

FARMER AND PLANTER.

GRASS AND ITS CULTURE.

A Farm Product Upon Which the Southern Farmer Places Too Little Value.

Do permanent pastures or permanent meadows need manure or fertilizer? When we take into consideration the fact that each and every ton of ordinary meadow hay contains 4 1/2 pounds of nitrogen, 1 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 4 1/2 pounds of potash, it would stand to reason that where two tons of hay, which of course would contain double the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash mentioned above, are removed from an acre of ground, annually for ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five or more years, it would take no great stretch of the imagination to enable one to answer above query most decidedly and emphatically in the affirmative.

But without any guess work in the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash mentioned above, annually for ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five or more years, it would take no great stretch of the imagination to enable one to answer above query most decidedly and emphatically in the affirmative.

But without any guess work in the matter, we would refer the reader to the simple facts in the case.

The universal experience of hay raisers the country over, is, that even on the most fertile of soils, the yield of grass, where no manure or fertilizers are applied, becomes annually, slowly, but surely, less and less, until the weary, tired and starving acres refuse to yield a sufficient amount of grass to justify running the mower over it.

For lack of a sufficient quantity of suitable nutrition, the more valuable of the grasses die out and useless and pernicious weeds usurp their place. Many weeds seem to thrive on hunger, but this certainly can not be said of any of the grasses. It is a great mistake, and one that many otherwise good farmers have some way fallen into, that grass needs no manure, and that it is abundantly able to take care of itself. No more fatal mistake was ever made. Grass must have plenty of plant food in some form, or it will certainly perish of pure starvation. It may die a lingering death, and take more time over it than some other plants, but unless a liberal quantity of plant food is obtained by it from some source, it gradually goes down hill, and the annual yield becomes less and less, until it fails to pay to run the mower over it at all. As the grasses give out, as stated above, useless and pernicious weeds occupy the soil more and more. Fertilize the soil, and the grasses and even the clovers will take on a new lease of life, pluck up fresh courage and exterminate the weeds.

In spite of the fact that cotton, corn and tobacco raisers spend the greater part of their lives trying to kill grass, as if it was their worst enemy, rightly handled, it is their very best friend, and the most money-saving crop that can possibly be raised by the general farmer; seeding and feeding being all that is necessary to insure an annual and profitable harvest.

Comparatively few farmers seem to put a proper valuation on grass. It keeps work stock of all kinds in a thriving condition; it furnishes us with beef, mutton, kid, wool, and reduces the cost of raising hog meat at least one-half; it gives us our semi-daily supply of milk and butter. It does all this, and more, too, spring, summer and fall, while in winter it feeds the work stock and cattle of the entire world. We feed our gardens liberally, because we expect to derive quite a considerable portion of our sustenance therefrom. Our eyes are wide open as to the benefits accruing from a good garden, but we seem to be willingly and willfully close them when it comes to a portion of the farm that furnishes ten bites to the garden's one.

Is this a rational, judicious and wise policy? To some extent we are writing this for the benefit of the general farmer, because we believe that in slighting the manurial requirements of his grass crop, whether pasture or meadow, hence causing untold suffering on the members of the brute creation committed to his care and keeping, he is doing what he does through ignorance. It is mainly for the benefit of the poor, helpless, long-suffering and patient brutes themselves that we are writing.

Many a time we have seen patches of ground fenced in and dignified by the appellation of pastures, that were for months almost as bare of grass as the center of a public road, while every bush and sapling therein was browsed as high as the poor three-parts-starved animals could reach. Were it necessary, or unavoidable, for pastures to get in this fix, we would have nothing to say; but we know it is not. No crop on the farm will respond more speedily, more satisfactorily, or more profitably, to liberal applications of plant food than will the grass crop, let that same grass crop be in permanent pasture or permanent meadow.

Permanent pastures usually secure a sufficient supply of nitrogen from the droppings of the stock and from leguminous plants which form a part of the sward to keep it in good condition; but this is only where the sward is sufficiently dense to keep the soil shaded, and is not the case wherever the soil is bare and naked or partially so.

In order to induce a luxuriant growth of nutritious and tender grass, a fertilizer containing eight per cent. phosphoric acid and eight per cent. potash, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, should be annually added.

It requires a good soil and as much care and preparation to make a good, permanent pasture as for any other crop, and when once well done, is easily become the most valuable, as well as the most profitable portion of the farm. The same is equally true of a permanent meadow. Well seeded and liberally and judiciously fed, his hay costs him but little except for the gathering. It is just as simple a matter, just as easy, much more satisfactory, and far more profitable, to gather from three to six tons of good dry hay from each and every acre devoted to grass for hay, than it is to get one or two tons annually from the same amount of ground. It is mainly a question of seeding the land properly at first, and feeding the crop liberally afterwards.

Bare patches in either pasture or meadow may be reclothed, yet shallow, or scratching over them with cultivator, duck-bill harrow, spring-tooth harrow, or a light disking, then harrow, then sowing grass seeds and following with the roller. If Bermuda is the reliance, clean the roots, run them through a cutter, mix with oats; break the land, sow the oats and joints of Bermuda in the rough, then harrow or roll, or both. Do this in the early spring.

Where land is deficient in nitrogen, and land and grass poor alike, a complete fertilizer is necessary. The following fertilizer may be safely relied on: 90 to 180 pounds of nitrate of soda, 250 to 500 pounds acid phosphate, and 80 to 160 pounds muriate of potash. On very poor soil, the minimum application would possibly be found sufficient; but where the land is moderately good, the maximum application would undoubtedly be the best, or the first formula mentioned, containing eight per cent. phosphoric acid and eight per cent. potash, might be applied any time during winter; then in spring, just as the grass is starting to grow, top dress with 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Chemical fertilizers are much better for grass, and much more palatable for the stock, than is stable manure. Where grass receives a heavy dressing of stable manure, stock will not eat it all, except as they are forced to—and who can blame them?—G. H. Turner, in Texas Farm and Ranch.

Benefits of Improved Machinery.

The logical result of using improved farm machinery is not only to enable the farmer to grow and harvest larger crops, and consequently make greater profits, but to enable him in addition to have more time for rest, recreation and self-improvement. Slaves have a hard time in this world, because their time is not their own. The farmer who, in this day of advancement, uses old implements and ancient methods, is a veritable slave whose time is all demanded by the severest of taskmasters, "conservatism." Labor is not degrading unless it is forced and continuous, and such labor is no longer required of a farmer.—Farm and Ranch.

HERE AND THERE.

—Deep plowing and thorough preparation by disking and rolling has often increased the yield of both oats and wheat by 100 per cent. Then why not farm that way every year?

—In Connecticut the farming land is high-priced; nevertheless, three-fourths of it is devoted to hay and pasture grasses. This is merely, but truly, an indication of the value of grass in farm economy.

—"Don't keep too many fowls together," says almost every poultry journal in almost every issue. The advice is highly right. It is undoubtedly best to keep just the right number together; but what is the right number?

—After oats are harvested, cotton, corn, German millet, sweet potatoes and second crop Irish potatoes may be planted with fair assurance of success. Why should land be required to produce but one crop, when two may be secured?

—News comes from Rome, Ga., that there will be at least 3,000,000 new peach trees planted in that state this winter. Nursery trees have doubled in price, owing to the enormous demand, and nearly all the nurseries are running short.

—It is gratifying to know that rural free mail delivery is completely successful wherever it has been tried. This marks the beginning of a new era in farm life. Rural telephones are also penetrating the country districts and abolishing the "backwoods."

—Any farmer who does not grow fruit for home use in season and to can, and otherwise preserve for use all the year round, is denying his family the cheapest and most wholesome luxuries known to any people in the world except the denizens of tropical forests.

—Deep milk vessels should not be turned top down for airing, because any foul air they may contain rises and can not escape, and the moisture remaining after washing condenses on the inside, corrodes the metal and forms a good breeding place for deleterious germs.

—Fowls that are early through moulting and are well fed with a variety of food and kept comfortably housed will lay in winter. But it is a well-known fact that a severe cold spell usually causes the hens to suspend business until the weather changes, and we don't blame them.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

For the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., a very large anchor has just been made; it is 16 feet long.

About 20,533,348 tons of coke were produced in the United States last year, as compared with 3,817,255 tons in 1896.

In the palms of the hands there are 2,500 pores to the square inch. If these pores were united end to end they would measure nearly five miles.

Ants have been burrowing under the brick pavements of Council Bluffs, Ia., and removing the sand. One street, for a distance of several blocks, has thus been rendered unfit for travel.

A mathematician who was curious to know about it has figured out that the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 581,000 cubes of copper, each 1,093 yards square.

The planet Mercury has been measured with the large telescope of the United States naval observatory at Washington by Dr. See, and its diameter is determined as 4,278 kilometers (2,658 miles).

Prof. Loeffler, the bacteriologist who has done so much in the study of diphtheria, announces rather guardedly his probably discovery that cancer may be alleviated if not eradicated by inoculating the patient with malaria.

It is said that automatic machinery for the saving of labor is not used in numerous German factories, because the government desires to keep as many people employed as possible, and the manufacturers do not want to incur the displeasure of the government.

The rapid development and increasing prosperity of the south is now shown in many ways, but perhaps in none more clearly than in its lumber trade. In 1880 (just 21 years ago) the output of the southern mills was only valued at \$38,116,000. By 1890 it had advanced to \$105,875,819. Since then it has steadily increased, and this year the production, including material used for crossties, fuel and fencing, is estimated between \$325,000,000 and \$350,000,000.

BURIAL OF SOLDIERS ABROAD.

Sanitary Methods Adopted to Insure Preservation for Subsequent Removal.

According to Col. W. S. Patten, deputy quartermaster general, a much-needed reform has been inaugurated in respect to the burial of soldiers dying abroad. Upon the recommendation of the quartermaster's department instructions have been issued placing in effect in all military departments without the limits of the United States uniform sanitary methods of burying soldier's remains. This action will greatly facilitate their subsequent disinterment and shipment to this country, minimize the danger of infection and surround the work with less offensive conditions. During the past fiscal year 1,825 remains of officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and marine corps and civilian employes were brought home from the Philippines, the West Indies, Hawaii and Guam and given honorable burial in the United States.

"As might be expected," says Col. Patten, "the department has suffered some criticism from relatives and friends of officers and soldiers at delay in shipment of remains; due to failure to fully understand existing conditions. The officers of this department, however, cognizant of the sacred duty devolving upon them, have shown all possible consideration for the bereaved families and extended every available facility for securing the return of remains with the utmost dispatch. In many cases this office has been the recipient of expressions of deep gratitude and commendation for the satisfactory manner in which these duties were performed, indicating that the efforts put forth by the department, as well as the exceptional liberality of the United States government in this respect are in the end fully appreciated."

A Gorgeous Letter.

The letter which Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, presented to Emperor William on behalf of Emperor Kwang-Su is one of the most elaborate pieces of writing in the world. The exterior is of yellow silk, with gold embroidery. The first leaf bears the address in black silk embroidery, with dragons in gold silk. The imperial letter is on yellow silk, consisting of a number of rolled-up sheets, and when extended is nearly four and a half yards long. The embroidery is so delicate that it has the appearance of enamel. The entire letter is embroidered with a scroll work in dull red, with many dragons. The book is fastened with small ivory holders. Emperor William has placed this marvelous specimen of Chinese writing in the Hohenzollern museum.—N. Y. Times.

Never Tells His Stories.

Mark Twain, who has doffed his soft felt hat for a shining silk hat, from beneath which his white, luxuriant curls fall in graceful confusion over his neck, never utters a joke except in his "literary stuff" or his lectures, reserving all his ideas for this profitable utilization. Requested the other night at a dinner at Sherry's to tell a funny story, he referred the party to several of his works, observing, drawingly: "I must keep my stories for the market. If I told you one it has taken me the whole afternoon to think up, you would repeat it, and when I introduce it to the public in a book or a lecture it will have become flat, stale and unprofitable. I'll tell you some other fellow's funny story, but never my own."—N. Y. Times.

Persons contemplating a journey East or West should be careful that the rates paid for their transportation do not exceed those charged by the Nickel Plate Road. This company always offers lowest rates, and the service is efficient. Careful attention is given to the wants of all first and second class passengers by uniformed colored attendants. The dining car service of the Nickel Plate Road is above criticism, and enables the traveler to obtain meals at from thirty-five (35) cents to \$1.00 but no higher.

The Pullman service is the usual high grade standard. Semi-weekly transcontinental tourist cars ply between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Confer with nearest agent of the Nickel Plate Road.

Hardships of City Life.

"Pa, what's a metropolis?" "A metropolis, Jimmy, is a place in which it costs you about 25 cents street car fare to get out where you can pick clover."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Very Popular Plan.

The route between New York and Chicago by way of the Lackawanna Railroad is growing in popularity. It takes people through some of the finest scenery in America, over splendid roadbeds, in excellent cars that are noted for their fine riding qualities. The dining car service is worked on the principle of order what you want and pay for nothing else—a plan that is very popular. You may have your meals as cheap or as expensive as you please. Service is on the European plan. Individual club breakfasts or suppers, calculated to please the most fastidious, are furnished at a minimum cost of 35 cents.

An Old Gettist is a Smooth Customer.

Whoop—So they say. "Did you ever hear about the time Boomville offered a subsidy for manufacturing establishments, and he planted a rhubarb field and got in on the fund, because he was promoting several pie plants."—Baltimore American.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walker Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit.

This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

How She Knew.

"That is your husband rapping?" announced the medium in a solemn voice. "My husband rapping?" said the widow, absently; "gracious! he must have forgotten his night key!"—Philadelphia Record.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

No Limits.

Mrs. Talk—Emma is very fond of embroidery. Mrs. Gosasp—Yes, she even ruffles her temper.—Boston Herald.

On Dec. 3rd and 17th the Norfolk & Western Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Cincinnati and Columbus to points in the Virginia and Carolinas at greatly reduced rates.

For all information as to rates, address Allen Hull, D. P. A., 45 E. 4th St., Cincinnati.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

There are 248,888 Jews in the British empire.

The United Kingdom has 16 leading art societies, of which eight are royal.

In Haroldswick, in the Shetlands, a whalebone viking drinking horn in good condition was found recently in a grave that contained human bones, together with those of horses and dogs. The grave is probably that of a sea king buried with his horse and dog in the time of Harold Harfart, 1,000 years ago.

Last year the pope's vineyard in the gardens of the Vatican yielded bountifully, but owing to some carelessness in putting up the wine, much of it spoiled, and had to be sold at six cents a quart. This year there was a prospect for another good harvest, when a hailstorm destroyed the whole crop and damaged the vines so badly that they will probably be barren next year.

A CLERGYMAN'S DISCOVERY.

Fredericksburg, Ind., Dec. 2.—According to the positive declaration of Rev. E. P. Stevens, of this place, that gentleman has found a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys and urinary organs. For years he suffered severely with these complaints, incontinence of the urine, making life a burden to him, but he never ceased experimenting in the hope that some day he would discover a remedy. After many failures he has at last succeeded and is to-day perfectly cured and a well man, and explains that his recovery is due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. This remedy has been successfully applied to many cases of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other Kidney Diseases, and there seems to be no case of the kind that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. This is the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

Thrown from His Cab and Killed.

The following is a most interesting and, in one respect, pathetic tale:—Mr. J. Pope, 42 Ferrar Road, Streatham, said:

"Yes, poor chap, he is gone, dead—horse bolted, thrown off his seat on his cab he was driving and killed—poor chap, and a good sort, too, mate. It was him, you see, who gave me the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that made a new man of me. 'Twas like this: me and Bowman were great friends. Some gentleman had given him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which had done him a lot of good; he only used half the bottle, and remembering that I had been a martyr to rheumatism and sciatica for years, that I had literally tried everything, had doctors, and all without benefit, I became discouraged, and looked upon it that there was no help for me. Well," said Pope, "you may not believe me, for it is a miracle, but before I had used the contents of the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which poor Bowman gave me, I was a well man. There it is, you see, after years of pain, after using remedies, oils, embrocations, horse liniments, and spent money on doctors without getting any better, I was completely cured in a few days. I bought another bottle, thinking the pain might come back, but it did not, so I gave the bottle away to a friend who had a lame back. I can't speak too highly of this wonderful pain-killer."

In the Department Store.

"I want to get a dog collar," said the customer. "Yes, sir," replied the absent-minded salesgentleman, who had recently been transferred to that department, "what size shirt do you wear?"—Philadelphia Press.

Public Protected.

Hon. Judge Wing of the Federal Court of Cleveland has issued a permanent injunction with costs and damages enjoining a lawyer named Gorey from the manufacture and sale of an imitation of Cascarets. Gorey imitated the boxes, the shape of the tablet and used a similar sounding name. Any dealer who will offer a substitute or say that something "is just as good" when Cascarets are called for, does it for the purpose of making a few cents extra profit, which must always be at the expense of the customer's health.

Cascarets have been advertised freely in our columns and as the result of making them known, Cascarets to-day have the largest sale of any bowel medicine in the world. They are always packed in metal boxes with the long tail "C" on the cover and each tablet stamped C. C. C. They are never sold in bulk or from jars. Readers are warned against imitations or substitutes of this meritorious medicine, and if at any time they have been offered a substitute or an offer to sell something "just as good" when Cascarets have been asked for, write direct to the Sterling Remedy Company, New York or Chicago.

More Palatable.

"Good-morning," said the would-be contributor. "How would you like to have an essay on 'Our Daily Bread'?" "Thanks," replied the editor, "we prefer butter. Good-day."—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some men can always see great profit in other people's business. Then they go in, and lose money.—A. Edison Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are as easy to use as soap. No muss or failures.

A domestic broil gets a man in hot water.—Chicago Daily News.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genlino Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Cut this out and send to the McKinley Music Co., 38 Walnut Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

NO FREE MUSIC GIVEN UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS COUPON.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have spoken to 10 of my music-loving, music-buying friends, including many teachers, whose names I send you here with, on a separate sheet of paper, who would be glad to receive your New Catalogue No. 25-1903.

For my trouble in the matter send me free, Postpaid the TWO PIECES marked below:

...Jagtime Johnson's Ragtime March. ...Sweetheart's True—Waltz. ...Love and Friendship—Waltz. ...My Rosary—Song. ...Because It's You—Song. ...The Palm—Song.

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AN OPEN LETTER

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"MY DEAR SISTERS:—I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.



MRS. E. C. SMITH.

"Having found by personal experience that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-out housekeepers.

"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my advice; let the doctors alone, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is better than any and all doctors, for it cures and they do not."—Mrs. E. C. SMITH, 1213 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Advertisement for Webster's International Dictionary, featuring a list of languages and a price of \$25.00.

Advertisement for Sawyer's Slickers, a waterproofed fabric for outdoor use.

WESTERN CANADA'S

Wonderful Wheat Crop for 1901 now the talk of the Commercial World is due to the success of the Farmers of Western Canada.

The Province of Manitoba and districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the most wonderful grain producing countries in the world.

They also hold the highest quality of stock raising countries in the world. Thousands of Americans are annually making their homes and their success as they have done before. Move westward with the line and secure a farm and home in Western Canada. Low rates and special privilege to homesteaders and settlers.

HAZARD

"One reason why boys bring home so little game is because they use loose paper for wadding. Try HAZARD GUN POWDER.

SHOOTERS, properly loaded, and you will do better shooting than ever before."

GUN POWDER

OPIMUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the most cases. Book and references FREE. E. E. WOLLEY, Box 8, Adams, Pa.

PREPARED on age, stability and Waterbury P. L. Free. Dr. E. E. WOLLEY, 210, Chestnut, St. Washington, D. C.

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"LEADER" and "REPEATER" SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS

are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's champions and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well.

USED BY THE BEST SHOTS, SOLD EVERYWHERE

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 20 days' treatment free. Dr. E. E. WOLLEY, Box 8, Adams, Pa.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE. NEVER FAILS! Price 50

FOR FREE SAMPLE OF OUR ELECTRO-GENIC MEDICINE FOR THE SORE CURS OF Gonorrhea, Tumor and Skin Diseases write, J. C. FULTON, P. O. Box 100, St. Louis, Mo.

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