



PROCESS BUTTER EVIL.

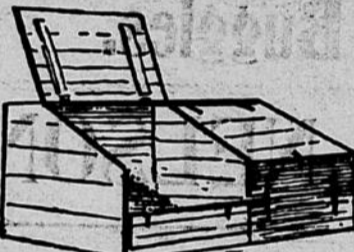
Some of the Nastiest Stuff Are Sold in the City Markets for Choice Creamery Product.

Director Jacques, of the city laboratory, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal, states that probably half of the butter sold on that market is "process" product. Bricks of the process butter are veneered with pure creamery butter and sold in large quantities. Prosecutions are to be started under the pure food laws. While in a Michigan country grocery recently, Dr. Jacques saw a large quantity of spoiled butter piled in a back room, and was informed that it was sold in Chicago to be made into axle grease. This vile-smelling, putrid stuff is taken to some out-of-the-way place, melted, treated with acids and worked over into process butter. It is colored and nicely wrapped into pound bricks, and sold as creamery butter. It is sold on its looks, and consumed by people whose taste is dulled by the bad air, dust and filth of the city. Men get this butter for a few cents, and by working it over they often make 500 per cent profit. Dr. Jacques gives the following method of distinguishing good butter from the "process" article: "Good butter has a grain, and fractures by medium temperature. Process butter is pasty, like salve. Good butter should not stick to the knife when cut, while process butter sticks to the knife blade like warm vaseline. That butter is in bricks is no assurance of its being creamery butter. Examine it before buying. It is easy to distinguish."

HANDY BIN FOR GRAIN.

Made from a Piano Box with Partition in the Middle for Two Kinds of Feed.

The trouble with most grain boxes is to get out the last third of the grain. Bending over the edge jockknife fashion is neither pleasant nor healthful. This bin has half its front on hinges, so that



HANDY GRAIN BIN.

It can be let down and all the contents scooped out without difficulty. The front is four or five feet high, and the bin can be made from a piano box with a partition in the middle for two kinds of grain.—C. M. Fisher, in Farm and Home.

SUMMER DAIRY NOTES.

Always keep the calves in a sappy, growing condition.

Green corn and grass cut from fence corners should be fed during the day with the grain ration.

Give the calves now and then a fresh sod. They crave it. Why, no one knows, but it should be supplied them.

During the hot weather the cows should be kept in the stable during the day and turned to pasture at night.

Give the calves some fresh water to drink. They get thirsty during the hot days. You will be surprised how much they will drink.

Give the calves all the clover hay they will eat. It is important to stimulate the growth of roomy digestive organs in the dairy calf.

A calf with a roomy, large body is not necessarily pot-bellied. There is a big difference. Only badly nourished calves are pot-bellied.

Remember that your future success in your dairy business depends upon the young herd you are raising, so it will pay you to do it in an intelligent manner.

With generous feeding and care to protect the cows from the torment of the flies, the careful dairyman can easily keep his herd up to profitable production during the trying heated season.—Farm Journal.

Separator Pays for Itself. The farm separator is a good investment for any farmer keeping six or more cows. It enables him to get all of the butter out of the milk, which he can do in no other way. This alone ought to be inducement enough, for surely it don't pay to feed for large butter yield and then lose a portion of it in the skim milk. Ten cows will buy a farm separator every year in the extra amount of butter fat recovered. But this is not all; labor saved, skim milk is fed sweet and warm, milk is not setting around in cans subject to contaminations, use of ice is lessened, quality of product is enhanced.—Midland Farmer.

Free Distribution of Seeds. One of the officials of the agricultural department who is close to Secretary Wilson tells me that any action by the seed merchants which would have the effect of discontinuing the free distribution of seeds would be welcomed by the department. For years the department has been trying to rid itself of this work, but congress annually appropriates money for the purchase of the seeds and causes to be distributed throughout the country 27,500,000 packages every year.—Washington Letter in Country Gentleman.

WHY DAIRYING PAYS.

It Conserves the Resources of the Farm by Maintaining Fertility of the Soil.

Prof. Curtis at the recent dairy convention in Cedar Rapids, Ia., told why dairying maintains the fertility of the farm. He said: "In selling \$1,000 worth of wheat from an Iowa farm at present prices we sell with it about \$350 worth of fertilizer. In selling \$1,000 worth of corn we sell about \$250 worth of fertilizer—or constituents which would cost the farmer this amount if he were obliged to buy commercial fertilizers to maintain the fertility of the farm. But we can convert \$1,000 worth of corn into beef, pork or mutton and sell it in that form and not remove over \$25 worth of fertility from the farm, or we can convert \$1,000 worth of feed into butter and not remove a single dollar's worth of fertility with it. Butter is almost wholly pure fat or carbon, and it adds nothing to the value or productive capacity of the soil.

"We probably shall never be obliged to pay out much money for commercial fertilizers in Iowa if we farm intelligently, but we have already learned that we cannot grow wheat indefinitely or constantly draw upon even a bountiful store of plant food without diminished returns. The fact that this lesson has been learned and is coming to be universally recognized is the main safeguard and the strongest feature of Iowa agriculture. We not only produce an average of \$1,000,000 worth of agricultural products for every day of the year, but we know enough to feed over \$250,000 worth of produce on the farms every day. No other state in the union approaches this amount, and there are only five other states that feed even half as much. By this means Iowa not only leads in agricultural products, but conserves her resources."—Maritime Farmer.

CALF CHOLERA REMEDY.

Lime Water, Followed by Corn Starch, Has Proved Efficacious Treatment in Many Cases.

Last spring I was feeding my cows corn and my calves when first born seemed all right, but when one to three days old they began to show signs of cholera, I tried several remedies, but all failed; when, after losing five or six I made some strong lime water by putting a piece as large as your fist in a quart glass bottle and filled with good rain water (or any other clean water would do) and then after shaking well set it aside to settle. I took the calves, says the Stockman and Feeder, when first noticed sick, away from their mother a few days; took a little of her milk and put two table-spoonfuls of the lime water in it and fed them three times a day. After drinking it I gave each a dessert-spoonful of cornstarch, moistened with the milk. The cornstarch is cool and healing. This saved them.

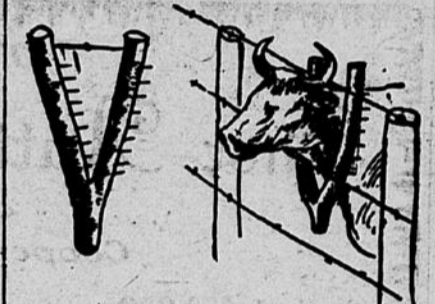
Another good remedy is laudanum. When the rest were born (some seemed to be affected when born) I gave ten drops of laudanum in their milk twice a day till they were better. Two doses were generally enough, as it won't do to give too much. The calves should not be allowed to eat too much at a time.

The sick ones should be kept from the well ones, and the laudanum away from the children. I have used lime water for hog cholera and found it very beneficial. This year we are feeding whole oats and stock food to the cows and one or two calves were affected a little with cholera. I gave one dose of laudanum as soon as noticed and let them run with mother, and they are all right now.

FOR DESTRUCTIVE COWS.

Simple Device to Use on Animals That Insist on Pushing Their Heads Through Fences.

An Iowa subscriber sends us a simple device he uses on cows that insist on pushing their way through wire fences, or at least tearing the wires from the



FOR UNRULY COWS.

The cut is self-explanatory. Pegs are driven through the pole in such a way that when grazing they give the animal no inconvenience, but when she reaches through the wires the sharp points jab her shoulders sharply, and she quickly learns to keep on her own side of the fence.—Farm Journal.

What Experience Teaches.

Men who make a business of getting the greatest possible quantity of milk from their cows are usually the ones to have cows calve in the fall. A better price is obtained for milk in winter than in summer. The opportunity to properly feed and care for cows in a comfortable stable, away from flies and other summer annoyances, during the fresh milk flow, is important. As the milk begins to fall, the change from feed to pasture comes at the right time to do the most good.—Farm and Home.

The Calves in Summer.

Insects prefer calfskin to cowhide, which is rather hard on the calves and altogether too expensive for the farmer. Hence give the calves a chance of defense by allowing them the run of a darkened stable during the hot days of summer. Hang a blanket over the doorway, they will even learn to run under it and leave the flies on the blanket as they are brushed off. These little thoughtfulnesses add to the comfort of stock and farmers' profits.—Farmers' Voice.

LAYMEN HAVE HELPED.

Medical Research Has Been Greatly Aided by the Efforts of Non-professional Men.

Medical discoveries by the non-medical are being discussed by physicians generally, and investigations of the subject reveal that many important aids to the profession are the result of the layman's labors. In writing on the topic Dr. George M. Gould of Philadelphia says: "I have been struck by the fact that the majority of great medical discoveries, truths and instruments, have not been made completely and suddenly, but have been led up to by preliminary and progressive steps, and that the layman has often made these discoveries prior to the medical practitioner. This great medical truth is, indeed, but an illustration of the general law that all professional progress, in whatever branch of study, is a result of stimulus from without."

Many lessons are to be learned from such observations in medical history. One is struck by the fact that "our brothers, the animals," were first in learning not a little of medical art, says the Chicago Tribune.

Birds often show surgical instinct. M. Tatio has often killed woodcock convalescent from wounds previously received and in every instance he found the injury neatly dressed, with down plucked from the stems of feathers and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently with the beak. In other cases ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs. Fulbert Dumontell vouches for the fact that ten times he had found birds with the fractured ends of their legs neatly approximated and ligated together.

Dr. Weir believes many higher animals have discovered a materia medica which should be recognized by physicians. Dogs will seek out couch grass when ailing; horses and mules will eat clay for internal maladies, and cattle with eczema have been seen to plaster hoof and joint with mud. Dr. Wier mentions a cow which broke thin ice on a pond to treat a joint with a mud poultice. Sick cats will go miles for a dose of catnip.

Wier also tells of a large monkey who scratched his shoulder on a projecting nail in his cage. The animal seized a handful of clean sawdust and pressed it on the bleeding scratch, stopping the bleeding and leaving a coat under which the healing was prompt.

Ophthalmology was one of the earliest subjects to command professional opinion. The origin of the operation of couching cataracts is so lost in antiquity that Elianus says men learned it from goats who, by pushing their heads against thorns of a bush, operated on their own cataractous eyes.

Babbage, a nonmedical man, devised an instrument for the purpose of looking into the interior of the eye. Pliny's description of the visual defect of the Emperor Nero suggests compound astigmatism. Nero viewed the arena through a large, highly polished emerald, probably of uneven curvature in its two principal diameters. Nero may thus be credited with the discovery of an eyeglass suited to short-sighted people. Bifocal lenses were devised by a layman, Benjamin Franklin.

The laryngoscope is a great medical discovery made by a nonmedical man, Senor Manuel de Garcia, a singing master of London made physiologic observations on the voice in 1855, using mirrors on his throat, as are employed today. Czermak converted the invention into an instrument of scientific research. Sir Kenelm Digby published a book on the "Powder of Sympathy" in the seventh century. The knowledge of this powder, he says, came from a priest out of the orient. He claimed to heal wounds without even touching or seeing the patient, by dissolving some of the powder in water, and putting in this water any article having on it blood from the wound. In the meantime the patient was advised "to cast away all plasters, keep the wound clean and in moderate temper 'twixt heat and cold." Absurd as this may seem it was the beginning of the cure of wounds by immediate union.

The Apaches employed as a splint strips of cedar wood bound together with sinews and fastened to the arm with knots in the loose ends of the sinews. Water could be applied through the spaces and a free discharge could be secured.

In passing from surgery to medicine it is noted that the most ancient and persistent philosophy of disease lasting down to the present time was that the malady was due to some evil principle or spirit coming into the body from the outside, to be fought against and driven out by any means possible and powerful. The germ theory, infection, and parasitism, on which medical science is now built, shows how essentially true was the old perception. Indeed, the foreshadowings of the microbic origin of contagious disease are numerous.

More than to all others is due to Pasteur the credit for discovering the microbic origin of contagious disease, yet Pasteur was not a medical man or even a physiologist—he was simply a chemist. By his researches into the origin of the silk worm disease, of splenic fever, and of chicken cholera, he laid the foundation of preventive medicine, a branch of science, beyond question, the greatest benefactor of civilization.

Amplified Metaphor. "This world is but a fleeting show," remarked the austere citizen.

"I suppose so," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "And the taxpayer is the man who pays his money at the box office and takes whatever the managers choose to give him."—Washington Star.

A Heavy Contract. "Does the old man support his wife's extravagant views?" "I suppose he must. He does all the supporting for the whole der family."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ACCORDING TO CABBY.

The Trips of a Woman Philanthropist Must Be Arranged with the Deity.

A Brooklyn woman whose philanthropic efforts are mainly directed toward making life happier and better for the little folks of the crowded sections of the borough tells a good story on herself, says the Eagle, of that city. As her field of endeavor is not confined to one section of that borough, she generally travels around from settlement to mission or recreation ground in a cab. One day she was on her way to a gathering of her proteges when she espied a masculine acquaintance who had, on a previous occasion, manifested some interest in her work, and invited him to accompany her. He accepted, and they traveled down lanes and through byways heretofore unknown to him. In one of the narrowest and most crowded streets in a downtown quarter, the fair philanthropist stopped to pay a visit. When she entered the cab again the man said:

"You have an arrangement with the Deity as well as the cabman when you come, on one of these expeditions, haven't you?" "What do you mean?" was the astonished reply.

"Well, your cab driver says that only the Lord knows where you good ladies are going when you start on trips of this sort."

She Didn't Care.

Maplehill, Ia., Aug. 10th.—"I felt as though I didn't care whether I lived or died, I was so miserable all the time."

In these words Miss Nellie Barfoot, of this place, describes her condition. Every woman who is, or has been, sick and suffering will understand and appreciate just how Miss Barfoot felt, and there are no doubt many thousands of similar cases.

It is truly an awful thing when a woman gets so low that she can say "I don't care whether I live or die."

But Miss Barfoot tells a different story today, and her words should guide every suffering woman to the path of health and happiness.

"I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am cured. I feel like a new person, and I would give to every woman suffering as I did, give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and you will not be disappointed. They are worthy of the highest praise."

What She Thought.

A freshly made bride and bridegroom sauntered down Broadway, and the bride came angry because they attracted so much attention. The bridegroom suggested that she carry the suit case and the satchel, explaining that this was a sure way of averting suspicion. The bride figured awhile, and after consulting the thermometer, came to the conclusion that she preferred the publicity.—N. Y. Letter.

Get What You Ask For.

When you see an article well-advertised in the newspapers, you may be sure it's a good article, for advertising only pays if the goods are honest and possess merit. The people who make a specialty of one advertised article, like Casarets, Candy Cathartics, for example, stake their whole business existence on its doing what they say it will. They must "make good," as the saying is. Readers of this paper are urged to be sure that they get what they ask for, when they ask for an advertised article, for it's the good thing that is wanted, and counterfeits don't accept substitutes! Insist on getting the genuine!

Didn't Like to Boast.

"How are you getting on with your music, my dear?" inquired a lady of her niece. "Well, of course," replied the niece, diffidently, "it wouldn't be proper for me to compliment myself, but some of the neighbors have told me they have heard me awake at night for hours, listening to my playing."—Stray Stories.

Radisson on the Chippewa.

A new town in Sawyer county, Wis., on the Omaha Road, is named for both the Chippewa and Couderay rivers, in center of a most fertile and promising hardwood district. Good muskellunge, bass and pike fishing in both rivers. Exceptional opportunities for landseekers. If looking for a new location don't fail to see this new country. For map and full particulars write to Postmaster, Radisson, Sawyer Co., Wis., or to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. St. Paul.

Kept a Secret.

Wife—Think I can't keep a secret, do you? Husband—Yes, I do. "Well, I've worn an old hat trimmed over for the past two months, and I haven't told a soul yet, so there."—N. Y. Weekly.

The House That Jack Built

finds greater appreciation when one reads of "The Town That Jack Built" and the money-making possibilities in the district contiguous thereto. Send two-cent stamp for copy of this pamphlet and other Katy publications equally as attractive and interesting. Address "KATY," Suite A, St. Louis, Mo.

In the Family.

She—And are you a descendant of the old family of the old Bibby and Bibbys? He—No, not exactly; but my brother is.—Judge.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Paste. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The reason some men seem to have such ready answers is because they are wrong.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—F. Borer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Unless a man has scored at least one failure, he is unable to appreciate success.—Chicago Daily News.

Steps the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Time spent in courtesy is never wasted.—Ram's Horn.

Optimism and Liqueur Habits Cared. Book free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Keep out of the ruts of prejudice.—Farm and Home.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

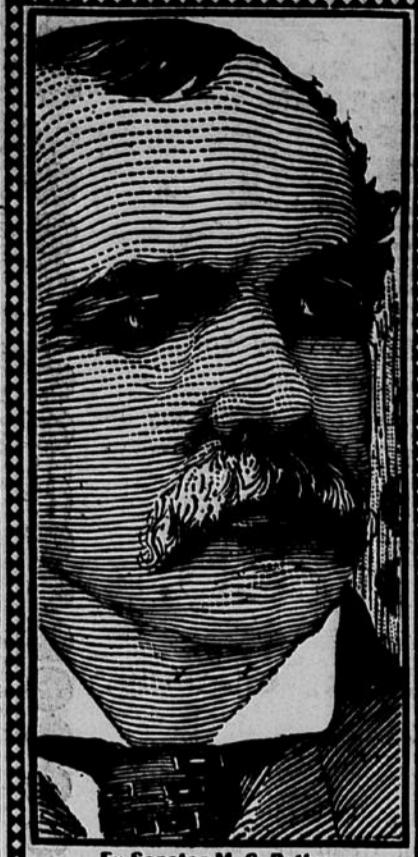
The indolent know nothing of rest.—Ram's Horn.

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U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

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.

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