FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

CONDUCTED BY

M. J. WRAGG

PLANT SMALLER TREES.

No doubt in their hurry to have trees bearing, many people plant too large trees. Smaller trees will be found to do better. The well known horticulturist James Meehan said:

One of the mistakes of the day is the universal desire of those purchasing trees to buy something large. There is an excuse for a person of some age desiring to start with a large tree, but none for those who are young. And, indeed, whether young or old, there is wisdom in choosing a young tree. So many, many times have I seen the small tree outstrip the large one, that in but very few cases would I prefer a large tree to a small one. Considering fruit trees, a two or three year old tree is of the right kind, and with peaches, one year from the bud. It hardly needs saying that the primary reason why a young tree is better than others is because in removal most all the roots can be dug with it, and the ease with which it can be handled and reset makes the transplanting hardly felt by the tree. A large tree feels it much more, some roots are lost, perhaps the replanting is not as easily accomplished, causing a check to growth which takes a long time to recover from. It takes a little philosophy, I am aware, to reject a fine, large tree for a small one, because it looks like poor practice, but it pays to do it. As a rule city merchants who have small orchards attached to their grounds will not plant small trees. An acquaintance, owner of a large nursery near a city, says that of all fruits, the very largest trees procurable sell best. He makes no attempt to offer trees under five or six years old, as he could not sell them. For all this, set out young trees, feed them and cultivate them, and you will have done the best thing for the best growth.

SHEEP DIP FOR CHICKEN LICE.

For destroying chicken lice, F. E. Emery of the Wyoming station recommends that the fowls be dipped in a solution of sheep dip. He estimates that 10 to 12% gallons will be sufficient for thirty to forty fowls. The plumage should be thoroughly soaked, and care exercised to prevent the solution from getting into the lungs of the fowls. Yards and buildings should be sprayed with the same preparation. Mr. Emery's directions seem a little unsafe, since sheep dip differs greatly in composition. Those which contain the different oils of petroleum origin are liable to do serious injury to the plumage and skin. Most of the dipping preparations should first be tried very cautiously. Aside from the proper arrangements for removing and cleaning roosts and nest boxes, providing a good dust bath before the window where it is warm and sunny is the only remedy usually needed during the winter. Road dust is best, but if it has not been secured in the proper season, use sifted coal ashes.

When the rooster's comb begins to get gray, and he walks like a rheumatic general, it is then time for him to be sold to the chicken dealer for city people to eat.

STUDY THE SURROUNDINGS.

The man that buys fruit trees to plant in his orchard should inform himself of the nursery conditions under which the trees were grown. The nature of the soil in which they were started and made their first two years of growth should not be far different from the nature of the soil in which they are subsequently to grow. If the trees have been started in a very rich soil with an abundant supply of moisture they will receive a check that will result in a permanent stunting. Without doubt this is the hidden cause of the failure of many an orchard. It is more than likely to be the case when trees are brought from very distant places, say a thousand miles or so away, south or north. It has been thought that the failure of so many trees thus obtained was due to some hidden quality in the climate, but it appears to the writer to be more reasonable to assume that the difference in soil conditions largely accounts for the failures.

This new vegetable will be fun for the youngsters at dinner, or at a party, or to fill up any gap in the Thanksgiving day fun. Perhaps just at dusk when the lamps are first lighted will be the best time to bring in the pumpkin, which may be either a really truly one, or one made of pumpkin colored tissue paper. The real one is the best.

WINTER CARE OF HORSES.

The old plan of putting horses in a barn and stall feeding them like you would steers at a distillery, is injurious to the horse. On the average farm there is seldom more work than can be done with one team and to keep more horses than these shod to do this work is unnecessary expense. However, the team that does this work comes out from their winter quarters in better condition for the spring work than the horses that have stood idly in the barn through the winter months. Other farmers there are who follow the plan of selling their extra horses in the fall, while they are in poor condition, to horse buyers who fatten and ship them to market.

Painting should not be neglected on the farm. All barns, sheds, etc., would last much longer if protected with a good coat of paint.

You can safely plant pie plant in the fall. Give it rich ground and some protection during the winter.

THE FARM LABORER.

The man who says that he likes work is a liar or insane. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, was not given as a pleasant "stunt," but as a sentence inflicting punishment for sin. When you see a man that is extremely industrious, do not presume that he is laboring for the pleasure he thus derives, but see if it is not the almighty dollar that is the incentive.

The labor question on the farm, and everywhere, is of great importance. The farmer pays his hirs wants to get all he can for his money. The man who hires out is apt to be very careful that he does not earn more than his wages. On a great many farms a month hand is expected to work from 12 to 16 hours a day in the week, and from 4 to 8 on the seventh. He is expected to do what a day laborer would do, and chores besides. Sometimes he does not prove up to all these expectations.

The farmers tell of what they used to do and how they worked when they used to work out. They all tell the same thing, until we of the younger generation grow tired of the chant. I don't believe the human race has so deteriorated in physical ability as they would make us believe, and all in soon. I do believe there are just as big liars living today as ever lived, and they only tell their experiences in an exaggerated way. There are good, conscientious men working out as month hands, but they seem few. Times are too good for an intelligent workman to work at farm labor when he might be doing something easier, working fewer hours and getting higher wages for what he does.

The excess of summer moisture which this year has prevailed over nearly all the north central states brought many benefits as well as some troubles and losses in its wake. For one thing, it finished up the chinch bugs and box elder bugs, both of which existed in such numbers as to be great pests. It gave the earth such a soaking as it had not enjoyed for years and induced a healthful, vigorous growth of tree life, both in orchard and forest, such as has not been seen for many seasons. It has replenished the water supply, started the springs to flowing again, filled up the lakes and emphasized the value of the drainage on all low lands. Paradoxical though it seems, it has dried up the evil prophets who said that the removal of the large forests of the rainfall, and the drainage of swamps would convert the land into an arid desert.

ORCHARD NOTES.

This is the month for potting flower bulbs intended for winter bloom.

Do not neglect the lawn because the weather is chilly. Keep the grass cut until cold weather sets in and then cover with manure before the snow comes.

Get after the borers this month. Look after the trees carefully, making a good job of it.

Do you know where pepper comes from? It is the production of a climbing shrub in the West Indies.

If you want to get the highest market price for your grapes, be sure they are ripe. In many instances grapes are picked too green and consequently are almost worthless when they reach the market.

Harvest your apples several days before they are ripe. Be sure that the air in the cellar or storage room is kept pure. Do not store vegetables, such as cabbage or turnips, near the apple bin.

The pig is said to be the best of mortgage lifters. But if you have a mortgage on your farm, do not leave it entirely to the pigs. It will require some little effort on your part, and also some self-denial to free your farm from debt.

BAGGING GRAPES.

This pays for home use when you want the best you can get. Bagged bunches are much finer, ripen more evenly, have more bloom and are better in every way, but are possibly a few days later in ripening. Thin skinned varieties, especially, like Concord, are very much improved. I buy two pound manilla bags, such as grocers use. These bags last two years and cost only a few cents a hundred. A paper of pins is also required. I do a few days later in ripening. Thin skinned varieties, especially, like Concord, are very much improved. I buy two pound manilla bags, such as grocers use. These bags last two years and cost only a few cents a hundred. A paper of pins is also required. I put the bag over the bunch, make a double fold at the top and stick a pin through, and there you are until the bunches are ripe.

For a number of years I have made a practice of turning the horses out into the pasture for a week or two after the busy season is over. This cleans them all out and puts them into shape for another year. But they should have a shady field to run in, otherwise the flies will trouble the very life out of them and they might be better in the stable.

"A GOOD THING."

The disk harrow goes to the bottom and no other tool will surpass it in bringing the coarser portions of the soil to the top and sifting the fine soil down onto the bottom to restore the capillary action between the soil and subsoil. Instead of smoothing over the surface and leaving a mass of loose clods below, as is often done, we want to reverse this order, getting the fine soil down and bring the clods up where they can be acted upon by harrow, planker o. roller.

It will always pay, in fruit growing as well as most other things, to limit a good example.

FRUIT AT BREAKFAST.

Fruit in some form should have a prominent place in every breakfast menu. Either the uncooked fruits may be employed in their season, canned fruit or sauces. All will be found appetizing, and all medical testimony bears witness to their value as an article of diet. More especially where there is dry, disagreeable, slightly feverish condition of the stomach, the cooling action of the fruit juices will be found most agreeable and refreshing. The action of the fruit acids is especially beneficial. All persons require more or less acid in their food or drink to meet the requirements of the system. If this comes from the natural acid of fruits it does away with the stronger and less wholesome acids of pickles and other vinegary conditions, overindulgence in which unquestionably does harm to many a stomach.

A writer on this subject recently declared that "for a breakfast dish nothing is nicer than sliced oranges with cocoanut. Some add sliced bananas to this, and if heavily sprinkled with powdered sugar you will abandon 'bominy, chops and steaks, and breakfast exclusively on this dainty dish, which French people have justly called 'Fruit de Paradis'." The writer would not go to the extent of urging an exclusively fruit diet for breakfast, feeling that in many cases there should be 'sub-tantials' added, in some way, but they seem few. Times are too good for an intelligent workman to work at farm labor when he might be doing something easier, working fewer hours and getting higher wages for what he does.

If a wife does not know whether her husband has a hot temper or not, she will soon discover the fact when up some dark night and if he has occasion to pass through that portion of the yard she will soon be enlightened.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

It will surprise most people to learn that the Japanese plum was first brought to this country thirty years ago. But it has been prominently before the public less than ten years, during which time it has been subjected to a boom out of all proportion to its merits, and is now suffering from a relapse.

The Japanese plum is good in its place, but its place is not everywhere, it is not curculio proof, Black knot will attack it, though we have found it much less liable to the disease than the Domestica or European type. It is badly affected by plum rot. It has not with us been injured nearly so much by shot hole fungus as the "Domestica," but the expedience of others does not agree with this. The flavor is good, but we find that most people prefer some of the old Europeans. In all of these points it has not equaled the claims made for it.

The blossoms come early, which makes it liable to injury from frost, but the flowers are large, white and borne in such profusion that the tree is quite ornamental in the spring, and some varieties are doubly so when the fruit is ripe.

In gathering sunflower seed we harvest after one or two hard frosts, and just before the seed begins to drop. We take a large box to the patch, and a few raps against the side of the box shatters out the seed.

THE FARMER AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The time is almost upon us when the farmer, if he hopes to secure needed legislation, must devote a large share of his reserve energy to the business of legislation. There are several matters which the organized farmers have been agitating for years that now receive the moral support of a very large per cent of our population, chief among which are pure food laws, prohibition of the fraud in colored oleomargarine, and the granting of additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Agitation and the use of personal influence is now timely, wise, expedient. When any one of these matters are brought up before our Congress and different state Legislatures, see that your representative knows just how you feel on the matter, and do not be afraid to express yourself. If you are an Iowa farmer see that your Senator and Representative understand the new proposed Pure Food Law, and give him to understand that he is there solely to carry out the will of the people, and that you will expect his support of this bill when brought up this winter.

We are very partial to a white fowl. They always seem to taste better and at least they look better after they are dressed ready for the market.

GENTLE TREATMENT OF COWS.

Every owner of a cow should see that gentle and quiet means are used in drawing the milk from her. Many good cows are spoiled by rough milkers. When it can be done, the same person should milk the same cow every time. Gentle treatment will surely pay, and the matter of profit should always be kept in the foreground. We like to see the cow reach around and lick the milker; then one can be sure that harmony does prevail and Bossy will do her best.

More work with less fatigue can be got from a team used quietly and kindly than with lash and profane language. Kindness has a cash value on the farm.

One of the most difficult tasks for some people is to attend to their own business.

IRON TREE OF VIENNA.

Curious Relic of the Past Still Standing in That City.

Hardly the world over could there be found a tree which has come into more intimate connection with the youth desirous of success in life than the curious iron tree of Vienna. For in the old days, when it was the custom of every apprentice who had attained to some degree of proficiency in his trade to bid farewell to family and friends and set out on foot to seek his fortune, he went before leaving the city and drove a nail into this tree's trunk.

Should the nail drive straight, the act was regarded as especially ominous of success, and that the road ever difficult would prove smooth, but when it bent or broke in the driving the face of the apprentice turned suddenly awry, he believing that either he would fall utterly in life or that success would only come to him late and through most difficult channels.

In the remnant of the tree which now remains so many nails have been driven that not a vestige of its original wood can be seen. Literally its surface is hard as nails, while the community of those it presents is one heterogeneous, fairly striving with each other for place and prominence.

REVIVAL OF THE BAGPIPES

Two Young Women Are Looking for Engagements.

London society is threatened with an outbreak of that eccentric instrument, the bagpipe. Several novelty seeking society girls have learned how to play, and are on the lookout for evening engagements. Rumor has it that petitions will be circulated to stop the practice, but the Pall Mall Gazette Journal. There is no discounting the wave of terror which the announcement has sent billowing over London. Everybody realizes that if the bagpipe were once let loose in a private drawing room the future of English home would be seriously imperiled.

The two girls leading off in this latest accomplishment are the daughter of Lord Archibald Campbell and the daughter of the late William Black, novelist and newspaper editor. Both young ladies were instructed in the mysteries by the Scotch champion bagpiper, if one may invent the term in England or Scotland. His name is Fraser, and he is the man whom King Edward recently attempted to lure away from the Scottish regiment, with which he has so long been connected, to the private bagpipes of the king. But the loyal Fraser declined not to break associations of long standing.

BEARS THAT ARE GRATEFUL.

Russian Animals Help Their Comfortune.

A gentleman was recently making inquiries in Russia about the methods of catching bears in that country. He was told that to entrap them a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., a log was placed on top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare. "Eat," he added, if four or five happen to get in there." "How is that?" asked the gentleman. "They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and the topmost one gets out." "Ah, those bears, though not possessed with a mind and soul, such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude, and they won't forget one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him speedily to join them in the freedom which they enjoy." Sensible bears, "a should say, are a great deal better than some people that we hear about, who never helped anybody but themselves.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

As a Little Child.

Off through the dark my little one
Must go to bed alone, my dad.
To clamber in and cuddle down
And on my bosom lay his head.
I hear him whisper coaxingly:
"Please let me sleep with you to night;"
And my heart flies right to me.
His childish fears are put to flight.

Ah, if he knew how weak, how frail
Am I in whom he puts his trust,
How blindly and how oft I fail
How oft my face is in the dust.
He would not run to me when fear
Comes with her sable wings outspread,
For faith he has, I am sure
Would cease to bring him to my bed.

Some day perchance they'll bring him where
I lay, have slept, from visions free;
And weeping, they may press him there
To his new-found mother.
Oh, may I hear him, trusting say,
As he is reaching upward the,
"Please father, let me come to-day
My head upon your breast reach."

—S. E. Kiser.

Flight of Birds.

The fact that day birds become nocturnal at migrating time, uttering notes used on no other occasion in the year; that they fly at a speed beyond their ordinary powers, and at hights beyond their ordinary haunts, leads Dr. Gatke to believe that they possess in their powers of flight and soaring some principle not employed on any other occasion, and hitherto not taken into account by naturalists.

Cost of Producing Corn.

Just previous to the civil war a bushel of corn represented about three hours and a half's labor, at a cost of 25% cents, while to-day forty one minutes of labor produce the same amount for 10½ cents.

Filipinos Love Music.

The intense love of the Filipinos for music is notably shown in their funerals, their bands of instruments and in their theaters. The Filipino voice is small and thin, but it makes up the deficiency in shrillness.

Rejuvenating Galveston.

The export trade in Galveston for the fiscal year showed an increase of $3,000,000. Public and private improvements recently completed and under way will aggregate in cost $5,158,000.

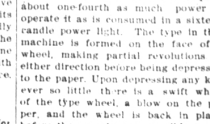
Germany's Universities.

The German state gives to one university more than the British government allows to all the universities and university colleges in England, Ireland and Scotland together.

NOTES ON SCIENCE

An Electric Typewriter.

If by the use of an applied power the ordinary typewriter could be operated by depressing the keys one-eighth of an inch, requiring only the lightest touch to produce both the ordinary impression of the type face and the powerful stroke necessary for manifolding, such a machine would reduce by fully four-fifths the exertion which the operator is compelled to put forth in running one of the ordinary machines. It is just such a machine which a Connecticut inventor has produced, as illustrated in the picture. It has its own individual motor, with connection to an incandescent electric light socket, and is stated to require about one-fourth as much power to operate it as is consumed in a sixteen candle power light. The type in this machine is formed on the face of a wheel, making partial revolutions in either direction before being depressed to the paper. Upon depressing any key ever so little there is a swift whirl of the type wheel, a blow on the paper, and the wheel is back in place before the operator can possibly touch the next letter of the word he is writing. Even the movements of the carriage is controlled by levers, so that the friction disks being brought into contact with the rapidly revolving

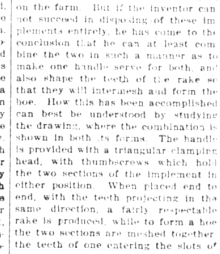


shaft of the motor, as the keys are touched it will be given the exact rise to the right or left. Touching a slide on the left side of the machine makes the carriage skip any number of spaces from the end of the line to start a paragraph. When the carriage is moved to the right to start a new line a small lever is tripped, by which the track traverses for incline to the top and gives the platen a turn to space the sheet of paper for the new line. The inking of the type wheel is done by a small felt roller supplied in the path which the wheel is compelled to travel in making its impression, and there are the usual number of carriage adjustments for space, margin and tabulating stops.

G. C. Bilelisen, of Stamford Conn., is the inventor.

New Agricultural Combination.

With all his reapers, binders, mowers, drain drills and other farm machinery and a modern electric plant to furnish power for it all, the bad hand implements will seem one to be used on the farm. But the inventor has not succeed in disposing of these implements entirely, he has come to the conclusion that he can at least combine the two in such a manner as to make one handle serve for both, and also shape it such as to take so that they will interchangeably with the hoe. How this has been accomplished can best be understood by studying the drawing, where the combination is shown in both its forms. The handle is provided with a triangular clamping head, with chamberons which, hold the two sections of the implement in either position. When placed end to end, with the teeth projecting in the same direction, a fairly respectable rake is produced, while to form a hoe the two sections are meshed together the teeth of one entering the slots of



the other and forming a smooth surface, with the lower edge sharpened to cut weeds and till the soil after the manner of an ordinary hoe.

Mary C. Miller of Newark, N. J., is the inventor.

Perfume from Flowers.

A common method of extracting perfumes from flowers is enfleurage, which consists in placing the blossoms in contact with purified lard for a few days. When saturated with the perfume, the lard itself may be used, or the essential oil may be extracted under strong alcohol. The process being tedious, many attempts have been made to obtain the oil direct from the flowers by means of light petroleum. A curious recent discovery is that perfume-making still goes on in the flowers during enfleurage, and for Albert Hesse reports that a ton of tuberose blossoms only yielded 56 grams of oil by petroleum extraction but gave up 501 grams to the enbedding fat in enfleurage and yielded 78 grams more when the faded blossoms were distilled. The flowers appear to have contained more perfume after exhaustion by enfleurage than when first gathered.

Substituting Oil for Coal.

The extent to which oil is being substituted for coal as fuel in California is shown by the statement that there is now a fifteen ocean going steamers registered at the port of San Francisco which use oil. Nearly all of the steamboats plying on San Francisco Bay and the adjoining waters now use oil, or fuel and the same can be said of the steam tugs employed in the harbor.

HARD TO BEAR.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., living on Last Main street, in that city says:

"With my nightly rest broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys, suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys, and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions, life was anything but pleasant for me. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition, and for the reason that nothing seemed to give me even temporar relief I became almost discouraged. One day I noticed in the newspapers the case of a man who was afflicted as I was and was cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. His words of praise for this remedy were so sincere that I felt confident of relief. I went to the Lebanon Opera House store and got a box. I found that the medicine was exactly as powerful a kidney remedy as represented. I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

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

STRICTLY UP TO DATE.

Lucky Horseshoers Discarded for Pieces of Bursted Tires.

A young woman who was superstition formerly led her to make a collection of picked up horseshoes, which she wrapped in ribbons and hung at the foot of her couch, over her cheval mirror and upon the walls of her bedroom. Her admirers found them all and put in their places sections of horse or wagon tires from the automobiles of her friends.

"No fair," she said, "I have not had any chance in my luck. For I have enjoyed much good fortune since I got my collection and I get my luck from the horseshoes. I hope before the season is over to have a collection of tires from motor vehicles, as you know, dirt ridden."

The McGinnis Case Again.

Mr. John Kane Out and Mr. and Mrs. William McGinnis and Jessie F. Times, M. at. have come before Mr. George E. Moore, Notary Public, and have sworn and subscribed to written statements confirming the story of the awful illness and subsequent cure of little son of Mr. and Mrs. McBride.

It is particularly emphatic in his statement, and there does not now seem to be any room for doubt as to the fact that Doddis Kidney Pills, and nothing else, saved the little boy.

He was so bad that he had Epileptic spells which seized him with increasing frequency. He was semi paralyzed in the right side, and his mind was badly affected.

In their sworn statement, Mr. and Mrs. McBride say:

"The very day we began to use Doddis Kidney Pills our boy had twenty-seven of these Epileptic spells or fits. In less than a week he ceased having them entirely."

The case has created a great sensation in the neighborhood. The sworn statements have confirmed the whole story.

MIGHT MAKE A STATESMAN

"Uncle Joe" Thought Youngster Showed All the Symptoms.

A woman who lives at the hotel where "Uncle Joe" Cannon always makes his home while in Washington was recently talking to the next speaker of the growing incorrigibility of her youngest son. "I don't know what has come over little Dick," said the worried mother. "Do you know he is forever fighting his playmates to all manner of mischief. Then he leaves them to fight it out among themselves." "Why," remarked "Uncle Joe," with a grim smile, "I wouldn't be excessively anxious on his account. Let him alone. It looks as if he might have the making of a states man in him some day."

Teach Names of Wild Flowers.

A public museum at Brighton, England, has adopted a custom which should be followed elsewhere. Persons are encouraged to bring in fresh bunches of local wild flowers culled during their walks to one of the officials, who arranges the specimens each morning in glass vases containing water and affixes both the botanical and English name. Thus visitors are made acquainted with the flowers which they have seen growing wild out regarding which they have had no information.

In Praise of the Apple.

The apple is the most democratic of all fruits. The pomegranate is priestly, the grape is regal, the orange is luxurious, the peach and pear are plutocratic, but the apple belongs to the populace. It is symbolic of the country store and the corner grocery. It breathes the free spirit of the American township and village. It has a flavor of old New England and yet a pungency as of the South and the middle West. It is mild, palatable, nourishing and promotive of good fellowship and long life.—Atlanta Journal.

It's wonderful how easy it is for a small man to swallow his anger when the other fellow happens to be a heavyweight.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Let us be persuaded that nothing is due to us, and then nothing will disturb us.—Ruskin.

When the man is lost in the parson men will not be saved by the preaching.

DON'T SPOIL YOUR CLOTHES.

Use Red Seal Blue. Shall make them white as snow. All grocers. 5c. a package.

There is one supreme light on the fire of life. It is the light of eternity. —Rev. Dr. West.

Hidden guilt is the most hurtful. Tears are the dew of the spirit.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Try it once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
"Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth."
Gives the Tooth a Pearly Lustre
BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c

SPARK ARRESTER
Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia remedy ever known. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Constipation, headache, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dull feelings, nervousness, and every disorder arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. They are the best medicine for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

A Bad Fix
When one wakes up aching from head to foot, and with the clean tender to the touch, when

Soreness and Stiffness
makes every motion of the body painful, the surest and quickest way out of the trouble is to use

St. Jacobs Oil
promptly. It warms, relaxes, cures. Price, 25c. and 50c.

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

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

When answering Advs. please mention this paper