

Boys and Girls.

When He Was Young.

Our gran'per says when he was young
The boys and girls behaved peritely,
They knew they had to hold their
tongue
And go to bed at seven nightly.
They didn't whoop and stamp and shout
And people didn't need remind 'em
When they came in or else went out
To gently close the door behind 'em.

Our gran'per says in his time boys
To old folks allus spoke respectful.
They didn't have a mess of toys
To scatter round and treat neglectful.
They et their vittals 'thout a kick
And thought they was in luck to get
'em.
They didn't mind the bread cut thick
And as for crusts, they always et 'em.

Our gran'per says boys wiped the' feet
When he was young, and tied their
laces,
And kept themselves all clean and neat
And washed their necks as well as
faces.
They never snuck away to fish
Or swim, unless the' parents let 'em.
Because no decent boy would wish—
Who had good folks—to plague or
fret 'em.

Our gran'per says a lot of things
About them kids when he was youth-
ful.
I guess they got to sprouting wings
And flew away—if he is truthful.
The ones here now ain't built that way.
I know it's long afore I'm flying,
Or any others round here. Say!
Don't you believe our gran'per's lying?

Decisive Battles of the World.

The battle of Marathon, 490 B. C., in
which the Athenians under Miltiades
defeated the Persians under Darius.

The battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in
which the Athenians were defeated by
the Syracusans and their allies.

The battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., in
which the Persians under Darius were
defeated by the Macedonians and
Greeks under Alexander the Great.

The battle of Metaurus, 207 B. C., in
which the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal
were defeated by the Romans under
the Consuls Cato, Claudius, Nero
and Marcus Livius.

The battle of Philippi, 42 B. C., in
which Brutus and Cassius were defeat-
ed by Octavius and Antony. The fate
of the republic was decided.

The battle of Actium, 31 B. C., in
which the combined fleets of Antony
and Cleopatra were defeated by Octa-
vius, and imperialism established in
the person of Octavius.

The victory of the German Arminius
over the Roman legions under Varus,
A. D. 9.

The battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in
which the Huns under Attila, called the
"Scourge of God," were defeated by the
confederate armies of the Romans and
Visigoths.

The battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in
which the Saracens were defeated by
Charles Martel. Christendom was res-
cued from Islam.

Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in
which Harold, commanding the Eng-
lish army, was defeated by William the
Conqueror, of Normandy.

Joan of Arc's victory over the Eng-
lish at Orleans, A. D. 1429.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada by
the English, A. D. 1588.

The battle of Lutzen, A. D. 1632,
which decided the religious liberties of
Germany. Gustavus Adolphus was
killed.

The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704,
in which the French and Bavarians,
under Marshal Tallard, were defeated
by the English and their allies, under
Marlborough.

The battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709, in
which Charles XII. of Sweden was de-
feated by the Russians, under Peter
the Great.

The victory of the Americans over
Burgoyne at Saratoga, A. D. 1777.

The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in
which an invading army of Prussians,
Austrians and Hessians, under the com-
mand of the Duke of Brunswick, was
defeated by the French, under Dumour-
iez.

On the 21st of October, 1805, the
great naval battle of Trafalgar was
fought. The English, under Lord Nel-
son, defeated the French and Spanish.
It destroyed the hopes of Napoleon as
to a successful invasion of England.
Lord Nelson was killed.

The battle of Waterloo, 1815, in
which the French under Napoleon, were
defeated by the allied armies of Russia,
Austria, Prussia and England, under
the Duke of Wellington.

"Tommy!" cried his father, "you
must go to bed this instant."

"No!" replied five-year-old Tommy.
"What's that? How dare you say
'No' to me?"

"Excuse me, 'No, sir!'" said Tommy,
with undiminished determination.

The First Scientific Farmer.

The first really scientific farmer his-
tory gives any record of was Jethro
Tull, an Englishman, born in 1680. A
writer in the New York American
gives the following account of this
man and his work:

"The first scientific farmer, so far
as the records show, was one Jethro
Tull, an Englishman, who wrote and
labored in the cause of agriculture be-
tween the years 1680-1740.

"Tull claimed that, since it was from
the soil that plants mainly derived
nourishment, the finer the condition
of the soil the better would be the results
to the farmer.

"A great hobby with Tull was the
thorough pulverization of the soil. He
claimed that it was from the fine earth,
not from hard clods, that the plant got
the nutrition it needed to make it pro-
ductive.

"He also insisted upon deep plowing
to give moisture to the plant's roots,
and upon frequency of cultivation to
keep the surface open to the influence
of the rays of the sun.

"In a word, it was the Englishman
who first strove to impress upon men's
minds the idea that farming was a
science, and that in order to get good
crops, agriculture needed to be carried
on upon scientific principles.

"Tull furthermore believed that there
was no reason why agriculture should
be carried on almost wholly by brute
strength. He believed in saving as
much of the man's labor and strength
as possible, and he set himself to the
task of finding ways and means of do-
ing farm work that should be an im-
provement upon the old muscle-weary-
ing methods.

"His thinking took shape in the
invention of a horse hoe, a grain drill
and a threshing machine, it is true, as
compared with those of to-day, but still
a great improvement upon the old-style
farming.

"The impetus given to scientific
farming by Tull started the movement
which was later on taken up with en-
thusiasm by Arthur Young, the corre-
spondent and friend of Washington.

"Young did a great deal for agricul-
ture. By his pen, by travel and pains-
taking investigation and experiment,
and last, but not least, by a series of
bright and useful inventions, he did
more for the ancient art than any man
of his day and generation.

"With the birth of modern chemistry,
and through the writings and experi-
ments of such men as Sir Humphrey
Davy, Thomas Jefferson, Justus von
Liebig and others, agriculture began to
look up as it never had before, and to-
day, as a result of those men's labors,
the farmer is beginning, for the first
time since farming began, to get from
the earth something like a fair return
for his toil.

"I say 'beginning,' for there can be
no doubt that we are simply upon the
threshold of successful farming. A
hundred years hence, when the truths
of chemistry shall have been almost
universally applied to the agricultural
art, returns such as would now be con-
sidered miraculous will be the common
order of the day.

"We have been merely playing with
the earth heretofore. When we get
down to the principles and practice of
a scientific husbandry, our harvests
shall be many fold what they are even
to-day."

Prattle of the Youngsters.

"Is your teacher an advocate of cor-
poral punishment, Tommy?" asked the
visitor.

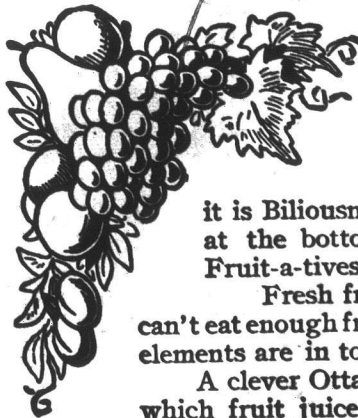
"No, sir," answered Tommy. "I
guess she believes in moral suasion,
for she just jaws us."

"Now, Willie," said the Sunday school
teacher, "can you tell me why Satan
tempted Eve first?"

"Oh, I suppose he wanted to be po-
lite," answered Willie. "Ladies always
come first, you know."

Ernest had been to a children's party
and eaten all that little blouse, but it
nearly broke his heart to think he could
do no greater justice to the feast of
good things before him. A bright idea
came to him. Early the next morning
he went round to the scene of the fes-
tivities, and on being asked by Mrs.
Johnson what he would like, replied:
"I'd like all the things I couldn't eat
yesterday, please."

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lead you to at least ask us for a free
trial box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure.
Nothing so surely proves merit as a
real, actual test—and Dr. Shoop, to
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you make that test. This creamy,
Snow White, healing balm soothes the
throat and nostrils, and quickly purifies
a foul or feverish breath. Call and in-
vestigate.



Headaches

When the Head aches and
the Tongue is Coated

it is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is
at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes
Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work.

Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one
can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal
elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits.

A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by
which fruit juices could be combined so that their
medicinal action would be increased many times.

Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They
sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and
remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the
same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges,
apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the
fruit juices themselves.

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find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve
these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. WM. TREFFRY, Burnside, Mass.

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