

Save the Parks.

New York, March 1.—There is something in the parks of this city that makes them as persistently alluring to the casual meddler, corporate cupid and private mischief as the Roman domain land, or the common of a village. In the old days some one was always squatting on the Roman domain, fencing off a part of it and establishing a title through adverse possession. It is no unusual thing nowadays for people to turn their cows and hogs on village property at night, and plot for converting a part of the common to their own uses. The same phenomena are constantly recurring here.

It seems to be the impression that a public park is a fair mark for encroachments, and that we have too much park land, anyway. The elevated railroad squats in Battery Park. A coterie of Tammany men attempt to cut a slice off the western side of Central Park by a trotting horse speedway. A clique of cyclists try to appropriate its bridlepaths and turn them into cinder paths. One commissioner lets to a corporation the privilege of furnishing seats and charging for them. Another puts up an advertising fence. Some one conceals a scheme to erect temporary school buildings in the smaller downtown parks. The latest enterprise and perhaps the most extraordinary, is to cut off a driveway a 90-foot strip from end to end of the Fifth avenue side of Central Park, although it would involve the reconstruction of nearly all the park buildings, the destruction of thousands of trees and shrubs and the derangement of half the landscape scheme. Have we not had enough of this mischief and folly? When will all the people understand that the only changes the community will sanction in its park domain must be made to rather than subtract from its area?

His Plea.

Chicago Post: "But many of the ordinances, urged the modern mayor, 'are intended to be enforced.' 'How can you tell which are which,' the people asked. 'I don't know,' he replied. 'I always consider the ordinances that I don't want to enforce to be the ones the council passed as a matter of pleasurable recreation.'"

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The Mother of Course.

New York Weekly: First Judge (baby show)—Who is the mother of that equally brat?

Second Judge—Mrs. Uppish, I think. I heard her speak of him as "cunning," "cute" and "sweet."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. ALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

His Mind on the Market.

Detroit Free Press: "What have you there?" asked the magnate of his accomplished daughter. "A recent compilation of selected quotations. It's fine." "Heavens! And I overlooked it. Turn to S. and see how steel preferred is quoted."

I can recommend Pisto's Cure for Consumption for Asthma. It has given me great relief.—W. L. Wood, Farmersburg, Ind., Sept. 8, 1901.

An official directory recently published gives the following statistics regarding Roman Catholicism in this country: The Roman Catholic population is computed to be nearly 12,000,000; the clergy number 12,267, and there are 11,196 houses of worship.

Economy in Threshing.

The fact that there is more grain put into the straw stack than there should be, is something that merits the earnest attention of the up-to-date farmer.

Is it not possible to save the wastage of grain and time which attends the use of old-style machinery? This is something that should command the careful consideration of every farmer. In line with the thought we call attention to the ad. of Nichols & Shepard Company, Battle Creek, Mich., found in another column.

It would seem that the time has come when this great channel of wastage on the farm should be eliminated. Charles Dawson, a fellow of the Society of Antiquities of London, owns the favorite chair used by William Shakespeare.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

The FREE Homestead Lands of

WESTERN CANADA are the

Star Attractions

for 1904

Millions of acres of magnificent grain

land, or by purchase from Railway

Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good crops, delightful climate,

splendid schools, fine hunting,

perfect social conditions, exceptional

railway advantages, and wealth

and land offered easily.

The population of WESTERN

CANADA increased 125,000 by immi-

gration during the past year, over 90%

being American.

Write the nearest authorized

Canadian Government Agent for

Canadian Atlas and other information or

address: **WESTERN EMIGRATION**,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

T. J. Holmes, 215 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., W. H. Rogers, 1012 Broadway, New York City.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

A Certain Cure for Eczema, Itching, Stomach Troubles, Teething, Worms, and all other ailments of Infants and Children.

Prepared by **A. S. OLMSTED, L. ROY, N. Y.**

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

The Japanese Will Grow Taller.

Philadelphia Press: "Even if they should lose the war and haven't that to make them feel big," remarked the factor, "in all probability the next generation—or the next but one—of the Japanese will be as tall as the average American or European."
"It is the custom of sitting on the ankles on the floor—instead of on a chair as we do—that explains the shortness of the Japanese leg. The arteries are kinked by the cramped position and are therefore not properly nourished. As a matter of fact, however, the Japanese spine is just of a length with the average American or European one—indeed, we all differ in height rather by reason of leg than of back, and the spinal column is singularly constant among various individuals. Now the chair has gained a place in Japanese life and soon the length of the Japanese leg will become normal."

Women's Woes.

Much of women's daily woe is due to kidney trouble. Sick kidneys cause backache, languor, blind headaches, dizziness, insomnia and urinary troubles. To cure yourself you must cure the kidneys. Profit by the experiences of others who have been cured.
Mrs. William W. Brown, professional nurse, of 16 James street, Paterson, N. J., says: "I have not only seen much suffering and many deaths from kidney trouble, but I have suffered myself. At one time I thought I could not live. My back ached, there were frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and the kidney secretions were disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and soon relieved me entirely of all the distressing and painful symptoms."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Brown will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

Atlanta Constitution: "Dar's one thing I like about ole Satan." "Tell me dat!" "When he roasts a sinner, nobody in de settlement kin complain dat he ain't well done."

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The Valuable Hungarian Grass.

The smooth Bromus grass, more commonly known as Hungarian grass and scientifically known as Bromus inermis, has been tested for several years in different parts of the country and found especially valuable for growing on dry and rather poor soils. It resists drought admirably and yet is well adapted to cold or exposed situations. It has been tested north and south, east and west, with



equally good results and it is advised for any soil where one has been unable to grow timothy or any other better grade of grass. It is not a substitute for timothy, for its quality does not compare with timothy nor even with the mixtures commonly used for meadows, but where the better grasses will not succeed the Hungarian grass should be sown. The plants grow to considerable height and stool quite heavily. Sow seed at the rate of about two bushels per acre.

Sowing Alfalfa in Corn.
Several readers who noted the article a few weeks ago on the inoculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria gained the idea that the soil could not be used for any other purpose the same season. This was not the idea it was intended to convey; for there need be no loss of the soil for cropping purposes. Follow this plan: At the last time the corn is plowed, which is usually in June, sow the soil which has the bacteria in it broadcast and at the same time sow the alfalfa seed in it. The alfalfa seed will become well established and can be cut and fed several times during that and succeeding seasons. It will thus be seen that if one will make some effort to inoculate the soil with the alfalfa bacteria it will be comparatively easy to get it established.

Advertising by Farmers.
Admitting that this department is largely intended to point out better methods of practical farming and its allied industries, it is not entirely outside its province to try and point out how the crops, which have been raised with so much labor and trouble, can be sold to the best advantage. It has been pointed out that farmers, as a rule, were poor salesmen and whenever we find an exception to that rule we find a successful farmer. This is an age of advertising for publicity. If a manufacturer has a good article he advertises it so that consumers will place it before the consuming public. Manufacturers go farther than this and advertise in periodicals which reach the consumer so as to create a demand which the retailer will supply. Why should not farmers, fruit growers and stock raisers do the same thing? The alfalfa bacteria has laid down this rule for success in the twentieth century: "Make what the people want and then let them know you have it." There is no better rule for the farmer who raises a first class crop for sale than this. Think this over and ten that there are enough readers of this paper who would eagerly buy one or more choice products of the soil at a price which would pay for the advertising several times over if they knew where to find what they wanted. Think this over and ten that there are enough readers of this paper who would eagerly buy one or more choice products of the soil at a price which would pay for the advertising several times over if they knew where to find what they wanted.

Feed for Young Chicks.
While there are thousands of chicks raised almost wholly on "mush," which consists at first of moistened bran and later of bran and cornmeal, the better results come from raising the chicks largely on dry feed and allowing them all the water or milk they need to supply the moisture. Up to the time the chicks are three weeks old pinhead oats should be fed and then a mixture of coarsely ground corn and bran and meal, the better results come from raising the chicks largely on dry feed and allowing them all the water or milk they need to supply the moisture. Up to the time the chicks are three weeks old pinhead oats should be fed and then a mixture of coarsely ground corn and bran and meal, the better results come from raising the chicks largely on dry feed and allowing them all the water or milk they need to supply the moisture.

Care of Young Chicks.
When the first chicks are hatched early in March the owner gives them unusually good care because he realizes that they are likely to catch cold or get wet easily, but he lets up on the good care with April hatched chicks. Except in the warmer sections of the country the April hatched chicks require as much care as those hatched earlier. One of the most successful poultrymen in the country has commented especially on the early hatched chicks. These sheds are rather rough affairs, but they keep out most of the cold winds, yet let in what sunlight there is and the chicks cannot get out of them and get wet. The one essential for the growing chick is dryness and warmth. If it gets chilled nine times out of ten it will die. Arrange some way in which the chicks can have plenty of sun during the spring and yet not run any risk of getting wet in the dew on the grass. Keep them busy by frequent feedings, see that they have what water they require and as it gets warmer provide some plan of giving them shade so that they may have its benefits whenever they want it. The percentage of chicks raised on this plan will be very satisfactory.

Grass in Orchards.
There is much difference of opinion as to the relative merits of clean culture in the orchard and keeping it in sod, but, as

stated in this department before, which is best is a thing which must be largely determined by every grower for himself. One thing is certain, however, and that is that comparatively young trees are concerned, and that is that a space around the base of each tree extending from one to three feet from the tree according to its size, should be kept cultivated and free from grass. A breathing space, so to speak. The writer is aware of those who advocate the grass much as they term it, but trees grown both ways show a decided difference in favor of those around which the cultivated space is at all times kept free from vegetation and hoed several times during the summer. Of course the fertilizers applied are those which will benefit the trees without regard to their effect on the grass.

Results From Tests.
The editor of this department has long urged farmers and fruit growers at least to grow a few rows of alfalfa in considerable quantities to have a portion of their grounds laid off for testing purposes. The contention is that in no way can one become so familiar with the points of a new variety as under their own eye on their own grounds. Any intelligent man will concede the value of his own test plot. There is, however, another side to the question, that of taking the result of the test of a single season as a guide for future operations. Here is just where many mistakes are made for there is scarcely a new sort of small fruit, vegetable or grain that has not been under certain conditions, will run behind its record in testing the second season; hence the importance of at least two seasons testing. If a new sort is only fairly promising in the first season's test the chances are more than half that it will not do as well the second season, therefore it would be far from wise to plant largely of it, taking the first season's test as a guide.

Grain for Cows on Pasture.
It is hard for the dairyman who has spent most of his substance for feed during the winter to feel that there will be any advantage in feeding grain during the portion of the year his cows are on the pasture. It would be unsafe to lay down the hard and fast rule that this plan must be followed in order to obtain the greatest measure of success, but on the other hand there can be no objection to one's trying the experiment and seeing the results for himself. As to the ration this must be, in quantity at least, what is deemed best by the feeder. If the experiment promises to be too costly select a single cow and feed her grain during the time she is on pasture; keep a careful record of results according to the usual ration, both as to quantity and quality of milk and you'll know what to do a second year. Make the test a fair one by selecting for the experiment an average cow; neither a poor milker nor a heavy one. Make the grain ration say about 10% of the total ration. The cost will be small and the results interesting and, likely, profitable.

Raising Crops for Hogs.
The hogs of this country are being ruined by continuous feeding on corn. In some sections to such an extent has this been carried that the animals are being raised at considerable loss. Hog raisers should not forget that the animal in their care needs protein to obtain the best results, just as much as cows need protein. If alfalfa or clover cannot be grown to advantage try cowpeas, or, if your land is too good for such a crop and you want something for summer feeding which will supply the needed protein, try Canada field peas, which can be readily grown on any good corn land. The best plan for raising this crop is to sow the peas at the rate of a peck per acre, plow them under two or three inches and sow a mixture of barley and one-third of a bushel of wheat to the acre. This will make a good growth and furnish an abundance of food containing protein for summer feeding.

Early Care of Strawberry Beds.
The importance of a summer mulch cannot be appreciated by any who have not tried it. If the winter mulch has been removed from the strawberry bed then the soil should be lightly cultivated and the space between the rows covered with fine manure. This will serve as a fertilizer and a little later after the straw may be put on over this manure or the latter may be removed and the straw placed on the soil; this latter is the best plan where the soil is light and there is danger of more or less dry weather. The use of this mulch keeps the soil moist; that is the moisture in the soil is conserved and the fruit is all the better for it. Again, there is no trouble with berries soiled during a heavy rain storm, which is likely to occur during berry season. The cost of the summer mulch is small compared with its value and is worth testing even though one may doubt its value.

The Famous Toulouse Geese.
In many sections of the country the demand for geese largely exceeds the supply, and this is especially the case in the large cities. The illustration shows a Toulouse gander, the breed being one of the largest and quite as popular as the Embden, the other large breed generally raised, although the latter should be raised and especially where they are to be kept on rather confined grounds for they are not good foragers, none of the large breeds are. Some water is desirable for geese, like ducks, are fond of

running their bills into soft, moist earth. A good way to get a start in geese is to buy a pair of birds and later a setting of eggs of the breed so that the geese may sit on them before she is likely to start laying on her own account. If one has a good range it is a good plan to buy the birds in the summer so that they will pick up most of their living from the range and then the eggs laid by the goose can be set early the following spring.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.
The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up in 16 oz. (a full pound) in the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

The Wrong Door.
New York Weekly: Girl (jokingly)—I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do, and no one to boss me.
Clark—This, miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency.

TAFT CORRECTING MISTAKES.

Then Colored Messenger Was Afraid He Told Too Much.

Washington Post: Secretary Taft came to the capitol one day on some very important business. He went to one of the committee rooms where he was expected, and was soon in close conversation with the chairman, who gave strict instructions to the colored messenger that nothing was to be said of Taft's presence. But a newspaper man learned the secretary was in the committee room and boldly asked the messenger what he was doing there.

"He ain't in dar," declared the man. "But I saw him going in," asserted the newspaper man, working a bluff. "Now, tell me what he is doing."

"Well," said the messenger, uneasily, "he jes' correcting mistakes he made when he was before de committee de las' time."

"Correcting mistakes, is he?" asked the newspaper man. "Then he made mistakes when he was here the last time, did he?"

"I doan mean dat. He jes' reading over what he said befor' when he was here," replied the darkey, thoroughly alarmed.

"That's all right for this time," answered the newspaper man. "You say he was correcting mistakes. I'll let you off now, but don't you ever lie to me when I come around here again."

"And he has that darkey on his staff through fear of that unfortunate remark about 'Secretary Taft's mistakes.'"

How Roses Grow on Wires.
Leslie's Monthly: The star does all the fine work of the place, and always has more to do than she can accomplish, because there are none of the other forty workers competent to lend a hand. She makes her \$25 to \$35 a week on piecework all the year around, and hasn't taken so much as a lady's vacation for two years. The other girls make \$9 a week, and that for only six or eight months of the year.

"We don't make many of the finest kind here in the country, though," said the star rose maker. "They usually have to import them. They haven't enough skilled workers here to supply big orders, and it doesn't pay the manufacturers to do special orders. This sort," picking up a small June rose, "this sort a fairly good worker can make a gross of in one day and two hours of the next. I have made other kinds, though, where five were considered a fine day's work. They had 175 pieces, though, with 13 different shapes and sizes of petals in each rose, and every one of the 175 had to be put in its proper place or the whole rose was ruined."

Chicago, Ill., 427 Monroe St.
"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after-effects of any serious illness."

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief."

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as possible, application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Peruna is a Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after-effects of any serious illness."

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Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Save Your Thresh Bill

The average old-style small cylinder thresher wastes enough grain and time to pay your thresh bill.

Why not save the grain ordinarily put into the straw stack? Why not save the time which the ordinary threshing outfit wastes for you.

This can be done by employing the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

It has the Big Cylinder, with lots of concave and open grate service.

It has the Man Behind the Gun, that does most of the separating right at the cylinder.

Besides these, it has all the separating capacity of other machines.

It runs right along, saving your grain and saving time, regardless of conditions.

There has come improvements in threshing machinery the same as in everything else.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.,