March, April, May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably and never fail to do it.

Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended.

"I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly as a spring medicine. When we take it in the spring we all feel better through the summer." MRS. S. H. NEAL, McCrays, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

HOW MEN MAY LIVE LONG

Goldwin Smith Tells the Secret of His Youthfulness and Vigor.

Goldwin Smith, the famous historian, educator, journalist and essayist, who is the literary life of Canada, has brought out a good deal of comment on the problem of old age, with mental and physical soundness, by his own opinion of the influences which have helped him celebrate his eightieth birthday in good health and able to do brilliant and valuable work in his chosen field of labor.

Professor Smith thinks that he owes much to his freedom from hard tasks, in school or otherwise, when a boy. He was a sickly child and his chance of even average length of days seemed poor. But he was allowed much freedom in boyhood, to roam the fields and play instead of sticking closely to books or taxing his mind severely. It is hardly necessary to say that Goldwin Smith was still a young lad, however, when he began to work zealously in school, and at Eton and in the university he was a brilliant student. Another point he makes much of is his lifelong habit of working in the early morning rather than late at night, and getting sleep in the hours of darkness, nature's time for rest. He also testifies to his constant care as to outdoor exercise and his moderation in eating and drinking.—Cleveland Leader.

FITS Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Motion Overruled.

"I say," said the captain of bachelors' hall in the boarding school, "let's be swell and call our dormitory the Latin quarter."

"No! No!" shrieked the rest of the crowd.

"Because," ventured one of the protesting mob, "all the other fellows will be coming here trying to borrow the quarter."

And so it was thus that the dormitory went nameless.—Baltimore American.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMAN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Science and Invention

The migration of birds is being studied in a new manner by German ornithologists. Hundreds or thousands of crows are being captured at Rossitten, in East Prussia, and, after being tagged with a number and date, are again liberated. It is requested that when one of these birds is killed, the tag and date and place of killing shall be forwarded for record.

Some mysterious deaths of cattle in Alderney have been traced to a curious source. Mercury was found in the dead animals, and also in many meadows and gardens, and the presence of the poison is attributed to a recent explosion of a factory for fulminate of mercury. The fumes from the explosion were carried to a distance by a strong gale. As a result of the inquiry, the manufacture of explosives in the island has been prohibited.

A still unexplained effect of the electric light somewhat resembles mild sunburn and sunstroke. The heat of the electric arc employed in the reducing furnace is so concentrated that it melts steel like tallow, but the thermometer a dozen yards away is scarcely affected. Even at this distance from the heat, however, persons experience a burning of the face and other exposed skin much like that produced by intensely hot sunshine. The skin becomes deeply bronzed, and there is temporary blindness in natural light, with pain in the eyes, followed by headache and insomnia.

There is now in operation, on a commercial scale, at Port Chester, N. Y., an artificial camphor factory, the product of which is intended to compete in the market with the natural substance. It is maintained that it does not differ, except in the manner of its origin, from that extracted from the camphor trees of Formosa. Artificial camphor is made from essential oils derived from turpentine. Chemically the only difference between turpentine and camphor is the possession by each molecule of the latter of one atom of oxygen which is lacking in the former. By a chemical process the needed oxygen is supplied. Three-fourths of the whole supply of camphor is used in the arts, and one-fourth in medicine.

The people called the Todas, living in the Nilgiri Hills, India, have a curious religious ritual evolved out of the ordinary operations of the dairy. The priest, says Dr. W. H. Rivers, is the dairyman, and the temple is the dairy. Only the milk of the sacred buffalo is churned in the dairy temple. The milk of buffaloes that are not "sacred" is churned in the front part of the huts in which the people live. The dairy temples are of different degrees of sanctity corresponding to the different degrees of sanctity of the buffaloes tended in each. Even the vessels used in a dairy temple vary in sanctity, those that contain the milk being more sacred than those that only receive the products of the churning.

The N-rays of R. Blondlet should interest us especially because they are so common about us. They were discovered while the light from a Welsbach burner was being concentrated by a quartz lens on a sulphide of calcium screen, the lens causing the luminosity of the screen to persist after the light was removed. They are now known to exist not only in the incandescent gas, but also in the ordinary gas flame burning without a chimney, and in the radiation from a red-hot plate of silver or talc, and they excite radio-activity in various substances, such as a plate of lead. The invisible rays can be detected by the slight increase of luminosity of a phosphorescent screen or of a very small gas flame. These rays seem to be given off by the human body, and D'Arsonval has shown that a screen of platinocyanide of barium, made slightly luminous by radium, lights up on approach to a muscle, and is so sensitive that it can show the course of a nerve under the skin.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

President's Opinion on the Question of the Day Among Naturalists.

I am convinced there is nothing in the notion that animals conciously teach their young. Is it probable that a mere animal reflects upon the future any more than it does upon the past? Is it solicitous about the future well-being of its off-spring any more than it is curious about its ancestry? Persons who think they see the lower animals training their young supply something to their observations consciously or unconsciously; they read their own thoughts or preconceptions into what they see. Yet so trained a naturalist and experienced a hunter as President Roosevelt differs with me in this matter. In a letter which I am permitted to quote he says:

"I have not the slightest doubt that there is a large amount of unconscious teaching by wood-folk of their offspring. In unfrequented places I have had the deer watch me with almost as much indifference as they do now in the Yellowstone Park. In frequented places, where they are hunted, young deer and young mountain sheep, on the other hand,—and of course young wolves, bobcats, and the like,—are exceedingly wary and shy when the sight or smell of man is concerned. Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that from their earliest moments of going about they learn to imitate the unfagging watchfulness of their parents, and by the exercise of some associative or imitative quality they grow to imitate and then to share the alarm displayed by the older ones at the smell or presence of man. A young deer that has never seen a man feels no instinctive alarm at his presence from merely accompanying its mother, if the latter feels such alarm. I should not regard this as schooling by the parent any more than I should so regard the instant flight of twenty antelope who had not seen a hunter, because the twenty-first has seen him and has instantly run. Sometimes a deer or an antelope will deliberately give an alarm-cry at sight of something strange. This cry at once puts every deer or antelope on the alert; but they will be just as much on the alert if they witness nothing but an exhibition of fright and flight on the part of the first deer or antelope, without there being any conscious effort on its part to express alarm.

Moreover, I am inclined to think that on certain occasions, rare though they may be, there is a conscious effort at teaching. I have myself known of one setter dog which would thrash its puppy soundly if the latter carelessly or stupidly flushed a bird. Something similar may occur in the wild state among such intelligent beasts as wolves and foxes. Indeed, I have some reason to believe that with both of these animals it does occur—that is, that there is conscious as well as unconscious teaching of the young in such matter as traps."

Probably the President and I differ more in the meaning we attach to the same words than anything else. In a subsequenut letter he says: "I think the chief difference between you and me in the matter is one of terminology. When I speak of unconscious teaching I really mean simply acting in a manner which arouses imitation."

Imitation is no doubt the key to the whole matter. The animals unconsciously teach their young by their example, and in no other way.—From John Burroughs's "Current Misconceptions in Natural History" in the Century.

MANY SYSTEMS ARE IN USE.

Railways in England Are Operated Under a Variety of Conditions.

It is not easy for an American railroad man to conceive of the conditions exis..ng in the British islands. The English railway systems total only 22,000 miles. Yet this comparatively small mileage is the property of 230 companies, more than half of which have their separate administration and executive. The others are "leased and worked lines." Allotting an average of eight directors apiece to each of the 125 independent companies, the English railways support 1,000 directors, whose fees can hardly be less than $1,250 a year each.

The railroads of India cover about 26,000 miles. Yet Thomas Robertson, the expert who recently reported to the British government on Indian railway administration, says that the task of supervising the lines of that vast country might safely be intrusted to a board of three qualified men, assisted by a secretary, a chief inspector and a numb of inspectors and auditors. Three experts with a small staff are considered by Mr. Robertson capable of performing duties of about the same character as those for which in England are employed 1,000 amateur directors with their secretaries and assistant secretaries, accountants, auditors, clerks, messengers, etc.

If only the sum of $1,250,000 paid away annually in fees to railway directors were available for a centralized railway board it would be possible to attract the ablest men by offering the largest known salaries and yet make a saving.

The saving by "standardization" is also to be considered. The Harriman roads, 17,000 miles, are to unify their machinery so that all "parts" of rolling stock shall be interchangeable.

The consolidation of American roads has gone much farther than in Britain. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems contain about 20,000 miles each, either one of them nearly equaling the 22,000 miles of all England. And though the individual roads in these systems have in some cases their separate boards, these usually consist of practically the same men. Many important lines are also "leased and worked." Against the 230 systems of 22,000 miles—less than 100 miles to a line—in England the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems include together less than twenty component lines, or an average of more than 2,000 miles a line. The longest single line in the United States, the Southern Pacific, has over 9,500 miles of track.

For Their Stomachs' Sake.

Sunday-school treats must come round oftener in England than in the United States, for the Dean of Bristol has included in his recent book "Odds and Ends," many stories of the hold of such festivities on the juvenile heart and stomach.

The hand of the small boy wavered for an instant over a plate of cakes before he took one. "Thanks," he said, after his momentary hesitation. "I'm sure I can manage it if I stand up."

Another boy, still smaller, who had stuffed systematically, at last turned to his mother and sighed. "Carry me home, mother, but, oh, don't bend me!"

The average boy in Yorkshire knows why he attends these feasts, and does not relish being furnished forth scantily. A solicitous curate approached one who was glowering mysteriously "Have you had a good tea?" the curate asked.

"No," said the boy, in an aggrieved tone, laying his hand on his diaphragm. "It don't hurt me yet."

Best Way to Shoot 'Gators.

One of the best ways to shoot alligators is to row in a small boat up one of the streams which they are known to frequent, and then to drop down quietly with the current, making no noise with the oars or anything else. In this way you come upon them as they lie on the bank, without disturbing them, and you can pick out just the kindu of aligator you want.—St. Nicholas.

His Ringing Speech.

"They say you made a ringing speech, senator."

"Yes. Being in with the ring and realizing that the man who bucks against the ring may as well get ready to retire to private life, I couldn't very well make any other kind."—Chicago Record Herald.

One Job at a Time.

The talk of signaling from Mars has been revived. Better get through with the north pole and the flying machine, says the Washington Star, before taking up this proposition seriously.

Wants a Monopoly.

The more a man has to say about himself the less he likes to hear others talk of themselves.—Chicago Daily News.

WOMEN WORKERS IN FIELDS.

Of 4,410,910 Agricultural Laborers in United States 661,103 Are Women.

In an Agricultural Department bulletin, the total number of agricultural laborers in the United States is placed at 4,410,910, of whom 2,366,149 are "members of the family;" that is, "sons and daughters who help to work the old homestead" or "help Uncle Dan with the 'crops,'" and 2,044,761 are hired laborers.

A surprisingly large number of women are classed as hired farm help. The total number is 220,048. Naturally, the greater number of these are in the South, where the negro women are an important factor in the gathering of cotton, corn and other crops. There were 441,055 women classed as farm laborers, "members of the family," and the vast majority of these were also found in the South, where negro women taking an active part in the work in the field is an ordinary sight.

South Carolina leads in the number of women hired laborers, with 35,581, and Alabama is next, with 34,083. Then come Georgia, with 30,865; Mississippi, with 30,134; Louisiana, with 23,290; and North Carolina, with 20,467. Virginia has 5,382 of these women and Maryland has 485.

Mississippi leads all the States in female laborers "members of the family," with a total of 77,599. Then follow Alabama, with 74,315; South Carolina, with 65,869; Georgia, with 54,896, and North Carolina, with 37,490. Virginia has 4,841, and Maryland 387.

Farm wages have almost uniformly shown an upward tendency since 1899, and, in many States, they are now higher than they have been since the Civil War. The average farm wages for the entire country for 1902, as far as could be learned, were $22.14 per month, without board, as opposed to $20.23 in 1899. Where board was furnished by the employer the rate of increase was still higher.

In 1902 the average monthly wages of a farm hand who lived with his employer were $16.40, and in 1899 were $14.07.

The highest monthly wages, with board, were paid in Nevada, $34.14; Montana, $32; Wyoming, 31.21; Idaho, $29.79; Utah, $29.45; California, $29.38. The poorest monthly wages, with board, were paid in South Carolina, $8.24; Georgia, $9.30; North Carolina, $9.61. Maryland's average, with board, was $12.67 per month, and Virginia's $11.29.

The highest wages per day in harvest season, the employer furnishing the board, were paid in North Dakota, $2.18. The only other States that averaged more than $2 per day were: South Dakota, $2.08; Minnesota, $2.04, and Washington, $2.01. Virginia's average pay at harvest time was $1 per day, and Maryland's $1.14.

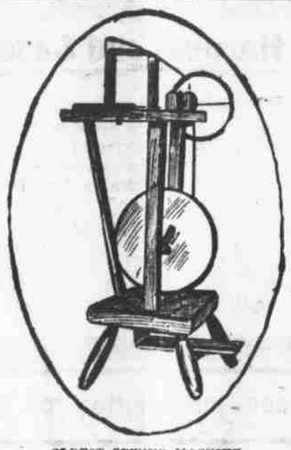
Kansas, which kicked up a lot of excitement about its inability to get harvest hands at any price, paid a daily average wage of only $1.57 in 1902, an increase of only 18 cents in the three years from 1899.—St. Louis Republic.

SEWING MACHINES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

An old wooden sewing machine, made about 100 years ago, has lately been put on exhibition in England. The photograph of it, which is here given, was obtained from the Scientific American.

This machine, which looks more like a grindstone than a sewing machine, was made by an inventor named Charles Kyte. A glance at it shows the wonderful progress that has been made in this line during the last three generations.

Forty stitches a minute is about as fast as any one can sew by hand, with an ordinary needle. In the year 1775 the first attempt was made to quicken this pace, by the invention of a needle



OLDEST SEWING MACHINE.

that was pointed at both ends, and that had the eye in the middle.

The first sewing machine that was put to practical use was made by a Frenchman named Thimonier, in 1830. Eighty of his machines were used to make uniforms for the French army, and the tailors that were thrown out of work mobbed Thimonier and nearly killed him. Most of his machines were smashed, and he died in poverty sixteen years later.

It was a New York man, Walter Hunt, who invented the needle with the eye in the point. Hunt was a poor mechanic. It was his invention that made the modern sewing machine possible, but he did not have money enough to get it patented, and died poor, like most of the world's great inventors.

Elias Howe, another poor mechanic, managed to get a patent on his machine, and in 1863 his invention was bringing him in $4,000 a day.

Qualifying Himself

The Bookkeeper—That new messenger spends all his time reading such books as the "Boy Bandits."

The Proprietor—I can see his finish.

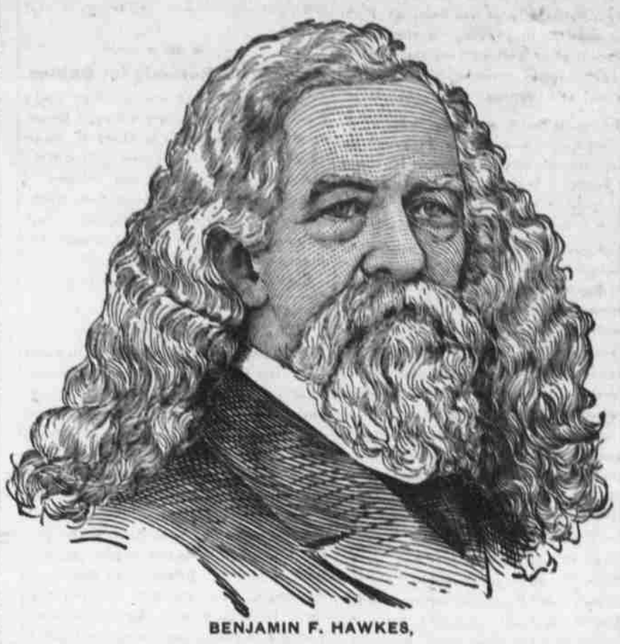
The Bookkeeper—Where?

The Proprietor—On Wall street.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

You know more, as you grow older, but that which you know is less important.

A COMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

Says: "I DO NOT BELIEVE PE-RU-NA HAS A SUPERIOR FOR CATARRH."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES,

Benjamin F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is One of the Three Living Comrades of Gen. Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

In a recent letter from 611 G street, S. W. Washington, D. C., this venerable gentleman says of Peruna:

"I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that its advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressed and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease."—Benjamin F. Hawkes.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe, and found it to be just the thing."—Isaac Brock.

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years

Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and I find it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old."—Mrs. E. West.

In old age the mucuous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucuous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a lifelong stand-by with old and young.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy. I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellow Stone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

Pe-ru-na Is a Catrrrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

A TRAVELER AT SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellow Stone National Park and many other places of the west, and shall always thank you for your generosity."—Mrs. F. E. Little.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes:

"In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much effected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when eighty-eight years old can say it has invigorated my whole system."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mr. W. B. Schnader, of Terre Hill, Pa., writes:

"I got sick every winter, and had a spell of cold in February, 1899, I could not do anything for almost two months. In December, 1899, I saw one of your books about your remedies. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice, and he wrote that I should commence the use of Peruna, and how to take care of myself.

"I did not lose one day last winter that I could not tend to my stock. I am sixty-three years old, and I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for me."

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

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

Perrin's Pile Specific

The INTERNAL REMEDY
No Case Exists it Will Not Cure

Valuable Life-Saving Service.

So effective is the life-saving service of the United States that from disasters to 246 documented vessels on the coast during the year, having 3,862 persons on board, only twenty lives were lost, and of the $9,000,000 worth of property put in jeopardy, but a little more than $1,000,000 was lost.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children the teething season.

A new typewriting machine returns the carriage automatically when the end of a line is reached, so that the operator is not compelled to pause.

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre,

introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat any Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10 CENTS AND THIS NOTICE to the The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth $100.00 to any wide awake farmer. [P. C. L.]

Arrangements have been made for telephonic communication between various towns of Lancashire and France. French legislative sanction is awaited.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Alpine flowers and plants are so quickly becoming extinct that strong measures are to be taken in the future for their preservation.

Milk and Water.

Boston leads the big cities of the country in the use of milk, the daily average being 1.171 pints per capita She likewise leads in water consumption but this does not imply that there is any mixing of the two.—Boston Advertiser.

For coughs and colds there is no better medicine than Piso's Cure for Consumption. Price 25 cents.

Practical Application.

He sought a job in a restaurant,
When in financial straits;
For he'd been told that everything
Comes to the man who waits.

Big Risks

Loss of Time, Loss of Money, Loss of Place, Loss of Comfort, all follow in the train of not using

St. Jacobs Oil

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains

It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Price 25c. and 50c.

Ayer's

We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

Cherry Pectoral

you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
KATIE PETERSON, Petaluma, Cal.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Hard Coughs

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

119 HORSE POWER WITH TWO HORSES

Can be gotten with Swenson's Malleable Stump Puller; every casting warranted, flaw or no flaw. Write for catalog.

South Bend Steel Plows, 14-inch, $9.00. South Bend Chilled Plows, 14-inch, $7.00.

REIERSON MACHINERY CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Coltskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass

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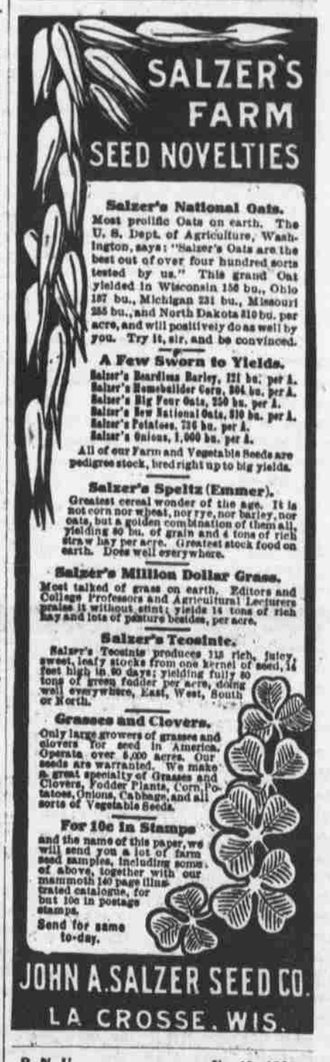
Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—they grow. **1904 Seed Annual** postpaid **free** to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.



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MAKES PIGS GROW. GOOD FOR STUNTED CALVES.

I have been feeding Prussian Stock Food to my thoroughbred swine. It gives them an appetite and makes the pigs grow. I also tried it on stunted calves with satisfactory results—F. W. GROOME, Elgin, Neb.

Pails, $3.50; Pkg. 50c., $1. FREE: 68-page Hand Book. Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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