

After Serious Sickness

THE HEART AND NERVES NEED STRENGTHENING—
THE BLOOD REQUIRES ENRICHING.

Nothing will do this like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

After such serious diseases as Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, La Grippe, etc., the heart and nerves are left in an extremely weakened condition, and the blood is thin and watery.



Getting back health and strength again seems slow work.

At this time there is nothing that will help a convalescent to health like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They impart vitality to the heart and nerves, enrich the blood and invigorate the whole system. Since the recent epidemic of Grippe, thousands of people have not regained their strength—don't feel their old self yet. A few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will banish all the evil after effects of this disease and rapidly restore health and animation.

Mr. T. Barnicott, with Messrs. Hutchinson & Thompson, Aymer, Ont., made the following statement:

"About a year ago I was quite sick with La Grippe, which left my system in an exhausted condition."

"I could not regain strength and was very nervous and sleepless at night, getting up in the morning as tired and unrefreshed as when I went to bed. I was very listless, had no energy, and was altogether in a miserable state of health."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store, changed me from a condition of misery to one of bright and happy healthfulness."

"They built up my system, strengthened my nerves, restored vigorous circulation of the blood, and in fact made a new man of me. They are a splendid remedy for all debilitated and nervous conditions, and I heartily recommend them to any one suffering from the after effects of Grippe."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation, Dizzy and Faint Spells, Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Dyspepsia, St. Vitus Dance, Partial Paralysis, Female Troubles, Weakness and General Debility.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

PRIEST COMPOSER

Don Lorenzo Perosi Musical Italy's
New Idol—Cheering Crowds

Flock to Hear His Music—A Combination of the Lyric Quality of Italian Music With the Strength and Grandeur of Wagner Said to be the Secret of His Success.

Musical Italy is flocking in cheering crowds to hear the music of the young priest-composer, Don Lorenzo Perosi, Verdi and Mascagni and Puccini are almost forgotten in the new enthusiasm and the most extravagant predictions are being made for the future of the young genius.

Italian music, while standing pre-eminent in its lyric qualities, has lacked that depth and soundness that distinguishes the works of Wagner, Wagner, while excelling in strength and grandeur, has been lacking in the lighter lyric quality. Perosi, the new master, is said to combine the two in such a way as to make the influence of his compositions absolutely irresistible. At one of his concerts the overture had scarcely got well under way when the cheering audience rose to its feet and waved hats and handkerchiefs and the first violins in the orchestra, throwing aside their instruments, joined vociferously in the ovation to the young priest.

And yet, notwithstanding all the fame that has come to him with almost overwhelming suddenness—in his 36th year, Perosi declined to be moved in the least by the worship of a whole country, and continues his religious life and work with unabated fervor. The Church is his master and music is only a secondary matter. It has, of course, been predicted that fame will turn his head as it has done with so many others; that he will listen more to the clamorous thousands of his countrymen than to the religious promptings of his heart; that he will, in short, desert the Church and devote the rest of his life to the work which has brought him to the fore.

It is upon his character that his fame rests almost entirely. Some time ago he conceived the idea of illustrating, in 13 of these works, the life of Christ, and it is said that he has completed four of them within the last 12 months. "La Passione di Cristo," "La Risurrezione di Cristo," "La Transfigurazione di Cristo," and "La Risurrezione di Cristo" are the works which have so startled Italy. They have won for their composer all that the world can give—riches, fame, everything a young man could desire. Yet he accepts his good fortune in the calmest and most modest spirit imaginable and goes about his daily work as though nothing had ever occurred to ripple the quiet waters of his life.

Lorenzo Perosi was born in 1872 at Tortona, and from his father and several of his ancestors he inherited his musical talent. At an early age he was sent to the Institute of St. Cecilia at Rome, where his early training was improved upon, and at Ratisbon, also, his tastes were cultivated in the direction of church music. At quite a young man he was nominated to a professorship at the Conservatory of Parma, but his own inclination led him to Venice, where, confirming the vocation he had already taken, he assumed the ecclesiastical habit.

At Venice the priest-composer found himself amid surroundings that brought him constant inspiration, and the flow of music from his pen became more and more rapid. As time went on, to a number of masses, motets and other church compositions, there came to be added the extemporaneous music of the young musician a reputation outside his own immediate circle.

The question that is now being asked throughout Italy is whether he will continue to devote himself to the Church and its work or break loose from his religious fetters and devote himself entirely to music.

Many other experiments conducted on the same subject have proved conclusively by the fact that, in all cases, an earth-mulch is far preferable to a moisture-wasting crust. Farmers cannot afford to let their crops suffer from drought while by means of the cultivator they can store up this so precious moisture, which otherwise would escape uselessly, and thus secure far better and more abundant crops which will amply repay them for their extra labor.

Average Cost of Eggs.

Experiments in feeding and in computing the value of eggs show that if no estimate is made for labor, one dozen eggs can be produced at the cost of about six cents for food, or about half a cent per egg. If all of the food allowed to hens were converted into eggs the profit of a dozen eggs would be large, even when prices are very low, but much depends on whether the hens convert the food into eggs, flesh, or support of their bodies. It is a fact demonstrated, however, that when a dozen eggs are marketed they carry from the farm but little of the nutritious elements of the soil in proportion to their value in market, and on that account they are as profitable as anything that can be produced on the farm.—Poultry Keeper.

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SOIL MOISTURE.

Its Conservation One of the Most Important Problems of Modern Farming—Theory and Practice.

Of all the problems that the farmer has to consider, this one forces itself to the front. There is no subject so important in agriculture, says Charles Mortensen in The Journal of Agriculture, and none which has received so much attention of late years as the one which touches the conservation of soil-moisture. We know that a certain quantity of water in the soil is necessary to render its fertile constituents available, and that a deficiency in this required amount makes a difference between a good crop and a poor one. A few figures will help us to understand the importance of this fact: 90 to 95 per cent. of water enters into the composition of plants, and this amount, large as it is, is but a fraction of the total sum required during the growth of the plant. It has been calculated, from reliable experiments, that in raising oats every ton of dry matter represents an expenditure of 522 tons; potatoes use 422 tons for the same amount and corn requires 399 tons.

Great as these requirements are, the annual fall of water in our country would be quite sufficient to meet them, but owing to its unequal distribution and the irregularity of the rainfall, our crops are liable to suffer severely from droughts, unless proper methods are employed to retain in the soil, at the disposal of the plant-roots, the water which it has received from previous rains. Too often unnecessary loss of moisture is going on in our cultivated fields during the summer days, till the quantity left is insufficient for the requirements of the plant. Then, no matter how good the soil may be in other respects, the growth of the summer crops is checked, and the crop is reduced in yield.

The different methods recommended to prevent the evaporation of soil-moisture have been the cause of many discussions. Interesting experiments were conducted during last season at the Ontario Agricultural College, and in co-operation on certain number of farms throughout the province, in order to determine which of these methods was the most efficient. At the O.A.C. three plots, situated on a gentle slope, were selected, each one square rod in superficies. On the first, the surface soil was kept loose by means of the harrow; on the second, the roller was used to keep it compact; on the third, the surface was covered with straw. For three months, the quantity of water contained in each determined. The results were as follows:

	1st ft.	2nd ft.	3rd ft.
From loose surface	17.7	19.6	18.7
From compact surface	17.1	17.6	17.9
From plot growing	17.9	18.9	16.6

Other tests were made on the following grounds:

1. Field growing turnips, clay soil, well cultivated during the period of growth.

2. Field growing wheat; clay soil.

3. Field growing barley; sandy soil.

1st ft. 2nd ft. 3rd ft.

1. 21.0 22.7 23.5

2. 20.0 18.5 18.1

3. 19.3 18.3 18.6

If we compare these results with the theories, investigations have furnished upon the subject, we see that they perfectly agree. In order to understand these theories, a study of the movements of the water in the soil is necessary; water in the soil is held under three forms, as hygroscopic, free, and capillary. The first is in intimate connection with the molecules of earth and can be driven off only by heat. The second, or free water, is not held by any force, but yielding to the law of gravitation, descends to a certain depth, varying with the permeability of the sub-soil. It forms by the plant a lump—it moves through the soil in all directions, from moist to dry places, by means of the capillary (1) tubes—or interstices between the molecules of earth. The capillary with which it moves depends upon the fineness of these tubes, that is upon the degree of fineness and compactness to which the earth has been reduced by tillage. In its ascending movement the water meets the roots of the plant, and what is not absorbed reaches the top of the ground and evaporates. But if the soil is stirred by the harrow or the cultivator to the depth of two or three inches, the connection between these capillary tubes is broken, thus preventing the water from rising any higher than the roots of the plants. Accordingly, we find in the plot with a loose surface a higher percentage of water than in the compact one; and we see that the well cultivated field of turnips retains more moisture than the field of wheat or barley.

Many other experiments conducted on the same subject have proved conclusively by the fact that, in all cases, an earth-mulch is far preferable to a moisture-wasting crust. Farmers cannot afford to let their crops suffer from drought while by means of the cultivator they can store up this so precious moisture, which otherwise would escape uselessly, and thus secure far better and more abundant crops which will amply repay them for their extra labor.

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A GOLDEN DISCOVERY.

The famous Klondike region is not all gold. Hundreds of prospectors drop and die of



hunger and fatigue.

Often the most precious things of life are found only after infinite exertion and discouraging search. Many a man and woman looking vainly for health almost drops by the wayside before the golden means of relief is at last discovered.

"About twelve years ago," says O. S. Copehaver, Esq. of Mount Union, Huntington Co., Pa., "I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of my stomach which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vomiting of a slimy yellow matter. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia, and treated me for about six months with but little benefit. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely move."

I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year and I felt much better but it did not last.

I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines but received no more than temporary relief while using. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, using his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pleasant Pellets' and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

If you are one of those discouraged ones in the long and weary search for health, write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. He will send you friendly advice that will not cost you one cent.

For constipation, nothing is equal to Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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