

IN MY FAMILY

"I Have Used Pe-ru-na at Various Times for Several Years."



MR. EDWARD M. BURTT.

I Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Mr. EDWARD M. BURTT, 5 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "It affords me much pleasure to announce that I have used your medicine at various times for several years, and that it has given entire satisfaction, not only in my own family, but also that of others of my friends. And would cheerfully recommend the use of Peru-na, as I certainly do endorse your medicine."

Catarrh of Head, Nose, Throat.
Mr. Charles Levy, 80 Allen St., New York, N. Y., writes: "I am every glad to tell you of the cure wrought by Peru-na in my family. My son, aged seven, who had catarrh of the nose, was cured by two bottles of Peru-na, and I had catarrh of the head, nose, throat and ears. One bottle of Peru-na cured me."

Pe-ru-na Tablets.—Some people prefer tablets rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peru-na Tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peru-na.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peru-na Almanac for 1908.

Not Good Twice.

Lincoln's stories grew better and better as he grew older. One of the best was told to a visitor who congratulated him on the almost certain purpose on the part of the people to re-elect him for another term of four years. Mr. Lincoln replied that he had been told this frequently before, and that when it was first mentioned to him he was reminded of a farmer in Illinois who determined to try his own hand at blasting. After successfully boring and filling in with powder he failed in his effort to make the powder go off, and after discussing the cause with a looker-on and failing to detect anything wrong in the powder, the farmer suddenly came to the conclusion that it would not go off because it had been shot before.

His Wooden Escrow.

It was the next morning and Mr. Jayway was peevish.
"This is positively the last time, my dear," he said to his wife. "I had been reading about the extension of the timber supply and I wanted to go on one more but before it was all gone."

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Further progress appears in the effort to place credit upon a satisfactory basis and the banking conditions reflect distinct advance toward resumption of cash payments. Encouraging replies from the interior indicate a general desire to act early in restoring the normal status, and with this favorable tendency spreading the monetary outlook assumes an encouraging aspect.

Trade conditions reflect no notable development, but the tone is better, and with the necessary adaptation to events it is expected that improving demand will come in due course.

Liquidation in securities and commodities is not yet at the point of exhaustion, but this is not any longer a disturbing factor, and there are increasing currency shipments to move crops and provisions and more renewal of loans upon satisfactory evidence of solvency. Defaults thus far have not reached distressing proportions, nor has the stoppage of machinery and reduction of workmen been as great relatively as was feared.

Although the business indications may be regarded as improving, there is yet a very conservative feeling extant. New enterprises and consequent increase of obligations are given little consideration and contracts made at this time are confined to absolute requirements.

Colder weather would stimulate a more active movement of seasonal goods in both retail and wholesale branches, but the Thanksgiving trade here and at country stores has been equal to expectations. Manufacturing discloses no particular change aside from slower demand for furnace and finished products. Rail mills have bookings assuring steady work for seven months ahead, and the wire mills remain busy.

Leather remains in fair request for the shoe factories, but hides are absorbed slowly, notwithstanding lower prices, and dealings are more limited in lumber and building material.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 23, against 36 last week and 22 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 13, against 14 last week and 6 in 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade

NEW YORK.

The improvement in the tone of financial affairs has become more widespread so notable, indeed, as to give a much more cheerful appearance to the entire situation. For one thing, the security markets have displayed more evidence of healthy strength than for a long time past, the money market has shown signs of loosening up, the currency premium has dropped quite materially—close to the vanishing point, in fact—and the expectations are widely entertained or expressed that the country will be back upon a cash payment basis in a few weeks.

But trade is still quiet the country over, and new buying, owing partly to holiday observances and also to mild weather, which still is a check on retail trade, is small, while industrial operations are still being restricted.

Collection are still very poor, with numerous extensions being asked and in many cases granted. While the banking situation is improving, loans are not being made with any degree of freedom and rates are still prohibitory.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Nov. 28 number 250 against 265 last week, 174 in the like week of 1907, 188 in 1905, 184 in 1904 and 229 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 40, as against 35 last week and 25 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$3.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, standard 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; hay timothy, \$11.50 to \$15.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 45c to 52c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.60; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.60; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$4.00 to \$4.08; corn, No. 3, 59c to 60c; oats, standard, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.03; pork, mess, \$12.97.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.30; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$1.00 to \$2.00; hogs, \$2.50 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.32; corn, No. 2, 62c to 65c; oats, standard white, 52c to 54c; butter, creamery, 27c to 27c; eggs, western, 25c to 26c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 80c; clover seed, prime, \$9.20

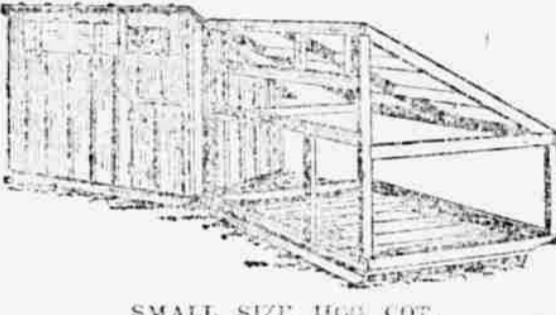
FARMERS' CORNER

Portable Cot for Hogs.

Following is the description given by the Wisconsin Agricultural Station of a valuable portable hog cot which will be found of use on the farm. The cot is six feet wide, eight feet long, six feet two inches high in front and three feet high in the rear.

The floor is built first, with 2x4s as stringers, and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. The large sized house is provided with two doors in front and a temporary movable partition and a temporary movable partition in the middle so that the cot can easily be adjusted to accommodate two lots of swine at the same time. On a level with the glass windows, there is also a drop window, preferably hung on hinges, fastened at the top for ventilation and sunlight.

The lumber required for the house is as follows: Twelve pieces, two inches by four inches, sixteen feet long, for frame. Four pieces, one inch by twelve inches, sixteen feet long, for roof and ends. Ten O. G.



SMALL SIZE HOG COT.

battens, sixteen feet long, for sealing cracks between boards.

The total cost of material to build the cot with floor, door, and window complete amounts to about \$12.50. For neatness, economy, durability, and comfort to animals, this type of cot is excellent. Where it is desirable to keep a number of hogs in one lot the large size is preferable. The cot will accommodate from three to five mature animals and the large cot from seven to nine. Although the Wisconsin station has a large hoghouse with feed room, scales, etc., the cots have been found a convenient means of enlarging the facilities of the piggery.

Farm Management.

Economy is wealth. Extra and unnecessary expense is a millstone around the neck of many who otherwise would succeed. Discharge the unprofitable employe. Stop every leak of unnecessary expense. Money saved is money made. Money invested in improved machinery is economy. Money invested in the best seeds and appliances is economy. Thus wasted, labor wasted, is extravagance.

A successful farmer says he does not have to inspect a farm to see whether it pays or not. "Just give me a chance to look into the barn. The condition things are kept in is all the key I want." The barn is a telltale on the careless or wasteful farmer. In fact, economy in farming begins at the barn in the proper handling of food, caring for the manure, care of tools and harness and the care given to the live stock stabled there. There is always a best way to do things, and this best way is generally the paying one.

To Feed the Horse.

A common way of feeding draft horses and other street teams in the city is illustrated here. A sack is made out of good strong ducking of a circumference that will allow of its being pulled over horse's nose and leaving sufficient room for him to work his jaws easily. This sack is anywhere from a foot to fourteen inches in length. The bottom is made of a good stiff piece of harness leather cut out and sewed firmly into the hem of the ducking. A leather strap is riveted into one side of the mouth of the sack, and a buckle is riveted on the other, so that the whole may be strapped on to the horse's head, as shown. In order to feed a horse must be unchoked, and he soon learns to place the sack on the ground, where he can push his nose to the bottom of it to clean out the last of the food.

For the farmer who takes a day to go to town these sacks will be found very handy, as a horse can be fed with them without any waste of grain providing he is unchoked. A little caution should be used in placing the sack on a horse not accustomed to it, as it may cause him to jerk back. However, after he has once eaten a meal from it he can be considered well broken in.—Iowa Homestead.

Corn and Cholera.

"Cholera" is a sure thing again at this time of the year, when corn is fed liberally to the hogs. There is no doubt about cholera being a germ disease, but it is a fact that we rarely hear of this disease in quarters where corn is not fed hogs too freely.

Breeding Tip for Eggs.

The Maine experiment station has discovered a hen that laid 251 eggs in a year, counting from Thanksgiving

day to Thanksgiving day. This hen came from a selected family of 200-egg layers as the original foundation. In the same family there were a number of hens that laid over 200 eggs in a year.

The Lousy Stock.

Dip or wash the animals with a 1 or 2 per cent water solution of a tar disinfectant, such as kresol. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep or hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution.

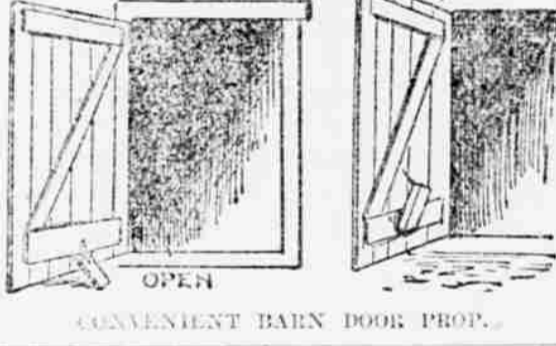
After treating the herd, the stables, sheds or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a 2 per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or white-wash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent re-infecting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards it is advisable to move the herd to other corals. Tar disinfectants in 1 or 2 per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or mites, hence it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks. Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, nor will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of tar disinfectant solution used greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.—Field and Farm.

Foxtail and Pigweed.

Both these weeds are annuals; that is, they grow from seeds each year or season and the plants die after ripening seeds. The way to keep them down is to prevent the plants from ripening seed and making sure that are no seeds in the grain sown upon the farm. Fox-tail is troublesome, because it springs up in cultivated fields after the crops are laid by, and then it comes up in stubble and in meadows and pastures. Late cultivation of corn fields, and mowing the stubble, meadows and pastures to keep seeds from forming, is the way to attack this weed. Judging from the way these weeds spring up, whenever conditions are favorable, there must be great stores of them in cultivated fields—showing the seeds are long-lived. Pigweed quickly springs up in corn or potato fields, after cultivation has ceased. These seeds ripen from August 13 to November 1, so it will take vigorous measures to get rid of them. In fact, the only way to get rid of these weeds is to cut them down before seeds mature. If a crop of them is left to mature in corn fields, and then the seeds plowed under the cooling season, you have stored away enough seeds to bother you for the next ten years.

Barn Door Prop.

I have a few large barn doors that are hung on hinges, and when I open them I have always had to get a stick



CONVENIENT BARN DOOR PROP.

or something to keep them open; so I thought of this little thing. I took a 2x4 scantling and put a hinge on the end as shown in the cut. Then it is always with the door.—Exchange.

Cowpen Hay.

H. M. Cottrell, after years of experience and observation, says that cowpen hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk making material than clover hay. It is rich in the nitrogen matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows and fattening steers and hogs. The cowpen enriches the land on which it grows, the same as alfalfa, clover and soy beans. It makes hard soils mellow and aids in holding loose soils together, and stands dry weather well.

Sawdust and Soil.

Prof. W. S. Muesey says sawdust from resinous pine decays slowly in the soil, and will sour the land when decayed. Even when used for bedding in stables the manure is not worth half as much as that with ordinary bedding. Look about the remains of sawdust accumulated about abandoned mill sites that are common in the piney woods, and you will see that it takes a long time for any vegetation to start where sawdust has been scattered.

Work of Earthworms.

Earthworms perform excellent service in enriching the soil. According to Darwin, on meadow land earthworms effect sufficient digested material to greatly change the characteristics of the soil, amounting to as much as eighteen tons per acre in some cases, and containing over one-third of 1 per cent of nitrogen. They also open the soil and permit the better access of water, air and warmth.

Butter Making.

Poor butter is caused by overchurning, overstraining, overworking. From the start the milk is tainted. The cows should be well fed; the hands of the milker should be perfectly clean; the milk should never be set where there are bad odors to taint it, and if the cream is kept too long the taints will be intensified.