"I suppose it's always hog-killing time in your town," Miss Packery sneered the New Yorker.

"Oh, yes," replied the fair visitor from Cincinnati; "but don't let that keep you from visiting us. We always protect our guests."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A man is brought up to believe that women are better than they are, and a woman is educated to believe that men are worse.

Be sure that you have an aim in life before pulling the trigger.

WASHES OF FUN

"I couldn't get a seat in the cars to-day."

"Oh, that's a complaint of long standing."—Judge.

Her Range.—Mrs. Ricker—What does she talk about? Mrs. Hocker—Bridge and Bridge.—Hager's Bazar.

"There's Madeline. She's beginning to show her age, isn't she?" "You mean she's beginning to hide it?"—Harper's Bazar.

Tommy—Papa, what is a consulting physician? Papa—He is a doctor who is called in at the last moment to share the blame.—Life.

"Funniman has a dry set of humor."

"Yes, his jokes are enough to drive one to drink, if that's what you mean."—Town and Country.

Puppi—Do you believe in spelling reform? Teacher—In your case I do. About every other one of your words is spelled wrong.—Detroit Free Press.

"How far is it to land or Continent?" "It's 'ordin' or 'low much farther you got. It's 'you think you in it, dar you is. As of you 'sunt'—well, it's ten mile further on."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Do you think Miss Jones and Mr. Brown will marry?" "No; they've had a falling out." "How did it happen?" "They got one day when each was looking the other up in Bradstreet's."—Detroit Free Press.

"You haven't made any speeches lately." "No," answered Senator Soergum. "It's more work than it used to be to make a speech. The public is getting so that it takes an orator seriously."—Washington Star.

Oldboy—I was run down by an automobile the other day. De Young—Were you hurt? Oldboy—Not until a foot bystander remarked that it was a shame to see an old man bowled over like that.—Chicago Daily News.

Pointing to her son, Cornelia had just exclaimed, "These are my jewels!" "Then," replied the heartless janitor, "you'll have to keep them in the safe. As children, they ain't allowed in this apartment house."—Harper's Bazar.

Young Husband—It's very pretty, but don't you think it was extravagant to spend \$25 on a ring? Young Wife—But you see, darling, I had already saved the \$25 by getting a gown that was reduced from \$85 to \$60.—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you take any interest in rare and beautiful books?" "No," answered Mr. Cumrox; "I used to; but now if you subscribe an expensive publication people think you did it to keep something out of print."—Washington Star.

Hicks—How do you happen to be going fishing on Friday? I thought you believed Friday was an unlucky day. Wicks—Well, I always have. But it occurred on this morning that perhaps it would be unlucky for the fish.—Somerville Journal.

"You will understand, sir," Dr. Price-Price began, "I cannot undertake to cure your case without a diagnosis."

"That's all right," interrupted Nutrich, haughtily, "I suppose that's the medical word for 'fee in advance.' Name your figger!"—Philadelphia Press.

"What we want," said the reformer, "is a system by which the office seeks the man." "We've got it right here in 'Crimson Gulch,'" answered Plute Pete. "The whole sheriff's office was out last night huntin' the filer that got the wrong hook."—Washington Star.

"Is Dr. Blank a homeopathist?" was asked of the porter who answered the ring of the door-bell. Hesitating for a moment, his African features lighting up, the porter replied: "No, sah; no, sah. Dr. Blank was out on treats patients right along sah."—Ex.

"Terrence McCarthy, do you swear that you know the applicant, Michael Murphy, who has made application for an increase of pension?" "You may well say that I do," said Terrence. "Me and him were shot in the same leg at Antietam."—Boston Herald.

"So the millionaires gave a mask ball? Was it a success?" "No," but it would have been a success save for Percy Lavender. "What did he do?" "Why, he went disguised as a process server, and all the millionaires jumped out of the windows."—Chicago Daily News.

A Chicago mother was trying to get her little boy to go to bed. "Run along, Johnny," she said, "and get into your bed. The little chickens have all gone to bed." "Yes, mother, I know," said the little tot, with a quivering lip; "but the old hen went to bed with 'em."—Judge.

Old Woman (awailing magistrate's signature to her declaration that she has lost a pawn ticket)—An awkward thing, yer honor, to lose a pawn ticket. Police Superintendent—Suh! Old Woman (not to be suppressed)—Ah! It's an awkward thing, yer honor, to lose a pawn ticket. Magistrate—My good woman, I never lost one. Old Woman—Ah! Sure, yer honor, some people are very careful.—Punch.

The department store salesman had taken twenty-nine rolls of dress goods from the shelf and was a trifle impatient. "Madame," he said, politely, "isn't there anything here which suits you?" "No," replied the fair shopper. "I guess I won't select the goods now. You see, I'm just looking for a friend."

"There's another roll on the shelf," said the salesman; "I'll take it down if you think your friend is likely to be in it."—Puck.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

HUMILIATING—VILE—DESTRUCTIVE

The very name, Contagious Blood Poison, suggests contamination and dread. It is the worst disease the world has ever known; responsible for more unhappiness and sorrow than all others combined. Nobody knows anything about the origin of this loathsome trouble, but as far back as history goes it has been regarded the greatest curse of mankind.

No part of the body is beyond the reach of this powerful poison. No matter how pure the blood may be, when the virus of Contagious Blood Poison enters, the entire circulation becomes corrupted, the humiliating symptoms begin to appear, and the sufferer finds himself diseased from head to foot with the vilest and most destructive of all poisons. Usually the first symptom is a small sore or ulcer, so insignificant that it rarely ever excites suspicion, but in a short while the skin breaks out in a red rash, the glands of the groin swell, the throat and mouth ulcerate, the hair and eye-brows come out, and often the body is covered with copper-colored spots, pustular eruptions and sores.

There is hardly any limit to the ravages of Contagious Blood Poison; if it is not driven from the blood it affects the nerves, attacks the bones, and in extreme cases causes tumors to form on the brain, producing insanity and death. No other disease is so highly contagious; many an innocent person has become infected by using the same toilet articles, handling the clothing, by a friendly handshake or the kiss of affection from one afflicted. But no matter how the disease is contracted, the sufferer feels the humiliation and degradation that accompany the vile disorder.

Mercury and Potash are commonly used in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison, but these minerals cannot cure the disease—they merely mask it in the system. All external evidences may disappear for awhile, but the treacherous poison is at work on the internal members and tissues, and when these minerals are left off the disease returns worse than before, because the entire system has been weakened and damaged by the strong action of the Mercury and Potash. There is but one certain, reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, and that is S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier. It attacks the disease in the right way by going down into the blood, neutralizing and forcing out every particle of the poison. It makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens the different parts of the body, tones up the system, and cures this humiliating and destructive disorder permanently.

The improvement commences as soon as the patient gets under the influence of S. S. S. and continues until every vestige of the poison is driven from the blood and the sufferer is completely restored to health. S. S. S. is not an experiment; it is a success. It has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, many of which had given the Mercury and Potash treatment, Hot Springs, etc., a thorough trial, and had almost despaired of ever being well again. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and does not injure the system in the least. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral of any kind. If you are suffering with this despicable and debasing disease, get it out of your blood with S. S. S. before it does further damage. We will gladly send our book with instructions for self-treatment and any medical advice, without charge, to all who write.

Dear Sirs—I had a friend who had a bad case of Contagious Blood Poison and was in a terrible condition. He tried all the medicines he could hear of, but nothing did him any good. He went to Hot Springs but it was like the other treatments he had used, and he was in despair of a cure when he heard of S. S. S. After taking it for awhile the sores all healed, his hair stopped falling out, and, continuing with it, he soon found himself cured entirely of this hideous disease. JOHN LESLIE, 719 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine until it cured me completely. W. R. NEWMAN, Hamlet, N. C.

Mercury and Potash are commonly used in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison, but these minerals cannot cure the disease—they merely mask it in the system. All external evidences may disappear for awhile, but the treacherous poison is at work on the internal members and tissues, and when these minerals are left off the disease returns worse than before, because the entire system has been weakened and damaged by the strong action of the Mercury and Potash. There is but one certain, reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, and that is S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier. It attacks the disease in the right way by going down into the blood, neutralizing and forcing out every particle of the poison. It makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens the different parts of the body, tones up the system, and cures this humiliating and destructive disorder permanently.

The improvement commences as soon as the patient gets under the influence of S. S. S. and continues until every vestige of the poison is driven from the blood and the sufferer is completely restored to health. S. S. S. is not an experiment; it is a success. It has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, many of which had given the Mercury and Potash treatment, Hot Springs, etc., a thorough trial, and had almost despaired of ever being well again. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and does not injure the system in the least. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral of any kind. If you are suffering with this despicable and debasing disease, get it out of your blood with S. S. S. before it does further damage. We will gladly send our book with instructions for self-treatment and any medical advice, without charge, to all who write.

S. S. S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Modern Love Story—Bottled Down.

"Miss Jones, allow me to present Mr. Smith."

"Delighted to meet you, Miss Jones. Will you marry me?"

"Yes."

Hard to Cure.

"I'm glad to hear that Flatman has inherited a fortune and bought a good farm with it. How does he like living in the country?"

"Splendidly. But when the first day of last May came he forgot himself and went around absent-mindedly looking for a new farm, under the impression that he had got to move."

Will Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambooth never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until Judgment day.

Mothers will find Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

With Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shivery legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boiling waters of a specter who is personified as Rambooth Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambooth and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambooth started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays