

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

**W**HETHER manure should be fermented, that is, piled up in a heap and allowed to heat, in the mean while being turned and kept moist enough to prevent a volatilization of ammonia, has been one of long controversy. Experiments by Professor Voalcker of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of others, have shown that the fermentation of manure, when properly conducted, results in its decomposition, and under proper conditions does not involve loss of ammonia, although carbonic acid, or a part of the organic matter, is lost. The material thus lost has a relation to the physical condition of soils and the decomposition a relation to the chemical reactions in the minerals of the soil. The question, then, is whether this loss is compensated by a slightly more soluble manure at the time of its application.

On sandy soils this loss of organic matter, it would appear, is a serious matter, for it is already deficient in it and the water-holding capacity that it brings to the soil is of value to it. In soils already overrich in organic matter and inclined to retain moisture too much—and these are soils where decomposition is likely to be slight—another question will be presented. Again, fermentation, unless carefully conducted, will result in loss of the nitrogen or ammonia of manure. It may be said that gardeners who seek to produce very early crops generally advocate the fermentation of manure, because it will give them an earlier start, through its greater amount of available nutritive or soluble materials and because the manure can be spread much more evenly and be commingled with the soil very much more thoroughly.

### Chinch Bugs in Oklahoma.

At the Oklahoma Experiment Station Farm, at Stillwater, as well as in many other parts of the territory, chinch bugs were nearly or quite as injurious to crops in the summer and fall as was the dry weather. Experiments at the Station and throughout the territory as well as in different states, in causing the destruction of the chinch bugs by the introduction of disease among them, were generally unsuccessful. The conditions under which the disease rapidly spreads are not fully known, but it is evident that dry weather is unfavorable to such spread. With present knowledge it is unwise to rely on the introduction of disease as an effective method of destroying these destructive insects. It has been proved entirely possible to prevent the passage of the insects from one field to another, except at the pairing season, when they fly freely, by a system of barriers and traps. Furrows with steep sides of finely pulverized earth, or lines of coal tar on a well smoothed surface, have been found entirely effective. The insects will collect in holes in the furrows or at the side of the coal tar line in vast numbers and be destroyed by hot water or a kerosene mixture. Something can be done to make the passage of the insects difficult by keeping the corn, sorghum and similar crops as distant as may be from the smaller grain and millet crops.

### Green Manuring.

A report from the New Jersey Station gives the plan of an experiment for the improvement of light lands by the use of crimson clover and cow peas and a statement regarding the method of cultivating cow peas on a larger scale in New Jersey. Cow peas, following crimson clover, yielded at the rate of 14,400 pounds of green material per acre. The vines contained 2,278.1 pounds of organic dry matter, 70.6 pounds of nitrogen, 17.3 pounds of phosphoric acid and 50.4 pounds of potash. The roots on one acre weighed only 1,080 pounds, and contained 295.2 pounds of organic dry matter, 4.2 pounds of nitrogen, 1.5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 4.4 pounds of potash per acre. The roots and vines grown on an acre contained a total of 34.8 pounds of nitrogen, 13.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 54.8 pounds of potash. The nitrogen in the vines is equivalent to that contained in 137.7 pounds of nitrate of soda and is valued at about \$11.

### Propagating Raspberries.

The proper way to propagate the black cap raspberry is by sticking the long, snake-like tips in the soil and growing a new plant from these. If the soil has been well cultivated and the plant is very vigorous a plant can be made not only from the tip of the main stem, but from most of the branches. So soon as they are well rooted the new plants should be separated from the old stem. The wind blowing the bush loosens the branches where they are rooted in the soil and uproots them. This is pretty sure to happen if the plant is left with these numerous rooted tips in the ground over winter. Freezing and thawing is hard enough on any new plant, but is especially so to one attached to another above it and constantly pulling it upward. As the soil loosens when thawed, up flies the branch with its rooted tip, and a short time in spring sunshine destroys its vitality.—Ex.

When washing anything that has a cream that does not rise in blue water, in clear water.

# The Economical Cow.

As all successful breeders realize, the time is past when we can wholly rely upon the pedigree as a guide in selecting the animals whose characteristics we wish to perpetuate in our flocks or herds. Not that the law of heredity is any less true than formerly, but because we are coming to appreciate that an animal parent is more likely to transmit its own characteristics rather than those of some ancestors. So, instead of studying the pedigree and the pedigree only, the breeder of today will study in its connection the individuality, the type and general conformation of the animal with special reference to their economy of production, appreciating the fact that more and more will the "cost of production" be the standpoint from which all animals kept for production be judged. Applying this principle to dairy cattle, the question is raised, What sort of a cow is the most economical and therefore the best cow? That cow is the most profitable which will produce a pound of butter fat the most economically, and although it is conceded that there is more difference in the individuals of the same breeds than there is in the different breeds, that breed which contains the greatest proportion of most economical cows is the best breed.

In order for a cow to produce a pound of butter fat economically (which should be the standard by which all dairy cows should be judged), she must be able to consume a large amount of coarse fodder, which, of necessity, will always be grown in large quantities by every farmer and dairyman. All of these coarse foods contain the same ingredients found in the grains and concentrated by-products, but not in the same proportion, and for this reason a cow is obliged to eat 60 pounds of corn stalks to get the amount of nutriment which she would obtain from a few pounds of corn meal and bran for example. Hence it follows that if an animal can consume enough roughage, whose intrinsic value is a very few cents, and get from it the same amount of digestive nutrients that would be obtained in eight pounds of highly concentrated food which is intrinsically worth that many cents or more, she will be, by far, more profitable than one whose limited capacity will allow her to take but a few pounds of roughage and the main part of whose ration must be highly concentrated and expensive.

Considering the general type of the Holstein breed, is it too much to say that as a breed it contains a greater proportion of cows capable, on account of their large storage capacities, of making butter cheaper than any other breed? I was very much interested in looking over the results obtained at the Minnesota Experiment Station from a herd of 23 cows composed of nearly all breeds and their grades, to find that in a year's trial the cow that produced the most butter was a high-grade Holstein and that the next greatest amount was produced by a registered Holstein, the two making 494 and 453 pounds respectively, at an average cost per pound of 8.06 cents and 9.06 cents. Of course it is unfair to draw any conclusions from so few figures, but they certainly serve to indicate that the large, rosy Holstein, properly handled, has before her a future as a large and economical butter producer.—H. Hayward in Journal of Agriculture.

### Smutty Corn and Steers.

There is scarcely a year that there is not more or less smutty corn. We would be pleased to have the views and experience of feeders on this subject in the Farmers' Review. Having fed thousands of steers in twenty-five years successfully, without losing a steer from this smut; we tasted it to know its flavor; not using narcotics, or spirits, we found it had the flavor of cornmeal, dry ground. Hence we stacked the entire season's crop and let it sweat. We feared spontaneous combustion, but the wind changed daily, and cooled the stack to the windward, and thus prevented spontaneous combustion. Stacks, one rod wide at the base, two rods long, ten feet high, setting stover at an angle of forty-five degrees, like a roof, built at one-half pitch. It saved dry, sweet and clean. Last season we fed no husked corn in the ear, with very little hay, thus reducing cost, buying no ear corn. The average steer's weight was less than in other years. The profit equal, or nearly so, because no ear corn was bought. They were fully mature, fine, fat and fleshy.

### High-Headed Orchards.

Every year a great deal of fruit is lost by heavy winds blowing it from the trees. This is before it has attained full size. This is partly due to the fact that trees are generally headed too high, a relic of times when the high-branched tree was cut up until a team could walk under it to plow and cultivate. If the orchard is headed low there will be little growth under its branch, which when loaded with fruit will frequently be bent down until they touch the earth. The fruit on low trees is easily gathered from the ground or with a short step ladder. If there were no other reason for low heads in trees this of ease in gathering the fruit would be sufficient to make it always advisable. No kind of stock should be allowed in orchards except pigs. Cattle and horses will eat both leaves, fruit and branches as high as they can reach, and to get the fruit out of the way of being eaten by stock seems to be the reason for the high pruning and heading of many old orchards.—American Cultivator.

Is Golden Rod Poisonous?—Dr. C. F. Scott, Wisconsin's state veterinarian, states that the golden rod, which has been suggested as our national floral emblem, is responsible for the death of hundreds of horses in the mining camps in the northern part of that state. Horses turned out to graze feed on the plant and it is reported to be so poisonous that no administered remedy will counteract its effects. Dr. Scott declares that the golden rod should be exterminated as a poisonous weed.—Ex.

# DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

## SOME TRUTHS WHICH VINDICATE THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Treasury Statements Show an Encouraging Sign—The People Are Misjudging the Party—A Boom in Business Close at Hand.

Chicago Chronicle: The treasury statements for October show an increase of \$5,341,108 in the net debt and an excess of \$6,601,677 in the expenditures over the receipts for the month. These facts, of course, are closely related, since the increase of debt is due to excess of expenditures over receipts. On its face the deficit is unfavorable, for the deficiency is at the rate of over \$79,000,000 for the year. But upon closer examination it proves to be, on the whole, encouraging. The receipts for the month amounted to nearly \$28,000,000, or at the rate of \$336,000,000 per annum, exclusive of the postoffice department, which is only about \$20,000,000 less than the actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1894, also exclusive of the postoffice department. It is a proper inference that the expenditures were much above the monthly average for October. They, in fact, exceeded \$34,800,000, which was \$4,800,000 above the monthly average for 1894. It appears, therefore, that in reality receipts are gaining on expenditures and that the treasury estimate of a deficit of only \$20,000,000 for the current fiscal year is likely to be justified by the event.

A Republican critic of the new tariff states the fact that during the expired fourteen months under that tariff the customs receipts have amounted to \$189,818,390, and remarks: "This is more than \$13,000,000 less than the receipts under the McKinley bill for the twelve months from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893. Thus twelve months of the McKinley bill produced an excess of \$13,000,000 more revenue than fourteen months of the Wilson bill."

This is a fair example of Republican distortion of facts. The critic, it will be observed, omitted the fiscal year 1894, all of which was under the McKinley law, and went back to 1893. In 1894 the customs receipts under the McKinley law amounted to only \$131,800,000, which was at the rate of less than \$154,000,000 for fourteen months, or about \$36,000,000 less than the amount actually collected in fourteen months under the new law.

In view of the fact that the customs revenue continued to fall off for five years after the Republican panic of 1873, this is a remarkably good showing. It is the more so because almost no sugar was imported for six months after the passage of the new law, and when importations were resumed the price was about one-third less on a given quantity of sugar than had been expected.

The new law would have produced revenue enough but for the decision of the Supreme court adverse to the income tax. Even as it is, with a balance of about \$180,000,000 in the treasury, the government can pull through the current year without the help of a Reed-Quay Congress, and next year it will be plain sailing.

### No Time for Hiccupping.

For the first time in thirty years Republicans elected a governor of New Jersey. The defeated Democratic candidate, Mr. McGill, was chancellor of the state, a popular Democrat, a conscientious jurist, a public-spirited citizen. He made a thorough canvass, but fate was against him. Instead of repining, complaining and visiting harsh criticisms right and left, he walked into a telegraph office and sent his congratulations to his successful rival, "with my best wish for success and our state's prosperity under your administration." Party defeat does not mean the end of the republic. Even the long period of ascendancy held without a break by the Republican party and the unfortunate tendency of that party to care for individual interests rather than the public weal, resulting as it did in amassing tremendous fortunes in America and leaving the mass with no hope of substantial accumulation, menaced, but it did not destroy, republican form of government. Intervals of Democratic administration have been a check upon this unfortunate tendency of Republicanism and will keep the party in bounds. Defeated politicians would do well to emulate the cheerfulness of Chancellor McGill. Some of them are inclined to be waspish, cringing and incriminating, flouting fault with party associates, denigrating party management. There is a good old proverb that the least said is the soonest mended. The party that has inter-necine strife to heal is not in position to regain power as readily as a party that accepts its defeat cheerfully and unitedly prepares for another trial of strength. Before the Republican Congress meeting in December shall have adjourned, the political sentiment of this country will be vastly changed. Responsibility of legislation is now on the Republican party. It is no longer merely in opposition. It must do constructive work, and with it encounter criticism that falls easily upon persons so engaged. Its mistakes are likely to be the greater because it is now swollen with the pride of victory, drunk with success. The sooner all Democrats recognize without cavil the success of their political opponents and the sooner they cease bickering among themselves the better they will be in position to advantage by the inevitable errors of their opponents.—Exchange.

### Republican Bewilderment.

Chicago Chronicle: The Indiana Republican bosses held a conference at Indianapolis a day or two ago. The ancient Dick Thompson, who was present, availed himself of the opportunity to send forth to the country the statement that the leaders of the Democratic party were "bewildered."

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# FOLLOWING FANCY.

## How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleasure in Winter.

People are fanciful and it is Fancy, after all, that is happiness, and the motive which dictates to the world. Some one fancies that the cozy fire at home and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfied, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they wearied of in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosted window panes and gazing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in those days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the precious days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Uleah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasma of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now a hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this master of man. Thus from the Father of Waters to the waves which wash the western shore of this great country the tourist is led by a whim, but most delightfully captive. Mexico has been described as the Egypt of the new world, and the comparison is fitting, and he who dare not face the dangers of the deep, and prefers to retain his meals as well as his life, should make the journey to the land of the Montezumas, and there learn the story of the ages within the faces of a people which change less in the passing years than any other on the Western Continent. This is the land of Sunshine and Color; of history and romance; and as bright eyes will smile at you from under bewitching head gear as may be found in Castile or Arragon.

Fancy carries one to California of course, and this journey, as it once was termed, is now so easily performed as to have lost all of its terrors and left only a most emphatically delightful trip to be the subject of many future conversations. The land of fruits and flowers and fair women; Fancy can ask no more after this tour unless it has been satisfied for once; and still it is Fancy which takes the wearied traveler back to the home and the familiar surroundings and the friends and loves of home. There he may contemplate new journeys and new diversions, but there lingers in his memory a pleasure he would not part with, and he hopes soon to again enjoy the comforts afforded by this Great System of Railway which has taken him safely out and brought him safely home and has not robbed him of the joys which Fancy brings.

### Delicate Task for Speaker Reed.

New York World: It will be long-headed statesmanship for Congress to confine itself largely to the drawing of its salary. Under such circumstances the chief interest of the session will center about Czar Reed, whose occupancy of the speaker's chair seems to be a foregone conclusion. While the advantages of that position for the conduct of a presidential campaign are numerous, the dangers are no less so. Traps and deadfalls will be set by the opponents of the speaker. If it be possible he will be lured into the quicksands. While he is building others will be undermining. If he can circumvent the enemies in his own household he will be a strong man in the Republican national convention.

### Distrustful of Each Other.

Detroit Free Press: McKinley, like Sherman, believes that trust is not to be reposed in the honor of Republican politicians. He has approved of a scheme by which he is to name the forty-six delegates from Ohio to the Republican national convention. He fears treachery and seeks to provide against it. He has created a howl of disapproval and doubtless impaired his chances of having a solid delegation from his own state. The people will scarcely trust a party which the leaders themselves will not trust.

### High Tariff and Its Progeny.

Kansas City Times: A high tariff, which shuts out competition and gives the home market over to the control of the manufacturer, causes an unhealthy stimulation, then overproduction, and finally stagnation, shut-downs, lock-outs, reductions in wages, and strikes.

### Of the Same Kinney.

Saginaw News: Now, really, if the United States and England should go to war does anyone think that Lodge or Chandler would do any more real fighting than Corbett and Fitzsimmons did down south?

# Catarah Can Not Be Cured

With local applications as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on its mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients in what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

### New Form of Blood Poisoning.

A 4-months-old infant, Maria Caragitta del Domino, died at New York recently from convulsions and septicaemia, a form of blood poisoning. Not long ago the parents of the little one, as is the custom of Italian Kings. After the operation a piece of fine green glass was run through the ear and fastened, so that the hole should not grow together. The dye in the piece of glass, it is believed, caused the blood poisoning.

### "Kasson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

### Opera in London.

A new house for Italian Opera is to be built in London on the site of Her Majesty's theater in Haymarket, which was torn down some years ago. Marcus Mayer is to be manager and J. H. Mapleson operatic director. Mayer says the new Imperial Opera Company, limited, will have a capital of \$1,700,000, and will produce Italian opera and send their company each year on an American tour from October to April, while the London season will be from May to August.

### The Most Simple and Safe Remedy for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

They possess real merit.

### The oldest perfumes were those recovered from Egyptian tombs, dating 1,500 to 2,000 years before the Christian era.

### Hogeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

Cures Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

### The man who loafs is least satisfied with his pay.

### Fit's—All Finished Free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

No Pain After the First Day's Use. Nervousness, Trembling, etc. Trial bottle free. 25 Pills each. Send to Dr. Kline, P. O. Box 358, Philadelphia, Pa.

### "I would like some powder please." "Face or bug?"—Life.

### If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething.

### The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Hefford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

### There are at present exactly 1,500 miles of water main in the city of London.

### Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap.

Apply to or address, H. C. ANTS, 111 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

# SYRUP OF FIGS



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

### CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal. Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of **BURNS OR SCALDS** or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use **ST. JACOBS OIL.**

# Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. **WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.**