

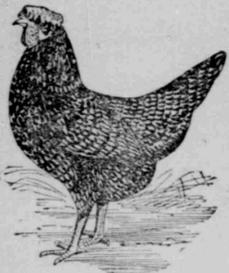


### NEW POULTRY BREED.

It is called the Ancona and has made a favorable impression on many fanciers.

While the Ancona, or a fowl of that name, has been known and bred in England since 1864, the Ancona as we now have it is so different from what it was ten years ago as to warrant its being called at present a new breed. The early day Anconas were much like our Dominique Leghorns. They were also bred in broken colors like the Houdan. No absolute rule as to color governed them as bred years ago, but now they have gained a position and prominence in England and are written about as the "new style of Ancona."

The Ancona is recognized by our standard as a Leghorn that is broken black and white in color, evenly mottled. The rule of color for the new



ENGLISH PRIZE ANCONA PULLET.

Ancona is now bred in England calls for black with uniform tipping of white on each feather; shanks yellow spotted with black. This manner of marking is difficult to obtain, and the great difficulty of gaining this color and manner of marking has made them an extremely fancy fowl.

It is claimed that the breed came from Ancona in Italy. They first came into notice as wonderful layers of beautiful white eggs. They are on the average rather smaller than our Leghorns. The proper style of marking is to have a V-shaped white ending to each feather; the white to be rather small or narrow so as to give the fowl the appearance of being mottled black and white, for the plumage must be black each feather uniformly tipped with white.

The tail feathers of these fowls should be black from the skin out, and tipped on the end with white. This is as it is demanded by the English standard; but it is noted that a color plate by Ludlow has the main tail feathers of the male white with black ends, while the tail feathers of the female are as described in their standard. As we have bred them in this country, they are broken black and white, rather more white than is seen on the Houdan; shanks yellow, spotted with black; shape of comb and carriage like those of the Leghorn.

They are rather handsome when of good shape and color, and are somewhat smaller than the Leghorn should be. They lay a good number of eggs per year, which are about the same size as the eggs of our white Leghorns. They grow quickly, and make nice little broilers—not plump or fat-looking, but tender and sweet. Quite a number of these fowls have been shown the past few months at our fall fairs. It is said that they have them in Italy in several colors, such as white, yellow and red.—Country Gentleman.

### VALUE OF CORN COBS.

When Ground Fine They Are of Inestimable Value as an Aid to the Digestion and as Feed.

The value of corn cobs is not generally understood or there would be less waste of this product of our corn fields. Experiments and the experience of practical feeders have proven that as a meal it possesses as great a value pound for pound in the feed lot as cornmeal, a pound of corn and cob meal going as far as a pound of the cornmeal alone. Chemical analysis does not show any valuable feed content, its value being as an aid in the digestion of the meal. To be of great benefit in this way, however, it must be ground very fine. Aside from their value as a feed there is another use they are put to that is understood and appreciated by some swine raisers—that of converting them into charcoal for the animals to pick at, thus keeping the digestive organs in a healthy condition and killing the worms that infect corn-fed swine. Fed in this way it is the best of tonics and appetizers, superior to any patent medicines or "foods." As a feed and medicine for stock cobs possess their greatest value. As a fuel they are usually hard on stoves, as they heat and cool so rapidly; yet they are used in this way and give general satisfaction. However, if there is a machine available that will reduce the cobs to a proper fineness, cobs are far too valuable an article for feed to be used in lieu of stove wood.—J. L. Irwin, in Farm and Fireside.

Cows should always be handled and driven deliberately, and so none but experienced people who can always control their temper should be about them.

### EARLY FATTENING PAYS.

It is Important That Hogs Should Be Prepared for Market Before Winter Begins.

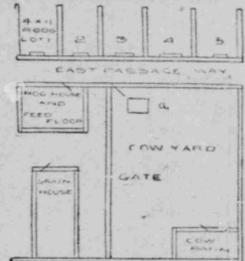
Many farmers have deluded themselves with the idea that cold or winter weather is the proper and most profitable season for converting corn into pork. Acting on this idea they pay little heed to beginning the process which is to change their lean and restless shoats to the dignity of fattening hogs whose business it is to rest, eat and grow fast, until the frost and biting winds suggest that autumn is rapidly waning. It is strange, too, that such a state of affairs should exist among some of our intelligent farmers, writes G. W. Clark, in the Prairie Farmer. All experiments made in that direction demonstrate that in warm or moderate weather the conditions for realizing the utmost gain for food consumed, are in every way most favorable, while in cold weather and exposed situations a large share of, and in some instances all the food consumed serves as a mere maintenance ration, giving no appreciable gain.

Those who begin fattening their hogs with the earliest of their new corn crop, as soon as it is in "roasting ear," using stalks as well as ears, find it wonderfully efficacious in the animal's improvement, giving as large, if not larger, returns than when more matured and thereby enabling the feeder to have the benefit of 30 or 40 days' feeding in the most genial season which would be lost if he waited for the corn to ripen, or become fit together for cribbing. The juices in the green corn stalks, leaves and ears seem especially adapted at that time of the year to the health and vigorous growth of the hog and, although making what might appear too bulky a food for fat production, it puts them in the best possible condition for finishing off—to the greatest advantage—later on more matured gain. In some carefully conducted experiments made by some of our best farmers it has been shown that it takes one-fourth or more of the feed to keep the hogs warm in cold weather and exposure in all kinds of stormy weather. It is very important that much of the fattening be done in autumn that is usually done in December and later. Early pork in market generally brings the highest price for the farmer.

### PASTURING THE HOGS.

The System of Feeding Here Described Seems an Ideal One for Ordinary Purposes.

By the excellent system of feeding hogs and pasturing them, as portrayed, the hog house and feed floor is placed close to the corn house. It is also connected by an outside passageway with the five hog lots. The lots are 4 by 16 rods. The house is also convenient to the cow stable and



THE IDEA EXPLAINED.

cow yard, and after the cattle have been fed the hogs can be turned in to clean up after them. The well is located at a; from this water can be taken to water cattle and hogs. For the latter turn them into the passageway which runs along the hog house. The idea is to have the lots cultivated and pastured during spring and summer. If these are sowed to rye and clover, or rye and barley, the hogs can be turned into the first one until the pasturage there is short, then turned into lot 2, where they will strike fresh supply and fatten rapidly. If clover is sowed after the hogs are taken from lot 1 and put in lot 2, growth will begin in lot 1, and by the time all the lots have been pastured, it will be ready for further grazing.—L. C. Morris, in Farm and Home.

### Packing Honey for Market.

In packing comb honey for market it is to the producer's interest to face the cases honestly. The row of combs next to the glass should be a fair sample of the whole case. Do not sell your reputation while selling your honey, for you will probably have some honey to dispose of in the future. Try to build up your reputation for dealing honestly. If light and dark honey are packed together in the same case, you may get the price for all light honey, but if the cases are opened you will surely get paid for all dark honey. The poor will depreciate the good, so pack each grade separate and face honestly.—F. G. Herman, in Rural New Yorker.

### Winter Comfort for Stock.

At the price of grain this winter it will pay good interest on the time invested in making shelter of stock so warm that all the grain eaten will warm the animals instead of much of it being used to warm "all out of doors." A little time, a few spikes, some poles of old lumber with plenty of straw put together will produce comfortable quarters for stock if there are not barns on the place. If the barns are old or mere shells stuff the walls with straw or marsh hay, or bank with manure. Warmth gives the stock comfort, comfort gives growth, growth gives money—most men farm for money.—Farmers' Review.

### INGENUITY THAT AVAILED NOT

Tricks Resorted To by Soldiers Desiring to Desert That Failed to Free Them.

To desert from either the army or the navy is not the easiest thing in the world, and even when accomplished the culprit lives in daily fear of being recaptured and sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment. Therefore the devices employed by some deserters are as ingenious as they are exciting, although they cannot always be said to be crowned with success, says The Regiment. For sheer audacity the case of an Irish soldier who deserted in a south coast town some years ago would be hard to beat. Just at that time a number of desertions had occurred in the neighborhood and the authorities were therefore unusually sharp to prevent further offenses of this nature. But the man in question was dissatisfied with soldiering and, having a number of friends in the town who were disposed to help him, and being possessed of an unusually large modicum of pluck, resolved to delay his return to civil life no longer.

One morning early he slipped out of barracks and made his way to a friend's house without being seen. Arriving there, he shaved off his mustache, and, donning a policeman's uniform, boldly promenade the main streets of the town. He was, of course, missed in the barracks and knew that the surrounding country was being scoured in hopes of finding him. On one occasion his sergeant came up to him and asked him if he had seen or heard anything of a missing man, and he, of course, replied that he had not, but he would keep his eyes open. For more than a fortnight he preserved his disguise without it being penetrated even by the police themselves, and then he calmly left the town when the hue and cry had subsided somewhat. Nevertheless his enterprise came to naught, for he was arrested in trying to work his passage back to Ireland.

Scarcely less audacious was the ruse employed by another dissatisfied son of Mars, and in his case, likewise, it proved futile. He happened to know that a certain publican in the town was in anything but affluent circumstances, for he visited the house regularly, and from remarks dropped at odd times discovered that the publican was heavily in debt to a Scotch spirit merchant. One morning as soon as the publican opened his doors the soldier arrived, after having first disguised himself with a beard and wig and donned civilian attire.

With him came a friend who agreed to act as a representative of the law, and he promptly told the astonished publican that he had orders to leave a man in possession unless the sum owing to the Scotch spirit merchant was paid to him there and then. The publican, of course, could not pay, so the deserter was quartered upon him and lived in his house and at his expense for more than a week before the deception was discovered. Perhaps the most successful deserter—for a time—was William Conrad. Through one of his comrades he heard of a man whose son had gone to Australia gold mining and had apparently disappeared, for nothing more had been heard of him, though the parent still believed he would see him again. Conrad, therefore, hit upon the ingenious idea of leaving the army by stealth, and going to the man, informing him that he was the missing son. As his knowledge of Australia was considerable he lost no time in putting his plan into execution and the parent, believing in him despite the supposed alteration in his appearance, provided him with a home and money galore, a commodity he confessed he lacked. But unfortunately for him at the end of 18 months the real son turned up and what followed can better be imagined than described.

### Stars and Stripes in Cuba.

One thing which pleasantly surprised Gen. Wood during his recent tour of inspection in Cuba was that wherever he went the Cuban and American flags were invariably waved together in the public decorations. In some towns were to be seen specimens of the work done by the children, among which were drawings of two flags, the stars and stripes and the Cuban flag, twined together or side by side. These were to be seen in drawings on paper, and in one town, where the mayor was taken completely by surprise and was mortified to find that he did not have time to properly prepare for the reception of the governor general, was to be found on the blackboard of the school room fine specimens of drawings of the two flags together. The drawings were at the head of the room, and all the children were facing them.—Army and Navy Journal.

### Do Not Note the Speed.

It is one of the peculiarities of travel by balloon that you do not feel anything; all is still with you, no matter how fast you may be going. You see, you are riding with the wind; you move as fast as it moves; you are part and parcel of it, whether you wish to be or not. It takes you in its embrace so firmly yet so softly you do not know it is there. You may be in the teeth of a hurricane, but you never know it; all is calm and placid with you.—Science.

### Wants His Pills Sugar-Coated.

An Evanston man has gone from the Methodist to the Presbyterian church because he couldn't have his preaching done to order, says the Chicago Record-Herald. There's nothing like knowing what you want and going after it if it isn't handed to you.

The oxapi has been placed on the "wholly protected" list in the Uganda protectorate game regulations.

# WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

## Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and Catarrhal Diseases.

Catarrh is an old cold. Even the strongest and most robust are liable to colds during the winter months. A cold, if neglected, is almost certain to cause catarrh of the head, which rapidly spreads through the system, setting up catarrh of the throat, lungs, stomach or pelvic organs. What a host of winter ailments would be prevented by a preventive as well as a cure for colds.

Peruna is such a remedy. If taken at the first symptom of catching cold it heals the catarrhal condition before it becomes established and makes impossible a spread of the disease. Should the cold be neglected and result in catarrh, Peruna will cure, but it will take much longer and will result in much unnecessary suffering.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



MISS LIZZIE BRADY

Miss Lizzie Brady, No. 47 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"I desire to speak in the highest terms of PERUNA, the medicine which I believe is entitled to more praise than any other and to the confidence and good will of every woman in America. Last winter I caught a severe cold, which settled all over me, and as I at first paid but little attention to it I soon found that it had a strong grip on me which no medicine could cast off. I became weak and irritable. I felt nervous and mentally and physically exhausted. I relished nothing late, and medicine only nauseated me. In my trouble I read in the paper of PERUNA. I sent for a bottle, and it proved a godsend to me. I improved slowly but surely, and in less than two months perfect health was restored to me."



MISS LOU CETCHUM

Miss Lou Cetchum, No. 115 Bass av., Memphis, Tenn., writes:—"PERUNA brought me relief and health, and I firmly believe in its efficacy. I had the gripe last winter and suffered for



MISS BEATRICE BROWN

several weeks without obtaining relief until I took PERUNA. Three bottles not only cured me completely, but it left my system in a fine condition, and I feel better than I have for years. You have a host of friends in Memphis. —Miss Lou Cetchum."

Miss Beatrice Brown, No. 596 Walnut st., Memphis, Tenn., writes:—"This fall I became very much run down, being overtaxed with social and domestic duties. I caught a hard cold, and my system being in a weakened condition, I found it impossible to shake off the cold. I was advised by a neighbor to try PERUNA and bought a bottle, and an only sorry note that I did not know of it before, as it would have saved me so much suffering. I shall not be without it again, as it effected a speedy cure."

His Mistake. He had worked for many years in a dry goods store, but late placed him behind the counter in a coal office, and that was the cause of his undoing. A lady entered the coal office, and she said she needed two tons of coal at once. "All right," said the clerk, tipping the shes from a cigarette in a dreamy fashion; "will you take it with you or have it sent, madam?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Handsumest Calendar of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful reads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be sent in receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

### THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28.	
CATTLE—Common	2 75 @ 3 25
Choice butchers	4 85 @ 5 25
CALVES—Extra	6 50 @ 6 50
HOGS—Select ship's	6 40 @ 6 50
Mixed packers	6 00 @ 6 25
SHEEP—Extra	3 40 @ 3 50
LAMBS—Extra	5 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Spring pat. 4 00	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	@ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	@ 70
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	@ 49 1/2
RYE—No. 2	@ 71 1/2
HAY—No. 1	@ 14 25
PORK—Family	@ 16 50
LARD—Steam	@ 9 75
BUTTER—Ch. dairy	13 1/2 @ 15
Choice creamery	@ 26 1/2
APPLES—Choice	4 50 @ 5 00
POTATOES	2 70 @ 2 75
Sweet potatoes	2 25 @ 2 50
TOBACCO—New	5 95 @ 8 15
Old	5 55 @ 12 25
Chicago.	
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 70 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	84 1/2 @ 86
No. 3 spring	74 @ 78
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	@ 63 1/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	45 1/2 @ 46
RYE—No. 2	@ 65 1/2
PORK—Mess	15 80 @ 15 90
LARD—Steam	10 05 @ 10 07 1/2
New York.	
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 75 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	@ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	@ 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	@ 51 1/2
RYE—Western	@ 75 1/2
PORK—Family	17 50 @ 18 00
LARD—Steam	10 20 @ 10 62 1/2
Baltimore.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2
Southern	82 @ 85
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	67 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	51 @ 51 1/2
CATTLE—Butchers	5 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Western	6 75 @ 7 00
Louisville.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	@ 85
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	@ 71
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	@ 50
PORK—Mess	@ 16 00
LARD—Steam	@ 9 75
Indianapolis.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	@ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	@ 68
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	48 1/2 @ 49

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W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

Notice decrease of sales on table below:

1909	808,182 Pairs.
1900	1,250,754 Pairs.
1901	1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:

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W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.

Make of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Congress Calf, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets and Always Black Hooks Ears.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 "Butt Edge Line" cannot be outshined at any price.

Shoes by mail \$3c. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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