

**A Woman's Back**

How many aches and pains caused by weakness and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks, or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent purifying tonic and strengthening medicine known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—through the leader are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy or known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by Dr. D. D. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equalled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

**The Barber's Admission.**

"There!" exclaimed Dumley, "I always thought that barber was no good and now I know it."

"Why, I always thought him a good one," replied Wise.

"Well, he's not. I asked him yesterday if he cut his own hair and he said no, because he couldn't do it well enough."

Any man who is dead in love with himself should be buried in oblivion.

If you have a cross to bear, bear it like a man and don't place it on an exhibition. So. 45-'06

**Dyspepsia of Women**

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

**Good Habits a Business Asset.**

It used to be an accepted theory that the business world has nothing to do with the private life of business people. As long as a man attended honestly to his obligations and paid his debts, that was considered sufficient. It is no longer considered sufficient. The business world, before it will accord to any man the highest rate of credit, must be shown that the man is not only faithful and reliable, but is not addicted to habits and occupations which may impair his standing. The Wall Street Journal recently went so far as to declare that the business world has a right to know of any business man "not only where he spends his days, but where he spends his nights. It has a right not only to know his financial standing, but also his status in the scale of social decency. The man who is faithful to the duties of his office and false to the standards of domestic decency must have his financial credit marked down and the business confidence of his fellow men lowered to the class of extra-hazardous risks."



**Mrs. M. Wright**

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so degenerated the entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and it caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unequalled endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

So. 45-'06

Standard of Quality

**Snowdrift**

HOGLESS LARD

Made Under U.S. Government Inspection

The Southern Cotton Oil Company

**TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.**

Many Have Dyspepsia and Don't Know It.

Do you belch up wind? Taste your food after eating? See specks before your eyes? Are you pale and haggard? Does your heart flutter? Are you dizzy? Do you have pains in side or back? Risings or pimples on the skin? Are you low-spirited? Is there a sour taste? Breath bad? Headache? Weak kidneys? Bilious? Constipated? Are you nervous? If so, you have Dyspepsia, and it is a dangerous condition. To cure, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. It is made for just such troubles and symptoms. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy removes acids from the stomach, strengthens weak stomachs and cures the worst Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Druggists or by express 50 cents a bottle. Money refunded if it fails to cure. Medical advice and circular free by writing to Tyner Remedy Co., Augusta, Ga.

Rich garments weep on unworthy shoulders.—From the French.

The Poultry Yard

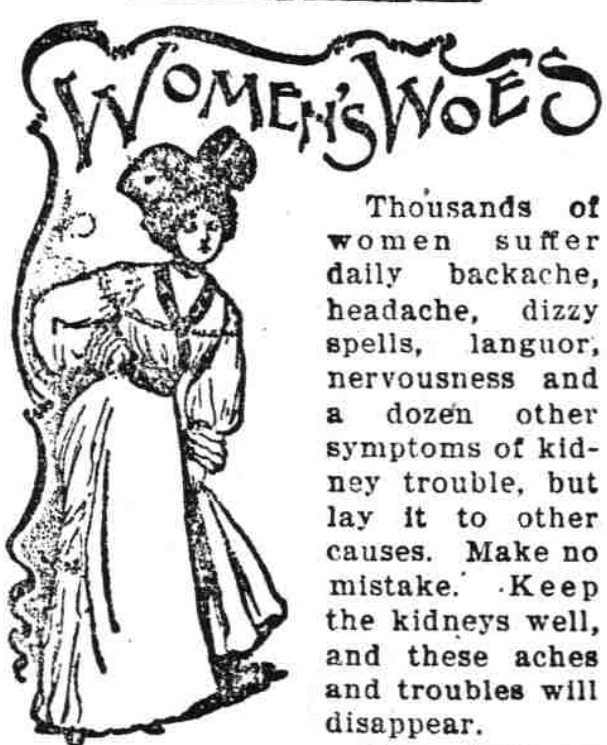
Is a Monthly Magazine published in the interest of Poultry. You should have it. Send 25c to The Poultry Yard, Charlotte, N. C., for a whole year's subscription.

Two-thirds of the so-called society "400" are ciphers.

Thousands of women suffer daily backache, headache, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and a dozen other symptoms of kidney trouble, but lay it to other causes. Make no mistake. Keep the kidneys well, and these aches and troubles will disappear.

Mrs. Anthony Cadrette, 77 Mechanic St., Leominster, Mass., says: "My sight failed, I had sharp pain in my back and bearing-down pains through the hips. I was nervous, fretful and miserable. The urine was greatly disordered and I began to have the swellings of dropsy. I was running down fast when I started using Doan's Kidney Pills. A wonderful change came and after using them faithfully for a short time I was well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



**Running Sores on Limbs.**

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Necessity."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standard, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1905."

**APPLE JELLY.**

For making apple jelly, a tart, juicy kind of apple is needed. The Red Astachan combines all the qualities for a perfect apple jelly, the red of its skin giving a delightful color to the jelly. The apples should not be quite ripe; "mealy apples" should not be used as these have not the amount of juice needed. Wash the apples, remove the stems and blossom ends and the seeds; cut the fruit into small fourths the height of the fruit in the kettle, and cook slowly until the fruit is perfectly soft, keeping the kettle tightly closed and shaking to keep from burning. Then turn the contents of the kettle into a bag made of doubled cheese cloth, and hang out of a current of air. Allow one pound of sugar to one pint of juice; place the juice over the fire and boil slowly for just twenty minutes, leaving the kettle uncovered. Heat the sugar in the oven, and after the boiling, turn the sugar into the juice; it will hiss as it enters the juice. Cook for three minutes after combining, then strain into jelly glasses. A thin slice of lemon added to each glass gives a pretty effect and helps to flavor the jelly. Cut the lemon very thin, place it in the glass and pour the hot liquid over it; the lemon will float on the top. When quite cold, pour a little melted paraffin over the top of the jelly.—The Commoner.

**HARD TO SEE.**

Even When the Facts About Coffee Are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see. Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent. of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and cure of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

**An Incentive to Live.**

"Cheer up, old man," said the invalid's friend, "you're not going to die yet."

"You bet I'm not," replied the invalid with great determination.

"That's the way to talk."

"Yes, I heard the doctors quarreling about which one of them should perform the autopsy, so I've just decided to fool them."

**Distressing.**

Tess—And were you really thrown out of the auto?

Jess—Yes, right out on the road.

Tess—Gracious! You must have felt awful.

Jess—Oh! terrible. I just knew that my hat wasn't on straight, but I had no way to fix it.

**The Ideal Family Laxative**

is one that can be used by the entire family, young and old, weak and strong, without any danger of harmful effects. It should have properties which insure the same dose always having the same effect, otherwise the quantity will have to be increased and finally lose its effect altogether. These properties can be found in that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills, because its ingredients are of the purest herbal extracts, and every pill is kept for three years before being sold, which allows them to mellow. We do not believe there is a laxative on the market that is so carefully made.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used. They have been in use for over a century and are sold in every drug store and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Sneezing is the best brain clearer known. Many persons conclude an attack of faintness or fainting with a violent sneeze. Our ancestors took snuff from a belief in the efficacy of sneezing. But tobacco so taken is in part absorbed into the blood and hurts the system.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The city of St. Petersburg is proceeding vigorously with the development of its urban transportation system. An order has been given for 180 British-made electric trolley cars.

**Running Sores on Limbs.**

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Necessity."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standard, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1905."

**APPLE JELLY.**

For making apple jelly, a tart, juicy kind of apple is needed. The Red Astachan combines all the qualities for a perfect apple jelly, the red of its skin giving a delightful color to the jelly. The apples should not be quite ripe; "mealy apples" should not be used as these have not the amount of juice needed. Wash the apples, remove the stems and blossom ends and the seeds; cut the fruit into small fourths the height of the fruit in the kettle, and cook slowly until the fruit is perfectly soft, keeping the kettle tightly closed and shaking to keep from burning. Then turn the contents of the kettle into a bag made of doubled cheese cloth, and hang out of a current of air. Allow one pound of sugar to one pint of juice; place the juice over the fire and boil slowly for just twenty minutes, leaving the kettle uncovered. Heat the sugar in the oven, and after the boiling, turn the sugar into the juice; it will hiss as it enters the juice. Cook for three minutes after combining, then strain into jelly glasses. A thin slice of lemon added to each glass gives a pretty effect and helps to flavor the jelly. Cut the lemon very thin, place it in the glass and pour the hot liquid over it; the lemon will float on the top. When quite cold, pour a little melted paraffin over the top of the jelly.—The Commoner.

**HARD TO SEE.**

Even When the Facts About Coffee Are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see. Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent. of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and cure of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

**An Incentive to Live.**

"Cheer up, old man," said the invalid's friend, "you're not going to die yet."

"You bet I'm not," replied the invalid with great determination.

"That's the way to talk."

"Yes, I heard the doctors quarreling about which one of them should perform the autopsy, so I've just decided to fool them."

**Distressing.**

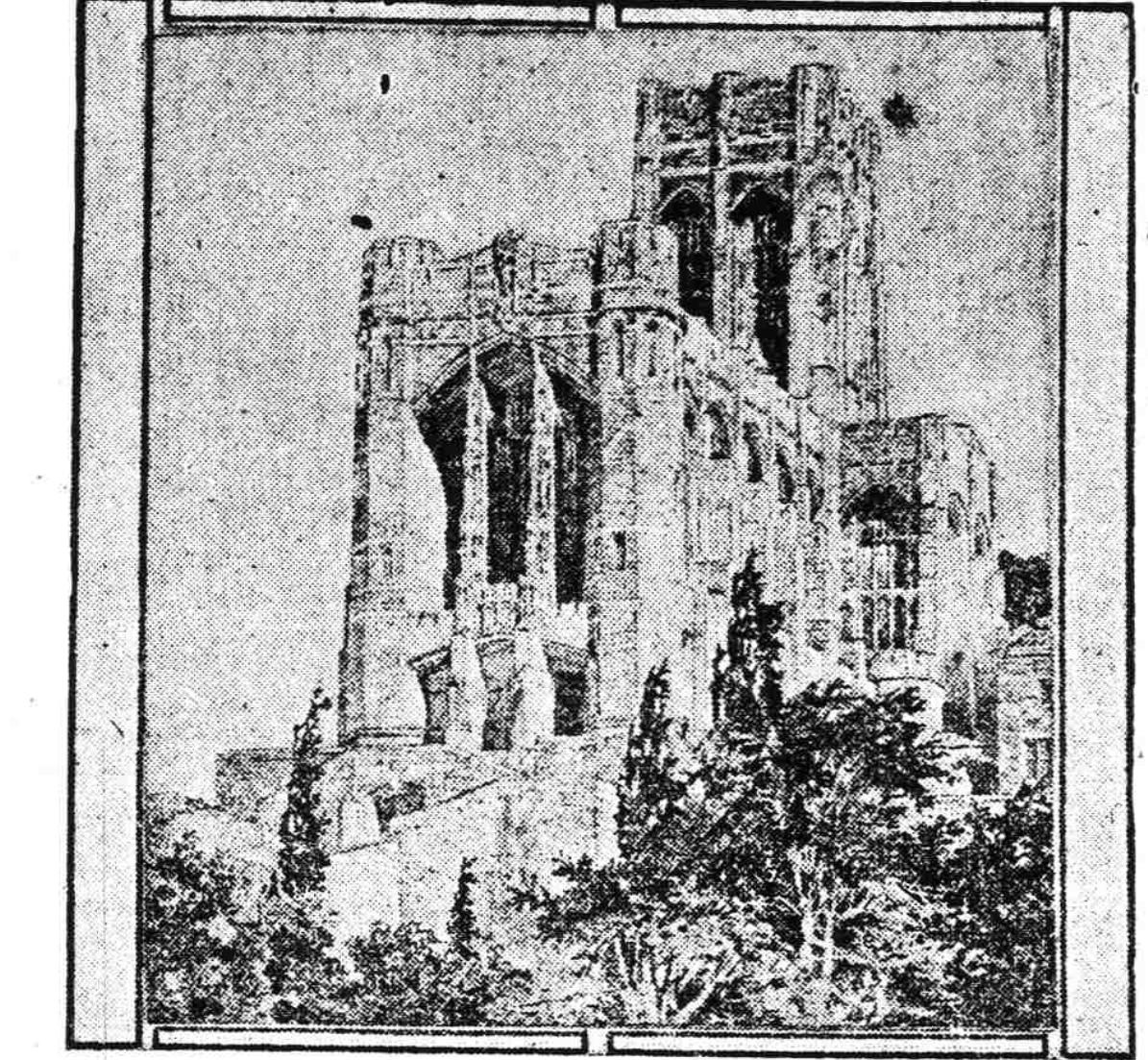
Tess—And were you really thrown out of the auto?

Jess—Yes, right out on the road.

Tess—Gracious! You must have felt awful.

Jess—Oh! terrible. I just knew that my hat wasn't on straight, but I had no way to fix it.

**Where West Point Cadets Worship.**



NEW CHAPEL AT WEST POINT. From a drawing by the architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.

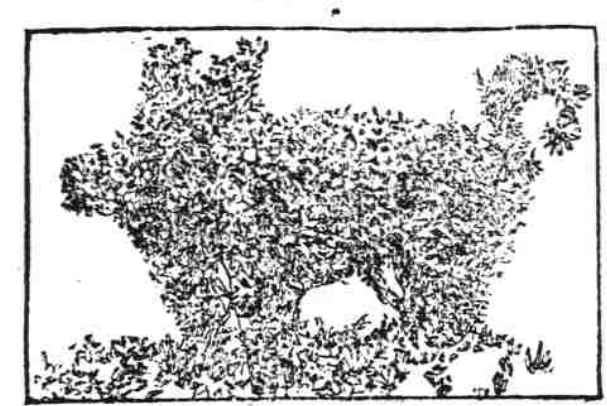
**DUTCH GARDENING.**

Trees and Shrubs Made to Take on Queer Shapes.

The letter "B" in shrubbery and the shrubby pig here shown are striking specimens of topiary, or Dutch, gardening as practiced in England. "It would seem," says the Tatler, London, "that there were to-

There are plenty of patented hooks and devices for catching fish, but when they are not available all sorts of ingenious devices are rigged up by those who tire of sitting in the sun for hours wondering why the fish don't hook themselves. Here is one of them. It is not recommended when there is a scarcity of bait, but otherwise it can be used with success.

It must be kept in mind, even with this device, that all fish do not bite on a hook and pull anxiously in the hope of being caught. The slightest



A Pig Cut in Box at Compton.

piary gardens in England as far back as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Long before the time of Queen Elizabeth and Shakespeare these formal gardens existed in our country. Of course, the practice goes back to the time of the Romans. All that we owe to William III. is that he accentuated the prevailing taste and that he carried the thing to such an extreme as to produce a reaction, so that the gardeners of a little later began to cut down all these beauti-



Tree Shaped Like a "B."

ful fancy shrubs in a most cruel fashion.

"Curiously enough, the age in which literature and in many phases of life we consider the most artificial—that is to say, the age of Pope and Addison—was that in which the protest against formality in gardening came to a point. Both Pope and Addison were eloquent in prose and verse in favor of letting nature work its way in freedom, in a plea for luxury of boughs and branches as against mathematical figures."

**A Big Nugget.**

In the presence of Professor Parks, of Toronto University, there was tested the other day a silver nugget



THE LAST OF THE TEXAS LONG HORNS.

of altogether remarkable dimensions. The mass had been taken from the Cobalt mine, Ontario, and had been found in a newly discovered vein, five feet wide, at the surface of the mine. The nugget weighed 100 pounds, and contained 70 per cent. of silver.

**A Fishing Trick.**

There are plenty of patented hooks and devices for catching fish, but when they are not available all sorts of ingenious devices are rigged up by those who tire of sitting in the sun for hours wondering why the fish don't hook themselves. Here is one of them. It is not recommended when there is a scarcity of bait, but otherwise it can be used with success.

It must be kept in mind, even with this device, that all fish do not bite on a hook and pull anxiously in the hope of being caught. The slightest

pull of a line should be responded to by the fisherman, who must pull hard enough to jerk the barb of the hook through the very tough fiber of the mouth. With this in mind, a fisherman has better chances with this device than one with the plain hook.

Each hook should carry a very small piece of bait, nicely covering the point and barb. The bottom hook can carry the attractive bait, but the others are used to catch the fish.—New York Mail.



How the Hooks Are Placed.

**Cheese Making Gardening.**

Cheese-making has been shown by recent bacterial research to be a sort of gardening—an inverted gardening, in which the plants are grown for the sake of modifying the soil. The peculiar qualities and flavors of the different cheeses have been proved to be due to the growth of various species of bacteria and moulds in them. And it has been found possible to produce the flavor of any required cheese from the milk of any locality by introducing the appropriate plants. In a recent paper, for example, C. Gorin shows that the familiar red and green patches which characterize Gorgonzola cheese are the combined work of a special mould, and a species of bacillus. These organisms are introduced as the result of artificial punctures, made in the process of manufacture.

**SOLE SURVIVOR OF A FAMOUS BREED OF CATTLE.**

Changes in the Cattle Business Witnessed by an Old Texas Steer.

Of the million long horned cattle which roamed the vast prairies of Texas thirty years ago only one survives. This last survivor, a spotted steer, long since past the span of life supposed to be allotted to his kind, is an honored guest in the choicest pasture of Rancho de la Parra, in Cameron County, Southwestern Texas. The patriarch might well be overcome with amazement at

Let the wood be three inches in width, one-half inch in thickness and twenty-six inches in length, having an angle of from 120 to 140 degrees. The crude weapon before steaming must be twisted from left to right so that the outer edge of each half will barely project beyond the inner edges. With this as a foundation the carpenter must shave the wood so that the inner edge will be quite sharp and the outer but little less so, the sides bulging so that the greatest thickness is not quite half an inch. On the end which is intended to be grasped by the hand in throwing there may be made a few ridges so as to permit of a firm hold. Take this weapon into a large field and see what may be done with it. If there are trees so much the better for the beauty of the evolutions. Take a stand fifty yards from a tree, and throw the boomerang as hard as you can at the trunk and exactly as you would a baseball, always remembering to hold the convex side outward and the tip perpendicularly with the handle. Aim directly at the tree and see what happens.

If the boomerang has been made correctly it will go toward the tree with the speed of a bullet, but before reaching it will sail to the left, rise in the air, and execute a beautiful circle to the right, returning to within a few feet of the thrower. This is the action of the right hand boomerang, but they are also made for left hand flights, in which case the twist must be made to the left instead of the right. By varying the degrees of the angle and the weight of the weapon as well as the twist, many variations of flight may be secured.

For long distance throwing they should be made quite large, as the increased weight can be obtained only in this manner, and weight is what carries them through the air. The straightaway throwing with the weapon first described always results in one circle from left to right, but this may be varied by alterations in the method of throwing as well as in the force with which they are propelled through the air.

Experimenting alone will result in perfection, and new throwers almost always attain results differing from those of others. An expert Australian thrower will spin one from him with seeming ease. It will strike the ground a short distance away, bound into the air and skim along a few feet above the earth, then descend and again rebound over a tree, describe two circles and return to the hand of the thrower.

Washington, D. C., has organized the first boomerang club in the United States, perhaps in the world. A short time ago a few gentlemen connected with the Department of Agriculture formed an association for the study and use of this peculiar weapon. They secured a large tract of open land in the northwestern section of the city, and since that time have been busy with their novel sport. They are rapidly becoming expert in the use of this remarkable weapon, and there is no reason why the sport should not be adopted in other sections of the country.

For many years it was generally believed that the stories of travelers regarding the performances of this remarkable weapon were made of whole cloth assisted by a vivid imagination, but recently acquired knowledge has shown that it will do all that has been claimed for it. Considerable areas of territory are necessary for the proper manipulation of the boomerang, and great care should be taken by the neophyte until its peculiar flights are understood.

In its flight the boomerang seems to defy all known laws of projectiles, and in the hands of an expert beautiful evolutions may be obtained from it. No one but the thrower ever knows where a boomerang after leaving the hand will fall, but he can calculate to a nicety, the Australians manipulating them so well that they frequently catch them on their return after a flight that would seem incredible if it were not witnessed. The boomerang will perform feats that are little short of miraculous, and although science has as yet failed to explain thoroughly the reasons for these peculiarities, it is understood that they are the result of a combination of the form of the weapon and the resistance of the air.

This primitive weapon is made of a piece of wood about twenty-six inches in length by two and one-half inches in width and one-third of an inch in its greatest thickness. The wood is steamed and bent to an angle of about 140 degrees, the inner edge being almost knife-like in its sharpness, the outer more rounded. The finished article looks not unlike an ordinary sickle, and is thrown by grasping one end with the hand, holding the convex side furthest from the body and projecting it straight away on a horizontal plane. Ash has been found to be the wood best adapted to the making of boomerangs, because of its toughness and correct specific gravity.

Any boy having access to a carpenter's shop and possessing a knowledge of a few simple tools can make his boomerangs; in fact, they can be made with nothing but the wood, a spokeshave and a piece of sandpaper, but the original piece of wood should be secured from a turning mill, because of the better facilities at those places for steaming and bending it to the correct shape for the final touches.

Let the wood be three inches in width, one-half inch in thickness and twenty-six inches in length, having an angle of from 120 to 140 degrees. The crude weapon before steaming must be twisted from left to right so that the outer edge of each half will barely project beyond the inner edges. With this as a foundation the carpenter must shave the wood so that the inner edge will be quite sharp and the outer but little less so, the sides bulging so that the greatest thickness is not quite half an inch. On the end which is intended to be grasped by the hand in throwing there may be made a few ridges so as to permit of a firm hold. Take this weapon into a large field and see what may be done with it. If there are trees so much the better for the beauty of the evolutions. Take a stand fifty yards from a tree, and throw the boomerang as hard as you can at the trunk and exactly as you would a baseball, always remembering to hold the convex side outward and the tip perpendicularly with the handle. Aim directly at the tree and see what happens.

If the boomerang has been made correctly it will go toward the tree with the speed of a bullet, but before reaching it will sail to the left, rise in the air, and execute a beautiful circle to the right, returning to within a few feet of the thrower. This is the action of the right hand boomerang, but they are also made for left hand flights, in which case the twist must be made to the left instead of the right. By varying the degrees of the angle and the weight of the weapon as well as the twist, many variations of flight may be secured.

For long distance throwing they should be made quite large, as the increased weight can be obtained only in this manner, and weight is what carries them through the air. The straightaway throwing with the weapon first described always results in one circle from left to right, but this may be varied by alterations in the method of throwing as well as in the force with which they are propelled through the air.

Experimenting alone will result in perfection, and new throwers almost always attain results differing from those of others. An expert Australian thrower will spin one from him with seeming ease. It will strike the ground a short distance away, bound into the air and skim along a few feet above the earth, then descend and again rebound over a tree, describe two circles and return to the hand of the thrower.

**THE BOOMERANG.**

From the Technical World Magazine.

Washington, D. C., has organized the first boomerang club in the United States, perhaps in the world. A short time ago a few gentlemen connected with the Department of Agriculture formed an association for the study and use of this peculiar weapon. They secured a large tract of open land in the northwestern section of the city, and since that time have been busy with their novel sport. They are rapidly becoming expert in the use of this remarkable weapon, and there is no reason why the sport should not be adopted in other sections of the country.

For many years it was generally believed that the stories of travelers regarding the performances of this remarkable weapon were made of whole cloth assisted by a vivid imagination, but recently acquired knowledge has shown that it will do all that has been claimed for it. Considerable areas of territory are necessary for the proper manipulation of the boomerang, and great care should be taken by the neophyte until its peculiar flights are understood.

In its flight the boomerang seems to defy all known laws of projectiles, and in the hands of an expert beautiful evolutions may be obtained from it. No one but the thrower ever knows where a boomerang after leaving the hand will fall, but he can calculate to a nicety, the Australians manipulating them so well that they frequently catch them on their return after a flight that would seem incredible if it were not witnessed. The boomerang will perform feats that are little short of miraculous, and although science has as yet failed to explain thoroughly the reasons for these peculiarities, it is understood that they are the result of a combination of the form of the weapon and the resistance of the air.

This primitive weapon is made of a piece of wood about twenty-six inches in length by two and one-half inches in width and one-third of an inch in its greatest thickness. The wood is steamed and bent to an angle of about 140 degrees, the inner edge being almost knife-like in its sharpness, the outer more rounded. The finished article looks not unlike an ordinary sickle, and is thrown by grasping one end with the hand, holding the convex side furthest from the body and projecting it straight away on a horizontal plane. Ash has been found to be the wood best adapted to the making of boomerangs, because of its toughness and correct specific gravity.

Any boy having access to a carpenter's shop and possessing a knowledge of a few simple tools can make his boomerangs; in fact, they can be made with nothing but the wood, a spokeshave and a piece of sandpaper, but the original piece of wood should be secured from a turning mill, because of the better facilities at those places for steaming and bending it to the correct shape for the final touches.

Let the wood be three inches in width, one-half inch in thickness and twenty-six inches in length, having an angle of from 120 to 140 degrees. The crude weapon before steaming must be twisted from left to right so that the outer edge of each half will barely project beyond the inner edges. With this as a foundation the carpenter must shave the wood so that the inner edge will be quite sharp and the outer but little less so, the sides bulging so that the greatest thickness is not quite half an inch. On the end which is intended to be grasped by the hand in throwing there may be made a few ridges so as to permit of a firm hold. Take this weapon into a large field and see what may be done with it. If there are trees so much the better for the beauty of the evolutions. Take a stand fifty yards from a tree, and throw the boomerang as hard as you can at the trunk and exactly as you would a baseball, always remembering to hold the convex side outward and the tip perpendicularly with the handle. Aim directly at the tree and see what happens.

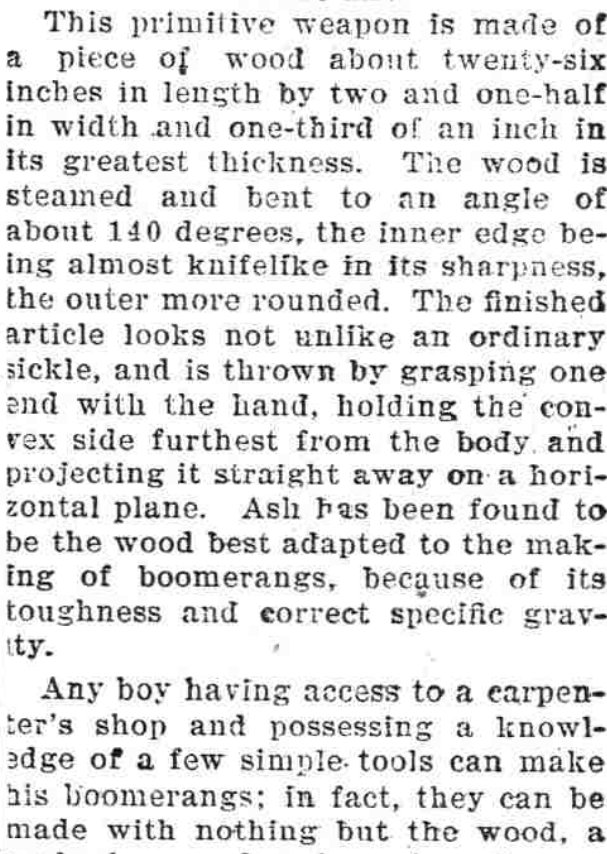
If the boomerang has been made correctly it will go toward the tree with the speed of a bullet, but before reaching it will sail to the left, rise in the air, and execute a beautiful circle to the right, returning to within a few feet of the thrower. This is the action of the right hand boomerang, but they are also made for left hand flights, in which case the twist must be made to the left instead of the right. By varying the degrees of the angle and the weight of the weapon as well as the twist, many variations of flight may be secured.

For long distance throwing they should be made quite large, as the increased weight can be obtained only in this manner, and weight is what carries them through the air. The straightaway throwing with the weapon first described always results in one circle from left to right, but this may be varied by alterations in the method of throwing as well as in the force with which they are propelled through the air.

Experimenting alone will result in perfection, and new throwers almost always attain results differing from those of others. An expert Australian thrower will spin one from him with seeming ease. It will strike the ground a short distance away, bound into the air and skim along a few feet above the earth, then descend and again rebound over a tree, describe two circles and return to the hand of the thrower.

of altogether remarkable dimensions. The mass had been taken from the Cobalt mine, Ontario, and had been found in a newly discovered vein, five feet wide, at the surface of the mine. The nugget weighed 100 pounds, and contained 70 per cent. of silver.

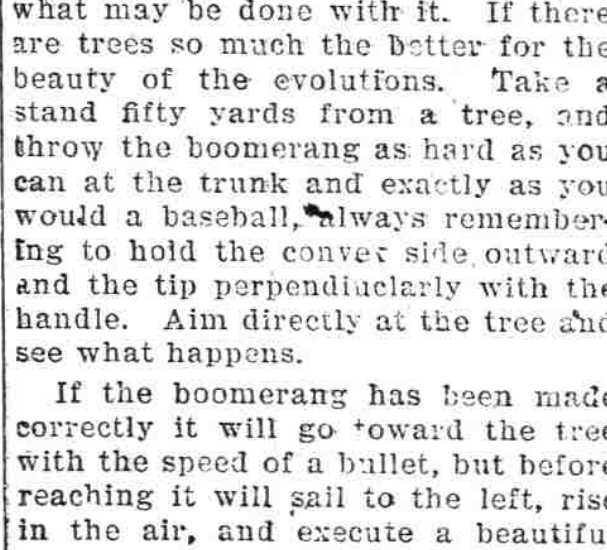
the extraordinary advances in the business of cattle raising which have taken place in his lifetime, but as he is only a longhorn he merely chews his cud in placid content and lets others do the wondering.—C. F. Carter, in the New York Tribune.



THE LAST OF THE TEXAS LONG HORNS.

of altogether remarkable dimensions. The mass had been taken from the Cobalt mine, Ontario, and had been found in a newly discovered vein, five feet wide, at the surface of the mine. The nugget weighed 100 pounds, and contained 70 per cent. of silver.

the extraordinary advances in the business of cattle raising which have taken place in his lifetime, but as he is only a longhorn he merely chews his cud in placid content and lets others do the wondering.—C. F. Carter, in the New York Tribune.



THE LAST OF THE TEXAS LONG HORNS.

of altogether remarkable dimensions. The mass had been taken from the Cobalt mine, Ontario, and had been found in a newly discovered vein, five feet wide, at the surface of the mine. The nugget weighed 100 pounds, and contained 70 per cent. of silver.

the extraordinary advances in the business of cattle raising which have taken place in his lifetime, but as he is only a longhorn he merely chews his cud in placid content and lets others do the wondering.—C. F. Carter, in the New York Tribune.

of altogether remarkable dimensions. The mass had been taken from the Cobalt mine, Ontario, and had been found in a newly discovered vein, five feet wide, at the surface of the mine. The nugget weighed 100 pounds, and contained 70 per cent. of silver.

the extraordinary advances in the business of cattle raising which have taken place in his lifetime, but as he is only a longhorn he merely chews his cud in placid content and lets others do the wondering.—C. F. Carter, in the New York Tribune.