AGRICULTURAL.

Prof. Sanborn, after making many careful experiments in feeding swine, says that a bushel of corn fed to strong healthy shotes up to 150 pounds weight ought to make 14 pounds of pork. The old rule used to be 10 pounds of pork for a bushel of corn, and only careful feeders, we believe, can get as much as 14 pounds. If pigs were fed only with corn meal the cost of the pork here, or rather of the feed to make it, would be about the same that the pork is sold for in market. But as usually fed pigs consume much that would otherwise be wasted.

All respectable papers commend the managers of the Vermont state *fair* for their promise to exclude from the grounds all games of chance, gambling of every nature and form, and ale, beer, wine and all kinds of intoxicating liquors. The New England Farmer says: "This is an excellent move and must be an easy regulation to enforce at a fair where the grounds have been so free from such blemishes as have the grounds of the Vermont society in years past. Still, there has been too much drinking and gaming if there has been any. We hope this year there will be neither. It begins to look as if only those societies will receive public patronage whose managers keep such evils from their premises. The world *is* growing better."

Some agricultural societies that we have heard of fail to appreciate the value of the press in general, and the local press in particular. It cannot harm any managers to read the following, which a Michigan agricultural society places upon the complimentary tickets which it issues to newspaper men:

"This ticket has probably been paid for a dozen times over by the paper to which it is issued. It will be honored in the hands of any man, woman or child, white or black, red or yellow, who favors the society by presenting it. It is good for entrance and grand stand, and the bearer, if driving, will be entitled to pass a team free. The association recognizes the fact that its splendid success is owing largely, if not wholly, to the notices so freely given it by the press, and while we cannot render an equivalent in cash, we return our grateful thanks."

The Domestic Product of Cane Sugar.

"Misery loves company;" one who has committed a fault is glad to find that he is no worse than others. This is not a perversion of human nature, but unreconstructed nature itself. Having once made a tenfold blunder in comparing the domestic product of sugar with the whole amount consumed in the United States, we copy with pleasure the following statistics of the production of cane sugar, taken from an item found in the American Cultivator:

"Secretary Colman of the agricultural department places the production of cane sugar in the United States in 1885-6 at 3,197,000 tons, and in 1886-7 at 2,368,000 tons; also the production of sugar from sorghum cane at 100,000 tons."

These figures are much too large. For 1886-7 the sum given as the domestic product is about twice as much as the entire amount consumed in the United States, of which the domestic product is only about one-tenth. For 1885-6 the amount of the home product as stated in the item quoted is more than twice as much as the whole amount consumed. In the most favorable seasons the domestic product of cane sugar has reached a little over 300,000,000 *pounds*, not 3,197,000 tons, equal to 6,394,000,000 pounds.

Comparative Value of Fertilizing Material Taken from the Soil.

By recent analyses made at the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station, and published in the August bulletin, a ton of timothy hay was found to contain $6.35 worth of fertilizing material; a ton of green fodder corn $1.86 worth; a ton of ensilage corn $1.68 worth. The estimates were made upon the basis of values agreed upon by the experiment stations; viz., nitrogen 17 cts., phosphoric acid 6 cts., potash 4½ cts.

Twenty tons of corn ensilage per acre at $1.68 per ton for fertilizing material makes a total of $33.60 per acre. But fertilizers are sold about 30 per cent above the station valuations. Adding 30 per cent we have $43.68 as the cost of commercial fertilizers to supply the material taken from the soil by 20 tons of corn ensilage. This is on the supposition that all the nitrogen is taken from the soil. If any part of it is taken from the atmosphere the figures should be reduced by the value of that part.

One Editor's Home.

The following is a pleasant sketch of the home of Elbert S. Carman of the Rural New-Yorker, penned by Miss Alice Brown, a private teacher in Mr. Carman's family and a daughter of Waldo F. Brown, the agricultural writer:

The readers of the Rural are already familiar with many things concerning this quiet country place. They know of its trees and shrubs, its flowers and fruits, the experiments carried on within its limits; and they have read, year after year, the writings of its owner. More interesting than these, because controlling and originating them, are the family, and their thought, study and work. The same questions that come to hundreds of other homes come here to be answered, and are met fearlessly if not always successfully. Let what may of blunders and mistakes be found in a home, if it is full of affection and a spirit of earnest striving after what is noblest and best, it will be a true home.

The members of the household here are Mr. and Mrs. Carman, who are already known to the Rural readers; Cerise is the only daughter, a bright, thoughtful blue-eyed girl, not quite 13. Travers is the only son, and very proud to have passed his seventh birthday; he has under his tangle of light-brown curls a mind full of awakening thoughts, and a child's eager, wondering questions.

The children study at home and are my pupils. The house is small to contain, as it does, the little school, an office for editorial work, and during the winter the work and workers incident to the preparation of the free seed distribution. There are two parlors, a hall, dining-room, kitchen and wash-room on the first floor; three bed-rooms, the office, and a hall with a little room at each end, on the second floor. The cellar extends under the whole house. The grounds immediately around the house are about two acres in extent. In their midst is a little lake full of living springs. About the margin of the lake are grouped and clustered trees and shrubs that droop their branches toward the water as though they love it, and in their shade grow some of the delicate native flowers and ferns.

A rowboat and a canoe float upon the surface of the lakelet, and at its inlet a rustic bridge spans the water and forms part of the carriage drive. West of the lake are the barn and poultry yards, sheltered by old apple trees, and beyond and beside them lie the vegetable garden, the grapevines, the blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes and the strawberry beds. Around the house, which is east of the lake, are most of the rare trees and plants that have been selected from the thousands that during past years have been tested here. Rustic seats in shady retreats and vine-covered arbors offer pleasant resting places, but a plain, red, wooden chair and a little low bench under the yellow-wood tree in front of the house attract Mr. and Mrs. Carman oftenest.

This is a real country home, one mile from a railway station and post-office, less than 20 miles from New York, and as free from city conventionalities as from city noise and confusion. It is not a place of summer residence and winter neglect, but a home all the year round, and its members love the country and nature in all their changes and seasons.

Having given a glimpse of the surroundings of the home and its inmates, something of its life may be interesting, when Mr. Carman puts aside editorial work to talk of other subjects, and Mrs. Carman, after collecting recipes, preparing "copy," studying, attending to the little boy's wants, and setting all the household in order, finds time to entertain us with music, or to join in the walks and the games that are a part of the pleasure of country life.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar head-line "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

Western Life for Women and Children and for a Poor Man.

A friend of ours from the West came to visit us, bringing his wife and their Kansas-born children with them. The children had hardly got inside the house before they asked if we had a brook. We could not understand such an inquiry until their father explained that the children had never seen a small brook or rivulet before coming East, and they were just wild to be near one. Small stones or pebbles were new to them, and wherever they went flowers were no attraction if stones were to be had. We had a splendid, clear, pebbly brook just back of the garden, and they were happy there all day and picked up half a bushel of pebbles to carry home. They were allowed to carry a part of them to Kansas—a generous lot, we thought, as all extra baggage was paid for by weight. Their father became a boy again with them and built a dam, made water-wheels and sailed paper boats for their amusement. In the West there are no brooks on the prairies; but there are creeks, which are sluggish, muddy streams, a home for snakes and other uncanny things, and no child would go there to play. Another want in the West is good butter. Where a family lives in a house with but one or two rooms, and no cellar or ice, and no water except in a cistern, how are they to keep milk sweet or make eatable butter? Most western people are fond of drinking buttermilk and sour milk, being used to it. My friend said when milk was wanted for a baby or sick person the only way to be sure that it was fit for them was to go out and milk a cow—any one that was handy, without regard to ownership. Another want is society. There is no calling upon a neighbor for a chat, when the nearest may be six or ten miles away, and Dutch or Norwegian at that. Such an isolated life is not good for women or children. The settler intends to build a house and to make improvements, but he must have machinery for the farm or he cannot raise paying crops and such things, and the hired help take the money faster oftentimes than it is produced, and when once a man gets in debt he is badly off. A poor man has more resources for getting a living in New England than in any other place under the sun. With all our manufactures and various industries he must be a shiftless man indeed who, with average health, cannot make a good living here, and that is all any one is sure of. We hear a great deal about going West, buying a farm and being independent, but there is a long, hard road to be traveled first, and the speculator in lands has no mercy. When he once gets a man in his power he will grind him to powder. I wonder so many of the small incidents of daily life are never mentioned by western writers. The want of water and cellars, and in most places a garden and lots of such things, go far to make up a life of discomfort.

W. F.

Accompanying the above was a personal note, from which we give an extract and remark that the published letters from the West, coming as they do mostly from those interested to induce immigration, will not of course give the points which would deter people from going there. They tell the best side and leave the rest for the settler to find out, which he often does to his great disappointment and disgust. The following was found on the wall of a deserted shanty in the heart of Dakota: "Fore miles frum a naber; sixteen miles frum a postoffis; twenty-five miles frum a raleroad; a hundred and atey frum timber; half a mile frum water. God bless our home. We're gone East to get a fresh start." Rather suggestive.—*Vermont Watchman.*

Evaporated vs. Dried Fruit.

The term "evaporated" has become well-established in the markets for fruit prepared by artificial heat, as distinguished from that dried in the primitive way by exposure to the sun. Evaporated fruit, being dried rapidly, has not time to become changed and partly soured, and, being dried in the dark, remains beautifully white instead of turning brown like that exposed to the sun; besides these, there are the important advantages of freedom from dust and the soiling by insects, birds, etc. The evaporated fruit presents such a superior appearance, there is no wonder that it brings a much higher price in the markets and stores than the ordinary dried fruit. This is a matter of so much importance that one who has any considerable quantity of fruit to preserve by drying cannot afford to go on in the old-fashioned way. There are several driers or evaporators now offered at a moderate price, which turn out as good products as the expensive machines first introduced. The difference in the price between the superior and inferior article will readily pay for a good drier in one season. With artificial heat one is not liable to loss in stormy weather, which stops the drying in the sun, and it is often very difficult to keep the partly-dried fruit from spoiling. Indeed, the advantages of drying by artificial heat are so many and so obvious that we advise all interested to look into the merits of the several driers now offered, with a view to purchase. Not only is artificial heat superior for drying fruit, but vegetables, especially sweet corn, are much better in flavor and appearance than when dried in the old way.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Protect the Meadows.

After the hay is safely stored and the first after-harvest showers have brought on the fresh second growth of the meadows, the fences there being good, the temptation to stock owners to turn in on these fields is almost as strong as is the disposition of the animals themselves to occupy these fresh pastures. But yielding in this particular now is very damaging in several particulars. In the first place the grass, so tempting, is not nearly so nourishing as that in the regular pasture fields. Its tendency is to bring on scours, more dangerous now than at other seasons of the year. The effects of this second crop can most quickly be noticed on horses, for although they will eat it greedily they are utterly unfit for work or even for fighting the flies while under its influence. But the worst feature of the practice is yet to be noticed. We refer to the damage to the meadows themselves. This second crop is needed as a protection to the grass-roots from the hot rays of the sun during the next two months; it is needed to hold the moisture of the soil during the dry weather of September and October; and, more than all, it will be needed next winter to cover the roots and enable them to retain their vitality in spite of the effects of wind and frost. If these things are true concerning an old meadow they are especially so in the case of newly-sown fields. Do not allow the horses, cattle, hogs, and especially the sheep, to roam for weeks over the grass-sown wheat stubble under the pretence of saving the wheat gleanings. They may pick up an occasional head of grain, but the most of their time will be devoted to nibbling the fresh clover and timothy in the bottom. This is not injurious to the stock, as is the second growth of the meadows, but it should have every opportunity to make headway for next year's harvest.—*Stockman.*

Undisputed Merit.

The great success of the Royal Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manufacturers to make it entirely pure, uniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill, attained by a twenty years' practical experience, are contributed toward this end, and no pharmaceutical preparation can be dispensed with a greater accuracy, precision and exactness. Every article used is absolutely pure. A number of chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, so that its exact power and effect in combination with its co-ingredients is definitely known. Nothing is trusted to chance, and no person is employed in the preparation of the materials used or the manufacture of the powder who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business. As a consequence, the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, wholesome and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its powers and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time. The government chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness, and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Remedy for Green Cabbage Worm.

A simple and harmless remedy for these pests, which eat large holes in the heads of cabbages, is a light application of rye flour dusted upon the heads when wet with dew. Sulphur is highly recommended by A. P. Reed, in the Home Farm, who speaks of it as follows: "My remedy is sulphur sprinkled often upon the cabbages as they are beginning to head. Continuous application is necessary to get the best effect. Do not allow the sulphur to get entirely off the plants before applying more. With me it has proved very effective—more so than anything else I have used."—*Cultivator.*

Hay Fever.

For 25 years I have been severely afflicted with hay fever. While I was suffering intensely I was induced, through Mr. Tichenor's testimonial, to try Ely's Cream Balm. The effect was marvelous. It enabled me to perform my pastoral duties without the slightest inconvenience, and I have escaped a return attack. I pronounce Ely's Cream Balm a cure for hay fever.—Wm. T. Carr, Presbyterian pastor, Elizabeth, N. J.

THE VERMO

FARM NOTES.

There is no better disinfectant than copperas water. Make it rather strong, and with a small broom sprinkle it through the hen house and over the perches. It purifies the air, aids in preventing disease, and absorbs all bad smells.

The London Agricultural Gazette says: "There can be no doubt but that a greatly extended market for skim milk might be created, if farmers would set themselves with a will to make it. As an article of household diet it is sadly too little used."

At the Ohio experiment station the Crescent Seedling strawberry is the *favorite*. It has proven a very productive variety, early, and of good flavor. The Wilson is also liked. Of this berry, President Smith of the horticultural society says he has spent over $1000 to find a better strawberry.

No other civilized country restricts right of mailing packages or charges as high as as our postal department does. No other country would be benefited as we would by an increase of facilities. A lower rate will enlarge the profit of the department and the value of the mail business. It will make Oregon nearer to Virginia, and it will double the chances of improvement in agriculture and horticulture.

How to Have Broilers.

Broilers have sold as high as 80 cents per pound, wholesale, in the New York markets this season. But it must be kept in mind that only the best young chicks bring the high figures. Those who make a specialty of broilers are careful to breed them to a certain standard, so as to combine quality as well as weight, which is done by mating Plymouth Rock cocks with Asiatic hens—Brahmas or Cochins. The chicks must be dry picked and the skin not torn, while the crops should be empty. The plumper the breast the better.

The main object at first in raising the best broilers is to secure growth. The chicks are therefore fed on food containing a plentiful supply of nitrogen and phosphates. No food is given the newly-hatched chicks before they are 36 hours old. The custom of feeding finely-chopped eggs as the first meal has been abolished, experience having taught that such food causes bowel disease. A mixture of one part corn meal, two parts ground oats, one part middlings, and one part ground meat, to which a little salt and fine bone meal are added, is mixed with boiling water or milk and cooked in the shape of bread. This is crumbled and fed to the chicks every two hours, except that one of the meals may consist of mashed potatoes. After the first week, screenings, wheat and ground meat are kept in troughs where the chicks can get them at any time, while gravel and water are kept within reach.

After a few weeks they are fed only three times a day on the mixed food mentioned, only it may be scalded instead of cooked, though cooking is preferable. Three times a week a small allowance of chopped meat, raw or cooked, is given, as well as chopped cabbage or any convenient green food.

—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Cleanliness in Milking.

Don't dip your fingers in the pail of milk to lubricate the cow's teats while milking. Good dairymen absolutely prohibit the practice, because it taints the milk and consequently injures the quality of the product from the milk. Bathing the teats and bag in cool water in summer takes off the dirt, and it soothes the cow. This cannot be done in winter, or the teats will crack and chap. Rub the teats and udder with the hand, and much of the dust and scarf skin will come off. This scarf skin is very difficult to keep out of the milk, and imparts to it that "cow barn" taste which is so offensive. Pulling down on the teats to get the milk from them is painful to the cow and not the best way to get the milk from the cow. Grasp the teats with the full hand and squeeze without pinching, or the cow will kick. See that the finger-nails are closely trimmed; a cow *ought* to kick when pinched by a long horny finger-nail. Hold the pail in which the milking is done away from under the cow, and then there will not be so much danger from a kick, and the constantly falling hairs, dirt and dandruff will not get in the milk. John Gould, the experienced dairyman of Ohio, says truly that good butter is half made when the milk is taken from the cow in a cleanly manner.—*Farmer.*

Useful and Hurtful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely; and besides, they gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach, and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills, and learn how easy it is to be free from biliousness, headache, constipation and all liver troubles. These little pills are smaller, easier to take, and give quicker relief than any pill in use. Forty in a vial. One a dose. Price 25 cents.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest food or from overwork, should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the emulsion for a lady who was delicate. It put her in such good health and flesh that I must say it is the best emulsion." —L. P. Waddell, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

A Much Married Woman.

Mrs. Fowler of this city was married last January to her sixth husband, and, strange as it may seem, five of them died exactly two years from their marriage day. Her present husband has been sick for the last four months with chronic jaundice, and was given up by four of our best physicians. As a last resort he began using Sulphur Bitters, and yesterday informed our reporter that they had saved his life, smilingly saying that he guessed Mrs. Fowler would be unable to take a seventh better-half for some time to come.

—[Ex.

A Big Mistake.

The moulting season, or the season when hens shed their feathers, will soon be at an end. The process is one that in certain respects debilitates and prevents hens from laying. The reason of this is that the growing of new feathers requires all the nitrogen and phosphates contained in the food, and there is none left to form the egg. A curious fact about the hen, and one that illustrates the foregoing statement, is this: if a hen's leg be broken during the laying season, she will lay her eggs without shells until the break is mended. The reason for this must be that all the lime contained in the food is required to unite the broken bone; there is therefore none for the formation of egg shells. The formation of feathers does not require any carbonaceous or fat-producing food; consequently well-fed hens get very fat during the moulting. Many farmers and poultry raisers, not understanding all about these things, kill off their old hens because they think they have stopped laying and are fat. This is a great mistake, because if the proper material be furnished them with their food to supply the increased demand for nitrogen and phosphates before mentioned, the old hens will be through shedding feathers much sooner and will begin laying on the approach of cold weather, and they will continue to lay vigorously all winter, while the young pullets, reserved to take the place of the old hens, may not begin to lay until much later in the season. Very many people have learned from experience that Sheridan's Condition Powder, mixed once a day with their food, will supply the extra material needed to strengthen and invigorate their hens, enabling them to grow new plumage quickly and begin laying early. Those who commence now to use the Sheridan Powder will find that their young pullets will begin to lay at from four to six months old, and will lay continuously through the winter. The Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide, published by I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Boston, at 25 cents, contains a vast amount of information on this subject. Johnson & Co. will send postpaid two 25-cent packs of powder and one Guide for 60 cents, or a 2¼ lb. can of the powder, express or postage prepaid, for $1.20, and a Guide free.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose—one little pill. All druggists sell them.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail on addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. 5148

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c.,
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies,
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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those **Pimples and Blotches** which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier.

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of Pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters **is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink**, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which advertise only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses

SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the **best and cheapest** medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied.

Get it of your Druggist.

DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE.

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

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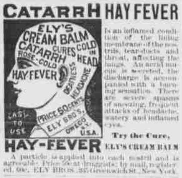
CATARRH HAY FEVER



Is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Try the Cure.

HAY-FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM

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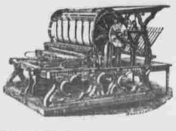

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for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Estey Organs Pianos

FOR SALE & TO RENT.

Estey Organ Co.

Offer for rental or for sale several good

Second Hand PIANOS.

Detailed description is unnecessary as the Pianos can be examined

At the store of Ambrose Knapp, Main St.

Mr. Knapp will give all needed information, or parties can call at our office.

THE NEW

ESTEY PIANO

Is also exhibited at the same place, and more favorable prices and terms will be offered than for any other first-class Piano in the market.

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Brattleboro, Vt.

Correspondence Solicited.

Some Solid Facts!

Weight to the gallon of 48 shades of Chilton Paints ready for use:

No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
		52	15
		53	14
19	16	54	12½
21	16	56	16½
23	16	57	15
25	16	58	15½
27	16½	59	16
28	15½	61	15
29	16	62	14
31	13½	63	16
32	13½	64	15
34	15½	65	15
35	15½	67	13
36	16	69	15
37	15½	71	15
38	16	72	13½
39	15	73	14
41	15	74	15½
42	14	75	13
43	15	76	13
45	16	77	15½
46	13½	78	14
47	15½	79	15
48	14	81	15
49	15½	Inside White,	19
51	16	Outside White,	17

This you can prove easily by weighing the first can you buy; also pour one of our gallon cans into a so-called gallon can of other makers and see if you don't run it over, which will show you we are giving you value for your money in U. S. standard gallons.

OUR GUARANTEE.

These Paints are made of PURE LINSEED OIL combined with the best pigments known to science, and we guarantee they will not chalk, crack, peel or blister when applied according to directions on each package.

Signed

F. B. GLEASON & CO.

Cut this advertisement out and hold us to it.

MARVELOUS PRICES! BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away. The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from **good type upon good paper.** They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost **$1.00 each.** Each book is complete in itself.

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers.** This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
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8. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
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12. **The Mystery of the Holly Tree.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. **The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun,** a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems, and jokes.
14. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. **The Gray Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. **Sixteen Complete Stories** by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. **Jasper Dane's Secret.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. **Fancy Work for Home Adornment,** an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. **Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young.** The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
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21. **Useful Knowledge for the Million,** a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. **The Home Cook Book and Family Physician,** containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. **Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands,** a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries.
24. **57 Popular Ballads.** Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
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32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
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36. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. **Anne.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. **The Laurel Bush.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. **Robinson Crusoe.** A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
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41. **Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments,** a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. **Gems of the Poets,** containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. **Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses.** A full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from $500 to $4500. Illustrated.
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45. **Æsop's Fables.** The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries, and grown people quote them every day.

OUR UNEQUALED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty five for $1.00; or we will send any ten for 30c., or any five for 20c.

Address all orders to O. H. JONES, Wilmington, Vt.

FOR SALE!

MY STORY-AND-A-HALF HOUSE and Barn situated on Clark St., in the village of Brattleboro. Good water and corner lot. Centrally located to all business parts of the town. Inquire at 35 Clark St. (33tf) JOHN A. LINDSEY.

W. HAIGH, Custom Tailor

Has a full line of

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

Which he will make up to

Latest Styles at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Shop on Elliot Street. 1f19

CARRIAGES

At Less Than Cost!

Express Wagon,
Piano Box "
Concord "
Top Side-Bar Wagon,
Buck-Board.

All of own make. Also lot of CARRIAGE STOCK. Will be sold regardless of cost.

J. H. STEBBINS,

NO. 1 CANAL STREET.

NEW GOODS For Fall & Winter Clothing.

We have now in store our full stock of fine and medium Foreign and American Goods in all the latest styles.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men, Youths and Boys. A large stock at lowest prices.

Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Bags & Umbrellas.

PRATT, WRIGHT & CO.,

Curious & beautiful Optical illusion

Presented by the Proprietors of PEARS' Soap.

Strobic Circles invented by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., B.A.

HOLD this Diagram by the right-hand bottom corner and give it a slight but rapid circular twisting motion, *when each circle will separately revolve on its own axis.* The inner cogged wheel will be seen to revolve in an *opposite direction.*

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N.B.—Please place this in your Scrap Book.

PEARS' SOAP.—Recommended and used by Mrs. Langtry for the complexion.

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PEARS' SOAP.—Makes the hands soft as velvet.

FRUIT JARS AND Jelly Tumblers AT VAN DOORN & MORRIS'S.

CARRIAGES and WAGONS

Will be sold for the next 30 days at a great bargain.

$100 Concord Wagons for $75.
$100 Buggy Wagons for $75.
$100 Business Wagons, 2 seats, for $85.
$150 Top Carriages for $135.

FINE SURRYS FOR $150.

BUCKBOARDS AND SECOND-HAND WAGONS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP

These goods must be sold in order to make room for the fall trade.

F. D. WILLIAMS, - 60 Frost Street.

J. A. CHURCH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS.
Inside Finish & Stair Rails.
PLANING, JOINTING, AND MATCHING.
SCROLL SAWING & TURNING DONE TO ORDER.
SHINGLES,
LATH, CLAPBOARDS,
Building and Finishing Lumber,
SPRUCE EAVE SPOUTS.
Wood Fitted for the Stove,
KINDLINGS, ETC.,
Constantly on hand.

Office and Yard on Flat Street, opposite Smith & Hunt's. Office at shop.
All orders promptly attended to.

AT THE WILMINGTON

READY PAY STORE

Will be found a full line of

SUMMER GOODS

At "quick sale prices."

Do not forget to visit us.

C. D. & M. E. SPENCER.

BRATTLEBORO, MARCH 28, 1887.

HARDWARE,

Quinnipiac Phosphate,

The best in the market.

DISSOLVED BONE.

Land Plaster.

A CAR-LOAD OF

GRASS SEED

Just arrived. All low for cash. Will pay the highest price for

OLD IRON AND LEAD.

BARNA A. CLARK.

Railroads.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

ON and after June 27, 1887, trains on this road will leave Brattleboro for all points North at 10:30 A. M., 2:58, 6:30 and 10:10 P. M.

The 10:10 P. M. train is express for Montreal, via White River Junction, with sleeping-car attached.

The 10:30 A. M. train is mail train for Montpelier, St. Albans, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal and the Passumpsic road.

The 2:58 P. M. train is the New York & Montreal express.

The 6:30 P. M. train is mail train for White River Junction and Rutland.

Trains leave Bellows Falls for the South, connecting with the Connecticut River line at Brattleboro, as follows: Montreal Express train at 4:40 A. M.; mail and accommodation, 9:10 A. M.; White Mountain express, 1:44 P. M.; mail and passenger train, 2:40 P. M.; New York day express, 4:12 P. M.

All these trains make close connections with Boston & Albany R. R., both east and west of Springfield. J. MULLIGAN, Supt.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD

GOING SOUTH.

Trains leave Brattleboro as follows:—

5:25 A. M. for Springfield and New York.
7:30 A. M. for Millers Falls.
10:00 A. M. for Conn. River R. R., Millers Falls, Palmer, New London, Fitchburg, Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, etc.
2:24 P. M., White Mountain express for New York via Springfield.
3:35 P. M. mail for New York via Springfield, and steamboat train for New York via New London; connects at Millers Falls at 6:30 with Fitchburg train for Boston.
5:00 P. M. express for Springfield and New York.

GOING NORTH.

Trains arrive in Brattleboro:—

10:23 A. M. from New London and New York.
12:28 P. M. from Millers Falls, Hoosac Tunnel, Boston, Fitchburg, etc.
2:56 P. M. from Springfield—New York & Montreal express.
4:30 P. M. from Palmer, New London and Boston.
5:52 P. M. from Springfield.
10:10 P. M. from Springfield and New York.
11:20 P. M. from New London and Boston via Millers Falls. C. F. SPAULDING, Supt.

New London, Conn., Tuesday, July 2, 1887.

★ A MAN ★

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago, and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, is the only true middle link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown, in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

The Great Rock Island Route

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodation is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

All Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of Comfortable Day Coaches, magnificent Pullman Palace Parlor and Sleeping Cars, elegant Dining Cars providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful Reclining Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown. A short, desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points. All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly treatment.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

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