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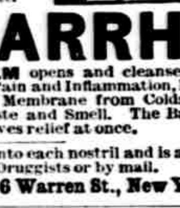

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Illinois Horticultural Convention.

The Illinois State Horticultural society held its thirty-ninth annual meeting at Dixon, recently. The attendance was large, and the sessions were of more than ordinary interest.

The committee on the revision of the fruit list for southern Illinois reported some changes. In commenting they said that for a commercial orchard they needed but a few varieties, and such as will yield a supply through a long season.

G. W. Foster of Bloomington read a paper on gooseberries and currants. Among other things he said: "Our common garden currants all originated from Ribes Rubrum, the native red currant of northern Europe, a species of which is also found in the swamps of northern New England, and west to Wisconsin. In its native state it is always found red or black, and the white or bronze varieties have been produced by cultivation. To the Dutch gardeners we are indebted for first endeavors to improve this fruit, which they commenced at an early date, but not until the beginning of the present century did their efforts attain much success. Nothing is easier to cultivate than the currant, and, we may add, nothing more sadly neglected. The common mode of culture in this country is to plant along the garden fence, hedge row or similar place, and after a year or so allowed to grow up with the grass and weeds, utterly neglected, until fruiting time, when as a matter of course, only a small crop of insignificant berries can be gathered, and that with difficulty. The currant is then pronounced unprofitable and the whole matter forgotten, till some new sort is brought out before the public, when the same routine is gone over again with like results. Now, the currant is one of the most profitable of all our marketable berries, and while our gardeners are crowding and overloading the market with blackberries and raspberries, the grocers are daily beseeching them for currants, which they can not furnish. The currant is very impatient of drouth and should always be planted in very rich, deep soil."

B. G. Warfield of Sandoval, Ill., read a paper on cultivating and marketing strawberries. As to the cultivation of the old patch he said: "After the berries are picked, run a mower over the patch, cutting close to the ground. Let the vines dry and rake between the rows; burn late in the afternoon. This will kill many troublesome insects. If you have not a good stand of vines, then don't burn. Either rake the straw in the dead furrows or haul it off. Mulching should be done as soon as it is cold enough to form ice. Cover so as to hide the plants with straw, after shaking out all chaff and wheat."

Prizes had been offered for the best papers on planting and growing an apple orchard in Illinois. Over twenty papers were submitted. The first premium was won by H. M. Dunlap, and the second by G. W. McCleur.

R. M. Kellogg of Ionia, Mich., read a paper on fighting the drouth. He illustrated his talk by frames, containing sand held in place by glass, by which he showed the capillary attraction of different kinds of soil and sand. His talk was of more than usual interest, and excited a spirited discussion. In part he said: "The drouth of 1894 was the longest and most severe on record in Michigan. Not only was there no rain from the last of May to near Sept. 1 (except two or three passing clouds, which scarcely dropped enough water to lay the dust), but there was an exceptional brilliancy to the sun and accompanied by hot winds for weeks, drew the water from the ground with the greatest rapidity. I have never seen vegetation wilt and the ground divested of moisture so quickly, and yet during all these weeks there was not a day when, by removing an inch of the dust on the surface of our twenty acres of spring set strawberries as well as raspberries, blackberries and grapes, where you would not find soil so moist you could not only have moulded it, but it felt wet in the hands. On these beds, if you had dug a well fifteen feet deep, you would have found the ground moist all the way down, while if you had gone away twenty-five feet from the edge on the roadside or adjoining grass land, and dug to the same depth, it would have been as dry as a bone, even dusty, all the way down. These results were secured by a manipulation of a few inches of the surface soil. The conditions on the strawberry beds were very different. In the first place we had created a reservoir about two and a half feet deep all over the field early in the spring, which the rain filled with water, and we kept it there for summer use. We did not let it come to the surface, and capillary action would not let it go down deeper. This is the all important point. In the illustrations I have given you, you notice the water passes where the soil or sand is very fine much faster than when the particles are coarse, so as to permit capillary attraction, therefore we must have our soils very fine. I began by going over the surface with a spading harrow and cutting it up six inches deep. This could be done by shallow plowing or any cultivation. Then we harrow and cross harrow and roll until it is as fine as ashes. Now we plow about ten inches deep, or as deep as we can without bringing up too much subsoil at a time. This plow is followed by another in the same furrow, which acts like a huge ground mole about twenty inches below the bottom of the furrow. This breaks it up as fine as can be, driving the particles of earth apart, and making it so mellow you can force your arm down the whole length. This we call subsoiling. We now roll and harrow till we get it as fine as dust, finishing by rolling down hard. This rolling the land is very important because we want to bring the water up by capillary action, and this it will not do if the ground be too loose. There is another important point I wish to make. This subsoiling must be done in the fall or very early in the spring. It requires an immense amount of water to fill the large body of loose earth. I believe a piece of ground prepared in this way will hold in suspension six or eight inches of water, so you will readily see the necessity of being on time to catch the spring rains. But what would be the result of subsoiling later in the season? It would surely be very serious. It would fail to fill the loosened subsoil with water, and the ground would be so separated that the water could not be drawn up from the lower strata to the surface soil. It would be almost as much of a barrier as if underlaid with a wooden or stone floor. Right here we have the solution of much of the varied results of subsoiling. In the early subsoiling we catch the spring rain, and not only store up the water, but it settles the subsoil so connection is made with the still lower subsoil and capillary action comes to the rescue, and brings up great quantities of water from the still lower strata, and nothing but months of the hottest sunshine and drying winds can deprive the plants of an abundance of moisture, if we take the simple precaution to keep the dust mulch on the surface. The question now comes up, 'Does rolling help in retaining moisture?' Of itself it does not. It aids in the escape of moisture. Land rolled down hard will part with its moisture with the greatest rapidity. We want the water to come to the surface, but stop there for the use of plants, and whenever land is rolled, it should be at once harrowed lightly on the surface to make the dust mulch. Last summer I had a discussion with my foreman. I directed him to have the men take fine rakes, and with their hands break up the crust between the plants. He declared it was a mistake. He said that the water came near to the surface every morning but at night he admitted that it was two or three inches below. That was the trouble; it was coming to the surface and I wanted to stop it. Some of my neighbors joined him in the laugh, but they are not laughing now. They let the crust remain on their beds and the continued drouth finished up their plants."

The election of officers resulted in the following choice: President, T. E. Goodrich, Cobden; vice-president, J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; secretary, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy; treasurer; Arthur Bryant, Princeton.

The question of securing new fruits from seedlings was the occasion of a few remarks from the president, Henry Augustine of Normal. He said he had known for many years of an old pear tree growing on the farm of a Mr. Sudduth. The tree is yet living and bearing, though its history is known as far back as 1835. In fact the seed is known to have been planted in 1820. As early as 1845 the size of the tree and its great bearing powers had attracted attention. The present owner has been on the farm thirty-two years and is confident that it has not failed to bear a crop for forty years, and that in some exceptional years eighty bushels have been gathered from it. The tree does not blight, nor do worms seem to trouble the fruit. The original height of the tree was 55 feet, but some of the large branches have been broken off. The trunk now measures 10 feet in circumference five feet from the ground. Some trees that were grafted from it fifty years ago show the same characteristics as the parent. It may be that graftings from it would prove as great a blessing as those from the old Seckel pear tree of Pennsylvania.

The question of changing the date of the annual meeting was discussed, and efforts were made to have the time set for the second or third week of January each year. The motions to that effect failed, and the present date will be retained.

The effort to have the life membership reduced to $10, from $20, also failed.

The location of the next annual meeting caused a spirited debate, and several ballots. Invitations were received from Kankakee, Alton, DuQuoin, and Rockford. Kankakee was finally chosen.

In a report on new varieties of apples, H. M. Dunlap, the secretary, advocated the mulching of old orchard trees, said mulching to be with manure.

Prof. Burrill of University of Illinois addressed the convention on the subject of plant improvement. He believed we had only just entered upon the great work. He cited the cabbage as a sample of the possibilities concealed in any plant, and called attention to the fact that from it we have cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and even the turnip. The time may come when plants may be so developed and transformed that human living will be far easier than now, and every man may sit under his own "cabbage and strawberry plant."

Prof. W. G. Johnson, assistant state entomologist, gave a very interesting talk on the relation of bark lice to horticulture. Mr. Johnson has made an extensive study of the bark lice, not only in this section of the country but also in California, where they caused such destruction a few years ago. He called to remembrance the time when the cottony scale was imported from Australia and got a foothold in southern California. They spread so rapidly that large sections of orchard territory were rendered useless, and their ravages were only stopped by the introduction of the Australian lady bug. The paper was probably the most valuable of any read during the convention, and we shall have more to say on it in a future issue.

Other valuable papers were read and discussed, reports of which will be given as we have space and opportunity.

CULTURE ON THE FARM.—Why finish our houses with white coat, when the rough brown coat will keep out the cold? Why paint the inside of our homes, with so much expenditure of treasure and labor? Why put large costly windows in our houses, and then cover them almost entirely with two sets of curtains? Why put stripes and figures in our carpets when it costs money to put them there? Why have carpets at all, if the floors and walls be tight? Why keep a musical instrument in the house when we play so poorly? Why get up at night and build fires to save a few house plants from freezing, when we can buy ten times the amount with the money expended for extra fuel? All these questions may be answered by a close observation of the difference between a cultured and an uncultured youth. We are largely what our environments make us.—Mo. Report.

A MISTAKE IN DAIRY FIGURES.—The following item is going the rounds of the agricultural press: "Capt. W. J. Wallace, living a few miles south of the city," says the Indiana Farmer, "kept account for one year of the amount of butter sold from his sixty Jersey cows, two of them with first calf, and found that it footed up 2,154 pounds, for which he received 30 cents a pound or $646.20. This was in addition to the cream and butter consumed by the family, and shows what may be done with good stock and good feed. He feeds liberally with bran, cotton seed, clover, etc., and 'keeps the machine going' in all kinds of weather." —[There is a mistake in these figures, as a yearly yield of thirty-five pounds of butter per cow is nothing to brag of.—Farmers' Review.]

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Assist Not Fraud.

J. D. Smith writes as follows in Hoard's Dairyman: I desire to commend the article of C. H. Everett in a recent issue of your journal, condemning the practice of some farmers in selling their skim milk at 12 and 15 cents per hundred pounds to be manufactured into filled cheese. It would seem impossible in this day of dairy information, to find any dairymen who could be so short sighted. In the first place, as Mr. Everett says, the milk is worth at least 25 cents per hundred pounds to feed to growing hogs. If fed to thrifty young pigs, I believe it worth even more than this. There is another profit to be made out of skim milk that many lose sight of. I met a small dairy farmer recently who carefully looks after details, who said to me that he believed the manure his hogs manufactured was worth as much to him as the pork. With proper facilities for making manure, I believe this is not a wild estimate. Certainly, then, here is a big leak in the purse of the dairyman who sells his skim milk at 12 to 15 cents per hundred pounds. Back of this is a still greater leak. Every pound of this miserable fraud cheese which the farmer furnishes the material to manufacture robs him of the opportunity of selling a quantity of whole milk sufficient to make ten pounds of cheese. Now this may seem like an astonishing statement, but I have taken pains to inform myself, and I am confident it is true. I have introduced the subject in dairy meetings, have talked with hundreds of individuals, and have obtained figures from dealers, and I say, without hesitation, that there is not one pound of cheese consumed by our people where there should, and would, be ten, only for those abominations, filled and skim cheese. We ought to be, and would be, a cheese consuming people, if we could buy a pure unadulterated article of cheese when we call for it. Mr. Everett utters a burning truth when he says: "The consumer buys it for full cream cheese, and pays just as much for it as he would for good cheese, and when he attempts to eat it he becomes disgusted, declares he can get no good cheese, and he declines to buy." This sums up the whole matter. I have been imposed upon more times in buying cheese than any other article of food. I can remember when my mother used to make home made or dairy cheese, and what a delicious article it was. Two or three nice large ones were always made and sufficiently cured for use in haying, and then others made with special reference to long keeping for winter use. It fairly makes my mouth water now to think of them. Fellow dairymen of Wisconsin and elsewhere, why not apply a little common sense to this business? If my statement is true, and I am borne out in it by such a multitude of witnesses—I do not see how it can be doubted—then, for every dollar received for skim milk, or milk sold to manufacture skim cheese, there is a loss of $10 to the dairymen of the country. I know scores of farmers will read this and say "Oh! bosh"—but how many more years will it take, with oleo flooding our markets, and filled and skim cheese on sale everywhere, while honest dairy butter is begging a sale, before farmers will open their eyes to their own "bosh?" Why, with the light receipts of butter which have prevailed all the fall, do we hear such complaints of dull markets and slow sales? Simply because honest goods are being driven out of the market. I have repeatedly paid as high as 16 cents per pound for cheese that I bought for full cream, that was nothing but half or three quarters skim; in three days after cutting it would be as dry as a chip. My experience is that of every one; we are constantly being imposed upon until, as I have said, we do not consume one pound of cheese where we would ten, and I believe it may be placed even higher than that. Do away with filled and skim cheese and let our people know they can get a genuine article when they call for it, and at once the dairy industry will receive a powerful impetus all over this country.

Weight and Yield of Eggs.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer furnishes the following:

Geese, 4 to the pound; 20 per annum.
Polish, 9 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Bantams, 16 to the pound; 60 per annum.
Houdans, 8 to the pound; 160 per annum.
La Fleche, 7 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Hamburgs, 9 to the pound; 200 per annum.
Turkeys, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum.
Game fowl, 9 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Leghorns, 9 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Black Spanish, 7 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound; 120 per annum.
Langshans, 8 to the pound; 150 per annum.
Bramahs, 8 to the pound; 130 per annum.
Guinea fowl, 11 to the pound; 160 per annum.
Ducks, 6 to the pound; 30 to 60 per annum.

[The above figures will be disputed by many. Some of them certainly should be received with a good deal of hesitation. The Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks appear to be far too low. —Farmers' Review.]

EMPTY THE CANS.—One of the arguments often advanced against disposing of the whey at the factory is that the cans will be harder to clean, by the milk drying and sticking to the sides of the cans, than if the sour whey is carried home. This can be overcome quite easily by having the milk drawer put in a gallon or two of water before leaving the factory. It is also claimed that this sour whey makes the cans easier to clean by loosening whatever milk may have adhered to the sides of the cans. The little good that this may do is more than counterbalanced by the bad effect of the acid of the whey on the tin of the can.—American Cheesemaker.

OLD MILK CANS.—Don't use old battered rusty tin milk cans. I noticed a comment on this subject in a dairy paper not long ago in which it was stated that milk which has been conveyed in a rusty can was analyzed and found to contain considerable iron, and it was further said that the butter produced therefrom had a tallowy taste. The experiment was tried after the can was thoroughly steamed and "spores" were destroyed. How many have such old rusty cans now on the farm?—Agricola.

Feather Eating.

Want of occupation is one of the chief causes of hens learning to eat feathers. For want of something to do they peck at the feathers on one another, and soon develop a taste for them. If the practice is not stopped it will, says New York World, become contagious, and will continue until the weather is fine enough to go outside. The best method of prevention is to give the fowls plenty of occupation. If the floor of the house is of earth it should be dug over and made fine, and the food scattered over it. This will give the birds some work to do to obtain all the grain and food, and in scratching over the ground searching for it they will get plenty of exercise.

Where the floor is of cement or other solid material, straw scattered over it will give the poultry plenty of work to scratch in it to find their food. Plenty of vegetable food should also be given. If cabbage can be spared, one should be hung up in the house for the birds to pick at. Where these are not forthcoming, turnips, mangels or clover hay, cut fine, will do very well. Meat scraps are also good. Close confinement and overcrowding are other causes that conduce to feather eating. The former can not always be avoided in a protracted and severe winter. Still there are generally some days when the poultry can be turned out for a run, even during a severe winter, for an hour or two. Overcrowding, however, can be avoided. It is better when dividing the flock to keep the pullets separate from the older hens. When thus divided, if these latter have acquired any bad habits, the younger birds will not have the opportunity to learn them, which they probably would if they were running together. When once an old bird has learned to eat feathers it is almost hopeless to attempt a cure, and the best method of proceeding is to terminate her existence. Every possible precaution, therefore, should be taken to prevent birds acquiring the habit. The habit may be acquired among the fowls confined in summer time as well as in winter if they are not kept busy and provided with plenty of exercise and green food.

Dairy Farming.

A Michigan dairyman at an institute summed up the reasons for dairy farming in the following cogent manner:

1. That it is the business upon the farm that permits the most absolute control over conditions of production and distribution of product: hence the most profitable.

2. It is the highest art of farming, because it combines all other lines and gives greater opportunity for executive and manufacturing skill.

3. It is most free from irresponsible and destructive competition by necessity of its character and by the personal equation of the individual producer.

4. It is a more exact line of production, permitting gross receipts to be forecast with greater exactness; hence the greater possibilities of increasing net receipts, either by lowering expenses or increasing volume of product.

5. It permits the employment of labor at a season of the year when farm labor is cheapest, if winter dairying is followed.

6. Of all products sold from the farm, butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm, and it is well known that most fertile sections of the country are where butter farming is followed.

EGGS WANTED.—Just now, while the price of eggs is high compared to last summer, and steadily rising, the food should be diversified. Corn alone will cause masses of fat to form on the internal organs and the egg supply will be stopped. Corn fed, or too fat hens can be detected by their slow, sleepy and sluggish movements. If eggs are desired, stop the corn, except in small quantity at night. Feed grain, and give a daily ration of meat in some shape—raw is best, and green cut bone is still better.—Farm, Stock and Home.

SIZE OF FLOCKS.—As to the size of flocks a writer in the Poultry Journal suggests that it is a great mistake in keeping too large flocks together. There is no profit, he says, in keeping 100 hens in a place hardly large enough for 50. In fact, I doubt very much if 100 hens should ever be kept in one flock. I consider fifty an outside number. They will lay more eggs in the winter in the same place than 100. To illustrate: For several winters I kept from twenty-five to thirty birds in a pen 14x10 feet, and got very few eggs. Of late winters I kept only half the number and got more than twice as many eggs. If you are keeping fifty hens, you should raise twenty-five early pullets each year to replace the twenty-five 2-year-old hens which should be killed in the fall, as soon as they begin to moult. They will be in good condition then. In this way you will always have birds that, with proper care, must prove profitable. Remember that besides small flocks your birds must have plenty of room. They can not have too much.—Ex.

DUCK FARMING.—It is worthy of note that the Chinese very, very long ago hatched out their ducks by artificial heat, and the incubators that seem so wonderful to us at the poultry shows and country fairs were an old story in the east long before our great-grandfathers were born. It is likely that we got the domesticated duck from China so long ago that we know not when, and the writers on natural history content themselves with telling us that it is derived from the mallard, mixed in some cases with the musk-duck and the gad wall, and perhaps the black duck. The domestication of the duck has had an effect the opposite of that usually produced by civilization on man, for the mallard is strictly monogamous. Waterton the naturalist assures us, indeed, that the wild duck is a most faithful husband and remains paired for life, while the domestic drake is most notoriously polygamous.—Harper's Weekly.

WYANDOTTES.—There are three standard varieties of Wyandottes—the silver, golden and white. There is also a black variety, which, however, is not yet recognized as an established standard breed. There is no difference in the varieties except color; but the silver Wyandotte is the original from which the others were taken; hence it is an older breed and more vigorous, as well as being considered hardier than the others. It is not a large breed, but is larger than the Leghorn. Its rose comb is an advantage against the frost in winter, and its skin and legs are reddish yellow. As layers the hens are considered equal to any of the breeds, and the chicks are plump and attractive in appearance.

Sea water is said to contain all the soluble substances that exist on earth.

A Vigorous Swordfish.

The Norwegian bark Lorenzo, which recently arrived at Pensacola, Fla., had a sample of the strength of a swordfish. Through the metal sheathing of her hull, then through six inches of planking and penetrating the inner ceiling about three inches the fish had driven its snout, or "sword," the result being a leak which kept the crew at the pumps for six hours a day. The sword was about 2¼ inches in circumference at the point and 5 inches at the end where it had broken off, the piece being about 20 inches long.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said the Panama railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

It Came High.

I had often admired her complexion. It was of that clear, soft whiteness which women who make up strive so hard for and never can attain. She rides in the same car with me nearly every night, and I always try to sit opposite her, and I confess I have been guilty of staring at her with unfeigned admiration. It never seems to annoy her, however.

Last night she was in her usual place, and so was I. Beside me, though I had not noticed him, was a small boy perhaps 10 years old.

I was ogling her with all my eyes and was unaware of the fact that the small boy was watching me till he nudged my elbow and whispered:

"Say, ain't she a beaut', though! She's my sister, an' she's just been down to New York to get that face of hers enameled, an' she paid $150 for it. What d' you think o' that?"—Buffalo Express.

Before a Full Head of Steam

Is gathered by that tremendously destructive engine, malaria, put on the brakes with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will check its progress and avert disaster. Chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by this genial specific, which is also a comprehensive family medicine, speedily useful in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia. Against the hurtful effects of sudden changes of temperature, exposure in wet weather, close application to laborious mental pursuits, and other influences prejudicial to health, it is a most trustworthy safeguard. It fortifies the system against disease, promotes appetite and sleep, and hastens convalescence after debilitating and flesh wasting diseases.

Warned.

We know a certain judge who took occasion recently to warn his people from coming into the courtroom drunk in these words: "I wish to put everybody on notice that if they come into this courtroom while I am sitting on this bench drunk they had better look out."—Hamilton (Ga.) Journal.

The chains of a habit are too small to be felt, until they are too strong to be broken.

A Gentle Corrective is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most *effective*. They go about their work in an easy and *natural* way, and their good *lasts*. **Once used, they are always in favor.** Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequaled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bottles Double Size AT OLD PRICE.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
TRY IT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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The Largest Manufacturers of **PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES** On this Continent, have received **HIGHEST AWARDS** from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.**

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH. TAKEN INTERNALLY AND USED LOCALLY WITH Insufflator. Cured the Dr. in 1870. Has cured thousands since and will Cure you. Send for free book, and symptom blank. Pkge by mail, $1.00.
DR. SYKES' SURE CURE CO., 11. CAXTON BLDG., CHICAGO. Sold by all Druggists.

LAND For sale in **Fertile Belt** of Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co. at $2.50 per acre; easy terms; 10 years' time; 6 per cent interest. **Recent sales, 50,000 acres.** Selected 20,000 in the **Yorkton** district, famous for mixed farming. Responsible land guide gratis. Apply **R. SEEMAN, Winnipeg, Man.**

Patents, Trade-Marks. Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W N U, Omaha—4 1895

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention this Paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Primary Battery.

According to the Glasgow newspapers, two young Scottish workmen, sons of a mechanic employed in the Singer sewing machine works on the Clyde have invented a battery which, it is asserted, will revolutionize electrical work, and a great man of science like Lord Kelvin thinks so much of it that he offered to buy the patent rights for $50,000. The inventors, aged 21 and 18 years, have, it is said, made a primary battery "in which, while the decomposition of the zinc plates is rendered enormously slower and the chemicals used are of trivial value, the strength of the battery thus formed is very greatly increased." The battery has been put to some severe tests and is said to have stood them triumphantly. It is evident that these lads have made some sort of a discovery which is likely to bring them fortune, but general expert opinion discredits the idea of an electrical revolution.

$300 FOR A NAME.

This is the sum we hear the Salzer Seed Co. offer for a suitable name for their wonderful new oats. The United States department of agriculture says Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 200 bushels per acre last year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. One thing we know and that is that Salzer is the largest Farm Seed grower in the world and sells potatoes at $2.50 per barrel. Just the kind that do well in Texas and the great South. Thirty-five packages, earliest vegetables, $1 post paid.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above **$300 Prize Oats.** W. N. U.

People who think wrong will be sure to live that way.

The money that brings us most good is the money with which we do good.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

As soon as gold was discovered somebody invented brass.

True hospitality is never a temptress in her own parlor.

Down Went the Light.

"John," said Mrs. Bossman, "it is the light down, the first thing you know the baby will be awake."

"Pshaw," said Mr. Bossman, "the light won't wake him."

"No, but I'll wake him myself."

The prospect was too appalling. He meekly did as he was bid.—Exchange.

Worms in Horses.

The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail. Cut this out, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for $1.00 express paid. G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention name of paper.

Experiments With Oats.

Of seven varieties grown at the Indiana station from one to seven years, White Bonanza gave the largest yield. In an experiment on thickness of seeding 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 pecks of seed per acre were used. Eight pecks gave the highest average yield for eight years, but ten pecks are recommended when oats are sown among cornstalks.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Man does not need one-tenth of the space he imagines he needs.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

People who really want to do good will sooner or later find out how.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Every lie has a truth on its track that will some day kill it stone dead.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence.

In kind words some people are very stingy.

Other remedies may **ST. JACOBS OIL** *Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache*

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35 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand among strangers we offer them to the lady readers of this paper for the remarkably low price of only **10 Cents Each.** Postage one cent extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles and are unequaled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

Every pattern guaranteed to be perfect.

THEY ARE GLOVE FITTING.

To get get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents, when ordered on coupon printed below.

Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern.

GIRL'S DRESS. Pattern No. 6269 is cut in three sizes, viz.: 8, 10 and 12 years.

Marine blue velvet and fancy French plaid serge is here stylishly combined. A simulated yoke of velvet covers the upper portions of the fitted body, back and front. The full front and back is shirred and placed on in pointed outline. Stylish bretelles are also added to points, and fall gracefully from the shoulders to the waist line, front and back. A standing collar of velvet finishes the neck and the closing is in center back. Double puffs are stylishly arranged over fitted sleeves faced to the elbow with velvet. The full round skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of waist. The mode is desirable for dresses either of silk or woolen fabric and can be suitably developed in various combinations of colors or material. One material alone can be used, variety being given by decoration of braid, gimp, ribbon, velvet, insertion or lace.

The retail price of pattern is 25 cents.

LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE. Pattern No. 6282 is cut in five sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

The Norfolk jacket is as popular today as it was in its first season. It has the merits of being very generally becoming, easily adjusted, comfortable and stylish looking, besides being available for nearly all sorts of fabric. As here represented made of vicuna in a sort of heather mixture, it forms part of a dressy toilet for general wear, shopping or visiting, etc. The box plaits are formed in the fronts and back, the under sides being stitched together to a few inches below the waist line. Under arm gores fit the sides smoothly and the basque can be made over the body lining fitted with double darts, or that portion can be omitted if so preferred. The closing is invisible in center front under the middle plait, but buttons and button holes can be used if desired. The fashionable turn-over collar is in latest mode and the belt of cloth fastens with a dull gilt buckle. Any of the seasonable woolen materials will make up stylishly by the mode. Serge, cheviot, in plain or mixed varieties, homespun ladiescloth, or fine flannel. A plain finish is all that is necessary.

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