

## On the Farm.

### CONTROLLING NITER IN SYRUP MAKING.

The niter or malate of lime nuisance is with us to stay, but it is now well under control where a reversible current evaporator is used. By having the evaporating pan constructed with partitions extending lengthwise instead of crosswise and with a syrup faucet on both sides at the back end, then by changing the regulator gate from side to side and thus changing the current or flow of sap every few hours and by so doing bring the syruping off first on one side and then on the other, no niter will become burned on the bottom of the evaporator. It will come out with the syrup as a precipitate and can be entirely removed by the use of a thick felt filter. The filtering must be done while the syrup is boiling hot and in order to have all the niter form in a precipitate, it is necessary to bring the syrup to 210 degrees F. If it is filtered before that degree is reached much of the niter will still be in solution and appear in the syrup if boiled afterward to standard weight and in the sugar if sugared off. If syrup is boiled to 11 lbs. weight and then "settled" without filtering, it usually has a cloudy appearance, and if put up for market in cans or bottles will deposit a sediment in the bottom after a while.

We now have a greater nuisance than has ever struck the maple sugar industry, previous to two years ago, and one that no way of controlling has yet been found, and that is the forest worm. Several of the finest sugar orchards in the state were completely stripped of their foliage and we are told by the entomologist that "two or at most three such complete stripplings will kill the trees." Nothing but natural causes can be expected to destroy these destroyers.

### MONEY IN GOOSE FARMING.

The breeding and growing of geese on a large scale for market and egg purposes could undoubtedly be made profitable if handled in a practical manner. It would be necessary to have a farm range with plenty of pasture and sufficient water for the birds. It would not be necessary to have a small lake, as spring water or pond water is sufficient. Geese as a rule do not require much grain, as the young feed almost entirely on pasture.

Our best goslings are grown to about five months of age with less than one peck of grain each. After that age, if good varieties are desired, furnish them with grain food. The mature or breeding stock should be fed very lightly during the spring and summer months as over-fattened specimens are usually entirely worthless as breeders. The leading varieties for both market and egg purposes are the Toulouse, Embden, African, white and brown Chinese.

As a general purpose goose the Toulouse leads all other varieties; the Embdens are about the same size as Toulouse, but much poorer layers. The Chinese are a smaller goose, but the best layers of any variety. We have produced large numbers of young Toulouse at six months of age weighing on the average of thirty-two to thirty-five pounds per pair and Chinese averaging at six months of age, when in good flesh, twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds per pair. To obtain the best results in hatching it is necessary to use common hens to hatch and care for the young goslings. After the goslings are eight weeks old they may be safely turned in the fields with the old geese. The young goslings after a week old would have free access to plenty of fresh, green grass, when no grain food will be required. The young goslings are very rapid growers, and at eight weeks old will be over one-half grown if properly cared for.

Considerable revenue may be obtained from the feathers by picking the mature specimens some four or five times during the spring and summer months, and early goslings may also be picked during the latter part of August and again in October, provided they are not being fattened for market. It would not be necessary to secure the best farming land for geese raising; on the other hand, geese would thrive much better in low, marshy land which had not been under-drained. If properly handled there is no reason why this industry should not prove a financial success.

### CARE OF THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Keep the ground stirred about the trees by using the garden rake after rains heavy enough to pack the ground. This will conserve the moisture and is better than any mulch that can be applied, and the trees will take deeper root. If weeds or trash of any kind have accumulated about the trees, clear away or cover up in the fall with soil, making a little mound to prevent a harbor for mice. Remove it in the spring.

There are several reasons why the young orchard should be planted to corn. The cultivation of corn is the proper cultivation for the orchard, the corn helps shelter the trees from the wind. The stalks help lodge and retain the snow, making winter protection, and if the corn is poorly hucked there will be plenty of food for the rabbits. Crop to corn until the orchard is fruiting well, then seed to clover.

Spray with kerosene emulsion just before the buds open, or apply white-wash with brush to the body. A solution made thin and strained can be applied with a spray pump to the tops. This will destroy many of the enemies of fruit and fruit trees that find a

breeding place and winter harbor on the trees.

Bruises from any cause that deadens the bark make an ideal spot for the propagation of the borer. In the dead bark is where the egg is deposited and by nature's law is brought into life and his work of destruction is commenced and done. Carry a roll of grafting wax and a roll of old cotton and twine to do up any bruise or break of bark as soon as done, before the wood or bark becomes dried, and it will grow fast again, but if left until the sap in the wood and bark becomes dried you will have a scar that will take two or three years to grow over and if the borer gets a lodgment there it may be a lasting blemish. It's better not to break or bruise the trees, but accidents will occur, and the remedy should be applied to save the blemish. Wax a bruise, if the bark is not broken; if broken, put the bark back and wax and wind with cloth and the fast.

### EVERGREEN TREES FOR THE FARM.

Evergreen trees are among the best for planting on the farm, for ornament or shelter. A windbreak on the west side of the farm or near the farm buildings should be of mixed evergreen and deciduous trees, rather than a solid evergreen hedge. We want to break the force of the winter winds and yet not keep out the summer breezes. My shelter belt was started 10 years ago and is eight or 10 rods west of buildings. The evergreen trees are now 10 to 15 ft. high and other trees 10 to 20 ft. It is composed of Scotch and white pines, Norway spruce, elm, Norway maple, mulberries of two or three varieties, basswood and oak, catalpa, and a few other kinds. It takes up a space 10 to 15 ft. wide. Among the trees and east of them are planted shrubs of many kinds, also herbaceous flowering plants and some annuals.

These trees were all small when planted and were set thick, so that many have been taken up and set elsewhere, and now this windbreak is really an ornamental border as well as nursery for small trees and shrubs. The evergreens are the main feature and as yet nothing has been allowed to crowd them, the shrubs and trees being removed or trimmed so as not to touch the evergreens long at a time. Two or three years ago I set 25 evergreens, bought of a nursery, among these larger trees. These were only 8 to 12 in. high, but are now 2 to 3 ft. high and will be gradually removed and some used for Christmas trees. This shelter belt and border is interesting the while year, and we do not feel the winter winds around house and barn nearly so much as five years ago. Evergreens are also nice to plant around edges of lawn, singly or in groups, but too many should not be used near the house and they should not be trimmed up from the ground, but allowed to grow naturally.

### DRINKING WATER ON THE FARM.

Our drinking waters too often furnish the ingredients which are the predisposing cause of disease. These ingredients may be either mineral or organic substances. Mineral matters, in the form of alkaline salts or the chlorine, all sufficiently abundant, have an irritating effect, which, in time, produces symptoms of poisoning, as is manifested by colic, indigestion, headaches, diarrhea, etc. These salts often accumulate and bring about premature old age. Evergreen districts in which the water is heavily charged with lime salts a remarkable shortening of life is noted—few people living to a real old age. This is believed, on good grounds, to be due to the abundance of the mineral elements in the water. An organic matter we have decaying vegetables matter and other organic matter of many kinds.

In cities the causes of contamination are on every side, and in not a few instances is this true upon the farm. Our farm wells—so often situated in the stable or barn yard, near out-houses, or in the vicinity of places where sheep are thrown from the back door—too often furnish a water unfit for drinking purposes, which might have been different if some forethought had been taken in regard to their location.

### MISCHIEVOUS MONKEYS.

At Benares, India, there is a temple belonging to the monkeys who are held sacred by the people and a party of Americans visited this temple not long since.

We had provided ourselves with popcorn and goodies, writes one of the party, which we intended to offer the monkeys, but they did not give us a chance to give them the dainties. They snatched them from our hands, and when our supplies were gone they amused themselves by mocking us.

One of our party, who had a bad cold, blew his nose very loudly. Scarcely had he replaced his handkerchief in his pocket when a monkey seized the end, pulled it out, and gave a fine imitation of the act. Then of course, some of us had kodaks, and after we had taken several pictures another little imp picked up a little block of wood which lay upon the ground, and with it took several snapshots at us. A third mischievous simian, a vain third monkey, who deserted her infant for the purpose, grabbed from my shoulders a red scarf, and in a few flying leaps carried it up a lofty minaret. She put it on, and seemed to be quite proud of her looks. But she was not allowed to keep her prize. In about three minutes at least 40 monkeys had bit pieces of my precious scarf. Then our native guide informed me that the monkeys were very fond of scarfs, and that they captured a great many on the stone ghats. The temple while their owners were bathing in the river.

## The Home

### POINTS IN CAKE-MAKING.

Cake making requires a strong wrist and athletic girls who row and play golf are in the best of training for this work. The best cooks use a spoon for mixing, although the professional or chef sometimes uses the hand, even up above the wrist.

The secret of cake making is to use the best ingredients, great care in measuring, and in combining the materials and in baking properly. Cake making is after all the most difficult branch of cookery, and one in which individual skill or lack of it shows most clearly. It is an erroneous idea that baking powder makes a different cake from that made with cream-tartar and soda. Pure baking powder is nothing more than soda and cream-tartar in correct proportions with a little flour or cornstarch added to prevent chemical action. If a cook prefers soda and cream-tartar and can measure it correctly it is just as well for her to use it. There is, however, a tendency to become careless in measuring baking powder and to use too much. The practice of measuring everything level, as is done at the Boston cooking school, prevents this accident, and the latest baking powder manufacturers have placed the directions on the box to use a level teaspoonful to each cup of sifted flour.

Sifting a cake is done to mix the ingredients and it makes no difference which way or whether the motion is reversed. Beating however is for the purpose of enlivening the air in the batter; this is done by short, quick strokes across the bowl. The longer the beating the finer the grain of cake. Use pastry flour for cake; if forced to use bread flour take two tablespoonfuls less to a cup, but it will not give as good results.

Fine granulated sugar should be used in all cakes. Fine cake cannot be made with coarse, granulated sugar.

Creaming butter tends to work out any buttermilk there may be in it. Drier, shelled eggs are no better in quality than white eggs. To prepare pans for cake, butter with flour and shake out all the surplus. Or line the pan with buttered paper. Be sure that the corners and sides of the pan are filled with the butter, even if there is a depression in the center; this ensures a flat, even loaf.

Whites of eggs should be beaten until they fly from the beater and do not slight beating of yolks. Keep the gears of your egg beater out of the water. Be sure that the beater is clean and dry. In baking a cake should rise in the first quarter of the time, finish rising and begin to bake in the second quarter, continue to brown in the third quarter and in the last finish baking and shrink from the pan. Decrease the oven heat by opening the check over the fire in front or by lifting one or more covers. Do not set a pan of cake in the oven as soon as mixed, but most cakes, especially layer cakes, are not injured if, after being put in the pan, they are not baked immediately.

### APPEARANCE OF THE HEALTHY BABY.

A perfectly healthy baby sleeps a great deal of the time during the first few months of its life, and when it is asleep it wears an expression of absolute and blissful repose. The little eyelids are completely closed, the lips very slightly parted, and the breath rhythmic and scarcely to be heard. There is no visible movement of the nostrils in the well baby while sleeping.

When a young baby sleeps, so that the eyelids are completely closed, so that the whites of the eye show be sure that something is wrong. When the baby's rest is broken by pain, even a colic, the eyelids will twitch and the eyes will not completely close. But the same symptoms indicate often the appearance of a fever, so that the mother should always be on guard.

When the baby contracts its brows while asleep it is an indication of pain in the head. Now there is a sharp, sudden, and a sign that the baby has a pain around the regions of the chest, and when the upper lip is drawn in sleep there is pain in the abdomen.

The appearance of the baby's skin and its indications:

New-born babies are usually red; sometimes they are very dark almost of an India red, and the shade varies from this to a light pink.

After the first week the red tinge fades away and they baby grows yellow. If it were not for the fact that the whites of the eyes remain perfectly clear the average two weeks' old baby might be taken for a victim of jaundice.

After the second week the yellow discoloration disappears in the healthy baby and the skin gradually assumes the beautiful white transparent texture of the healthy child.

The little cheeks, the palms of the hands and the soles of the tiny feet are suffused with a delicate pink; the baby lips are moist and scarlet.

The other characteristics of a healthy skin in babyhood are a velvety softness and a scarcely perceptible moisture.

### TABLE EMBROIDERIES.

All sorts and kinds of table coverings, from the tiny doily to the lunch cover, are exhibited in the "white sales." The delicate centre of linen forms a base of operations from which the eye is drawn to the exquisite termination of renaissance or

other lace, differing in pattern and fineness to suit every taste and every income. The lunch covers are particularly beautiful for the highly polished tables which the lace over-spreads, but does not conceal. Some of these covers have had tiny bits of linen in the centre for the fernery or vase of cut flowers, and one can obtain any form desired, round, square, oval, and seven octagonal. Some of them have wide bands of lace inserted, and others have queer shaped pieces of the lace set in with applique bits about the edges. The application of colored embroideries to these lace covers adds another beauty to that of the pattern and fineness of material. Big, gorgeously colored flowers are embroidered on both linen and lace, bunches of violets, orchids in delicate tints—a most effective novelty. From Paris comes the embroidered flower, orphaned from its usual home, stem, leaves, petals complete, in most exquisite shades of color and finish. It is designed to take the place of the flower which is embroidered on the material and is to be applied in bar-reels, giving an effect in the natural flower laid on the cover with negligent grace. The loose natural flower placed here and there, and doubtless a favorite table decoration, this latest attraction was led to his choice by the feminine fancy.

### ROOMING WITH A BEAR.

An Unhappy Guest at a Country House in Livonia.

Livonia is a part of our globe where fondness for pets co-exists with love of sport. A Russian subject from that province tells of the strange consideration evinced by one of her neighbors for the feelings of a bear. The animal had an odd fancy for sleeping indoors and in a bed. To humor him a room in a tower was always left open for the animal. Some nights he came and availed himself of the hospitality, but often he stayed in the woods; if he arrived at his lower, and mounted the long flight of steps which led from outside to his own door, and found that anything prevented his entrance, the bear made a horrible noise, growling and bawling the door.

In Livonia, during the brief Northern summer the local magnates visit each other without prior arrangement, and they arrive prepared to stop the night. It not infrequently occurs that many carriages converge at the same time on one country house, with the result that as many as forty beds may be required. A large influx of visitors arrived one night at the house where the bear had his room. The last corner was a timid youth, a cousin of the house. The host met him, radiant.

"What a pleasure, Ivan. You'll find here the relations here. But, alas, you'll not have a good room. Every other corner is full. There's only the tower left. As you know, the bear comes there. But never mind, I'll put in an appearance every night."

The young man would fain have gone further, but the nearest country house was ten miles off, his horse tired, his hostess's invitations very pressing in their invitation to him to remain. He was greatly afraid of the bear, but still more afraid of offending his hostess and his friends. He decided to stay, and at last retired to rest in a large, square room, with two beds in it. He inquired if he might not have a good room, the door had but a latch, but he was told that no fastenings might be used, the bear was too noisy if shut out. He would not let a soul in the place have a wink of sleep. Besides, "he wasn't coming very likely." And father, "there wasn't any means of altogether fastening the door." "It was left open," he said in purpose. The last words of a rather sleepy cousin to the new comer were: "Better take the bed in the far corner, Ivan!"

The guest can hardly be said to have slept there. The terror of Bruin kept him awake at first, and then Bruin himself. For in the small hours a shuffling step and a sound of claws on the steps and balustrade froze the blood in the unhappy youth's veins. The noise came nearer. There was a fumbling at the latch. With great growling and grumbling, Bruin entered and put himself to bed in the corner near the door. Then the beast grumbled, grunted, and seemed to snuff. That snuffing alarmed the other occupant of the room most of all, for he thought it meant that the bear scented him, and might resent his presence. The wretched dared scarcely breathe, but he was so weary, but that was only another danger, the bear might see him. Bruin, a great, curled lump above the blankets, became in due time visible to his fellow lodger. The bear snored! There was comfort in that sound. But soon he rolled about, and growled and grumbled discontentedly. The heart of the wretched guest beat painfully loud. He dared not rise. He had not nerve enough to pass the sleeping animal and rush down the steps. Terror paralyzed the youth, and prudence whispered that inactivity "can be sometimes 'masterly'."

The slow hours dragged on. All the company had assembled down stairs at breakfast, but Bruin still slept, and the wretched man watched him with eyes that burned and throbbled. At last the host said: "Where's Ivan! Where's the bear too!" and a messenger was dispatched to the tower, there to find a jolly guest and his uninvited companion. The messenger routed out the bear, who had been kept as a pet when a cub, and who was really only half a wild beast—and helped the nerve-shattered youth to dress and join the breakfast party.

All armies are liable to night scares, which at times almost amount to a panic. On one occasion a British regiment in India, marching over the ghats on its return from maneuvers at Chitradwar, was thrown into temporary confusion by the bolting of a couple of pack-oxen laden with cooking-pots.

## ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

### MOVING PICTURES OF THE GREAT PHENOMENON.

Prof. David P. Todd Will Travel Nearly 4,000 Miles to Get Permanent Records of the Great Event on May 28th. He Will Use Both Photography and Tele-ography.

A journey of between three and four thousand miles in order to do fifty-five seconds' work. It sounds like a quixotic undertaking, but Professor David P. Todd and Mr. Percival Lowell, the men who are now making the journey, do not regard it in that light. If the fifty-five seconds of work to perform which they are going all the way from here to Tripoli, in Northern Africa, is successful it may result in knowledge of the highest scientific value.

The enterprise on which these two scientists have embarked is the observation of the total eclipse of the sun, which is to occur May 28 next. It would not be necessary to go all the way to Africa merely to see it, for this particular eclipse will be visible from the southern part of the United States. But in making astronomical observations of so important an event as this it is necessary to take advantage of every favorable influence. The thing that most frequently interferes with eclipse observations is cloudy weather. The likelihood of clouds in Tripoli, shielded as it is by the Atlas Mountains, and near the borders of the Sahara Desert, is nearly fifty per cent less than at any point on this continent. Therefore these scientists are going to transport themselves and their instruments to this distant spot so that their chances of success may be as bright as possible.

Professor Todd may be described as an expert in the observation of eclipses. Three years ago he went to Japan with a party for this purpose, and he has headed a number of similar expeditions to different parts of the world. He has devised a number of instruments for use in eclipse work. With his wife, who is also an astronomer of rare attainments, he is the

AUTHOR OF A BOOK on "Total Eclipses of the Sun," which is an authority on the subject. Professor Todd hopes to be able on his return from his present journey to add a very interesting chapter to this book.

Mr. Percival Lowell, who accompanies Professor Todd, is well known for his work in astronomy through the observatory which he supports in Arizona and in many other ways. It was at his instance that the present expedition was undertaken.

Although the period during which the face of the sun will be completely hidden on May 28 will be of brief duration, there probably never has been an eclipse for which more thorough observations were made. A number of new instruments, several of them the invention of Professor Todd, will be employed for the first time. Another device which is to be brought into use at the suggestion of Professor Todd will utilize a recent invention in the cause of science. As is generally known the chief method of gaining information about the sun is by taking photographs during the progress of an eclipse. This year, under the direction of Professor Todd, the biograph will be employed for this purpose and moving pictures of the progress of the eclipse will be made both in this country and abroad. Arrangements have been made by a biograph company to send expert operators to a favorable point in the path of the eclipse through this country. On the other side a party from either the British or French biograph company will accompany the professor and his assistants to Africa to make similar views. By making practically

A CONTINUOUS RECORD of all that goes on in the vicinity of the sun during the progress of the eclipse the observations will realize the highest possible value.

As is generally understood, the obscuration of the sun known as an eclipse is due to the presence of the moon directly between the sun and the earth. The surface of the moon is so much smaller than that of the sun that in spite of its relative nearness it casts only a very narrow shadow. Moreover, the movements of both earth and moon are so rapid that an eclipse can last but a few minutes under the most favorable conditions. The longest possible duration of totality is about eight minutes. That might occur at the equator. Receding from there in either direction the length of time during which the sun's face is completely darkened becomes less and less.

The longest period during which the sun will be hidden during the approaching eclipse at any point from which it may be observed is less than two minutes. The path of this eclipse is somewhat unusual.

In the eclipse of May 28, the point of the moon's shadow will touch the earth somewhere out in the Pacific Ocean. Thence it will sweep along at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, reaching land on the west coast of Mexico, crossing that country in a northeasterly direction, and arriving in the United States at New Orleans, where it will be total at half-past seven a.m., the period of totality lasting one minute and seventeen seconds.

In crossing the United States it follows a line from New Orleans to Norfolk, passing across the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and the southern corner of Virginia. The region which will be temporarily in darkness will be a strip about fifty-four miles wide along the route.

Leaving the coast of Norfolk the eclipse sweeps on in the same direction until it reaches a point in the Atlantic at latitude 45 degrees north. This is the northern extremity of its course and will be reached at noon. If it were on land it would be the most desirable station from which to watch the eclipse, for the period of totality will continue for two and one-quarter minutes. But the difficulties of making observations from the shipboard render it impracticable to study the eclipse from this point.

Turning to the southeast at latitude 45 degrees the eclipse will travel on across the Atlantic to the coast of Portugal, where it is timed to arrive at half-past three p.m. It

WILL CROSS TO ALICANTE, on the east coast of Spain. From here the path will lead across the Mediterranean to Algiers, over Tripoli, where the duration of totality will be fifty-five seconds and where Professor Todd will make his observations at nineteen minutes past five p.m. The remainder of the course is across the desert and northeastern Africa, ending near the Red Sea.

One interesting feature of the approaching observation is a plan by which the Professor expects to steal a march on the eclipse and secure complete co-operation between the parties of observers on opposite sides of the globe. The plan will be carried out through the use of the telegraph and cable lines connecting the two or more points from which observations will be made. A direct line along the path of the eclipse from New Orleans to Tripoli will be cleared at the beginning of the observations, and a cipher code will be arranged for the quick transmission of information between the different parties. Thus, as soon as the observers in Georgia or Alabama have completed their work the result will be wired to Professor Todd and his assistants in Tripoli in advance of the appearance of the eclipse at that point.

The carrying out of this plan will for it will enable the party in Tripoli to verify any peculiar phenomena detected by the scientists on this side. For example, one thing that the observers are to look for is an apparent "Mercurial planet"—that is, a planet with its orbit nearer the sun than that of Mercury. If such a planet is detected on this side of the Atlantic the watchers in Northern Africa will make a special effort to verify the discovery. By arranging the course and the code in advance it will be possible to do this with time to spare, notwithstanding the tremendous task at which the eclipse will travel.

Professor Todd sailed from New York on his expedition on January 17.

### HOW TO BE POPULAR.

Do not manifest impatience, nor engage in argument. Do not interrupt another when speaking, nor find fault, etc., though you may gently criticize.

Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters; it shows bad taste. Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not always commence a conversation by an allusion to the weather.

Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you know," etc. Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in.

Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear yet mild, gentle and musical voice can be distinctly heard. Do not speak disrespectfully of certain personal appearances or physical infirmities when any one present may have the same defect.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat his remarks. Give all your attention to anyone talking to you. Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others; if they give their confidence never betray it. Do not interpose your conversation with foreign words and high sounding terms. It shows affectation and bad taste. Do not carry on a conversation with another in general company about matters known only to you two. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

Do not use slang phrases, vulgar terms, words of double meaning or language that will bring a blush to any cheek. If when you are paying an afternoon call, another lady arrives, the hostess should call with you both, the first arrival should be the first to leave. A bow to the other caller and a few words to your hostess are all that it is necessary to say on parting.

### A BOOK-TITLE PARTY.

A favorite entertainment is the book title party. In the corner of the invitation card, where "Music" or "Dancing" usually is written, are the words, "Book Titles." Score cards are provided, as in whist or euchre, with pencils attached, and the names of all the guests are written on every card. The holder of the card writes his or her guess as to the book title represented by the various costumes, opposite the names of their wearers. Prizes are awarded to the man and woman whose card shows the greatest number of correct guesses. Booby prizes for smallest number may be given also, if desired. If refreshments are served afterward they should include bread and butter sandwiches and coffee.

A small contingent of Boers has realized the uselessness of merely tearing up a section of railway and throwing the rails into a stream—the usual Boer method of destroying a line. What they now do is to heat the centre of a section to a white heat, and carry the rail by a two wheel end to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, round which they twist it in such a way that it is absolutely impossible to use it again for railway purposes.

## Saved Th

Mr. T. W. Doxt Father's

MIS LITTLE GIRL A HEART TROUBLE A COULD NOT RECOVER FILLS HAVE MADE I AS A CRICKET.

From the Sun, Be

In a comfortable Sydney, near Bell W. Doxtater, a pr most respected citizen home the hear mother beats with Williams' Pink F firmly believe they their little daughter drove out to Mr. purpose of getting found both father little girl very en praise of the medi questionably done suffering in this ce Doxtater; "Yes, I for praising Dr. W I think they are w weight in gold daughter Clara wa old she was stricke doctors said was b to that time she b healthy child. Th shown were faintly would attack her v warning. We ce under whose care t but the treatment fact she was growi we called in anofo frankly told us th out but he hope By this time she w and for three mont as an infant. In a spells she was attac sions. Her appea skeleton A she was I particulars of a cut of Dr. Williams' gave me hope, and our little girl shou first got one box, used she seemed b got five more boxe she had finished sound a child as yo neighborhood, brig cricket. She ha school for the past and has shown ab tom of the old to her cure entirely t Williams' Pink P doubts the truth you can refer them or my wife."

Dr. Williams' P valuable in the c with adults, and would soon thrive; der this treatment equal for building giving renewed s body and nerve. or sent post paid at boxes for \$2 50 t Dr. Williams' Med ville, Ont. Do not try something else good."

"O Lord bless all for Thy cause in this tury." The preacher point of a fervent pray in a rear paw mut "It's not true. It's a

Suffered Un

SOUTH AMERICAN THWARTED DISEAS

Robert E. Gibson, says that ten years ag matism in a very s untold misery—reort other severe treatme good or relief. Who was well nigh gone South American Rho first dose gave him i bottle cured him outi were: "It is the best earth."

Sold by J. E. Kichell.

Haven't you forgot asked the waiter, w Very likely, replied I me waiting so long th I am.

CAST

For Infants 2

Cast