FARM AND GARDEN.

Bone Spavin in Horses.

Bone spavin in horses is a disease of the small bones in the lower and inner part of the hock joint. The lameness which is usually present is shown in the stiffness of the joint, and the animal is inclined to tread, as it were, on the toe, and usually rests on the toe. Bag spavin is mainly an inflammation of the hock joint, and may be caused by sprains, rheumatism, or a bruise. A puffy swelling of the joint usually accompanies bag spavin, with much heat and tenderness of the part affected. The treatment and remedies of both are very similar. The animal should rest and a high-heeled shoe be nailed on as soon as the spavin is discovered. The joint should then be bathed freely with cold water in warm weather, but in winter warm is preferable, and as soon as the inflammation subsides counter irritants may be applied, then after a few days apply a blister. In young animals a cure is usually effected, but in old ones, especially those of rheumatic constitution, both forms of spavin are very obstinate and sometimes incurable.—*New York Sun.*

Rats as Chicken Destroyers.

Last summer, writes a correspondent of the New York *World*, I had an unfortunate experience with rats among my young chickens, and as it was some time before I discovered the real cause of my losses, which I had all along charged to cats, it may be of interest to others to state it. The first intimation was given by some children telling me they saw a rat dragging one of my chickens through the grass outside of the chicken yard. I then put the good natured hen that was acting as mother to twenty of them in a deep manger in the cow stable and covered it with wire netting, where they were undisturbed for a couple of weeks, when one morning I discovered all but seven were gone. A larger vent hole up through the bottom showed where they had gone to. Subsequently I put thirty small chickens with an artificial brooder in a 6x10-foot chicken house, supposed to be rat proof, with the door opening into a small, tightly inclosed yard, where they could run in the day time. One afternoon I was again astonished to find more than half of them missing. This time I caught sight of the rat. He had gnawed up from the ground through one of the nest boxes ranged along the floor on one side of the house. This fellow I caught the same day in a steel trap, but could not catch another. I got rid of them at last by poisoning them. What seemed singular is, that during all this time, while there was plenty of grain within their reach, I saw no signs of rats until I began to miss the chickens."

Stretches in Sheep.

Stretches, sometimes called colic, as described by veterinarians is due to constipation, and occurs most frequently toward the latter part of winter. A sheep suffering from an attack of this nature stretches itself every few minutes at full length while standing, lies down frequently, and rises again in a few minutes and gives evidence of being in constant pain. Unless something is done to relieve the sufferer, a sheep when once attacked will seldom recover. There is in all cases of this kind a tendency to intussuscepticn of some of the small intestines, that is, one part of the intestines is drawn into another in the same manner that the finger of a glove sometimes is when drawn from the hand. When this occurs the outer intestines contracts or shuts down upon the part within, producing inflammation. This causes intense pain and stoppage. The simplest and surest remedy we have ever seen applied is for a strong man to seize the sheep by the hind legs above the hock, raise it as high as possible by elevating the hands, holding the animal in such a position as to bring its back next to the operator. Keep the sufferer in this position, head downward, a few minutes, and churn it up and down slightly, using care to keep its head from touching the ground. When the animal is given its liberty it will in most cases run off and join its companion as though nothing had ever ailed it. The philosophy of this treatment is that the intussuscepted intestine is brought back to its natural position. Nature evidently tries to accomplish this result by inducing the animal to stretch at full length. The remedy advocated by Randall in his *Sheep Husbandry* is to give an ounce of Epsom salts dissolved in warm water, adding one dram of ginger and a tablespoonful of essence of peppermint to a full-grown sheep, and half that quantity to a lamb.

Early Brood Rearing.

Several years ago my bees were wintered in a cellar that was also used for fruit and vegetables. The cellar drain got stopped and the bottom was covered with water the most of the time during their confinement. Some were in box hives, and these I moved every week or two to clean away the dead bees. During the latter part of February I discovered they were hatching young bees, which was kept up until they were placed on the summer stands. Early in May the hives were crowded with bees and they commenced to store surplus early and did the best that year that I ever had them. Now it is a question to me what caused them to rear brood so early in the season. Some of those queens must have commenced laying soon after the middle of January. It might have been caused by the dampness of the cellar and a warm temperature, but I have an opinion that the very marked pleasant odor of the fruit had more effect than anything else. It has been strongly asserted by some that brood rearing in confinement would cause diarrhœa. If such is the case why did it not do so in this instance? Sour honey will cause diarrhœa without any aid from pollen, but if the bees have access to pollen they will eat it also as a remedy, which will be observed in the fæces which gives the erroneous opinion with some that pollen causes diarrhœa. Sour pollen, without doubt, will produce this effect but is not so apt to as sour honey. Confine a colony of bees in a hive without combs and nothing else to eat but sour sugar syrup, and you will have a case of diarrhœa. Many have been led to believe a warm temperature would lead to brood rearing and this, through eating pollen, would cause diarrhœa, consequently have kept the temperature too low which after several weeks, if the stores were not thick enough to granulate, would sour and cause exactly the same result they were so anxious to avoid. I hope so long as I keep bees they will breed early, as I would rather furnish a colony with food for brood rearing a month before bees are really wanted to gather honey than have them a month behind when the honey harvest comes. The farmer who does not employ hands for harvest until a month after the grain is ripe would lose the crop, and it is just the same in beekeeping. Also, if brood rearing is commenced early in the season bees are not so apt to swarm as they are when of the right age to gather honey.—*American Rural Home.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Fruit trees or plants will not take care of themselves.

Annual prunning will largely avoid the taking off of large limbs from the trees.

Our best honey-yielding flowers are decidedly modest in color and appearance.

The verdict of honeymen is that kegs for honey should not be burned out by the cooper.

When you have to buy seeds, as every one must, buy of men of established reputation.

Have everything ready early, and get all in readiness when it can be done with the least outlay of valuable time.

One advantage with good drainage is that the fruits will usually come to maturity earlier than on undrained land.

Water is necessary for bees when rearing brood, for diluting the honey, or when liquefying it after being granulated.

In Missouri, elevated, nearly cleared land is best adapted to peach growing. Twenty feet is about the right distance for planting.

The greatest injury any farmer has ever done to his soil is where he has starved the crop and soil by not using enough fertilizer.

The best remedy for black knot is good soil and good tillage with care taken to cut off and burn each knot as soon as possible after its appearance.

Farming comp res very favorably with other branches of business. One can do any amount of hard work in it. The more one does intelligently the better he will succeed.

In trying a novelty the prudent farmer will not plant largely till he has proved the merits of the new article and its adaptibility to his soil and climate, by trial in a small way.

If you did not mulch the strawberries last fall, now is a good time to do it, before the thawing and freezing of spring comes; that is what heaves the plants. Corn stalks will do nicely.

To make a success of farming, a young man must start out in a small way. His chances are then as good as the boys fifty years ago had, but he must not expect to make a fortune in a short time.

Most of our best seedsmen test their seeds before selling them, and know what they are selling; but they cannot be expected to warrant good seed in the hands of careless or inexperienced gardeners.

An inferior queen that has mated with a vigorous, well fed and healthy drone will give decidedly better results than had the cross been vice versa. More good queens are ruined at mating time than we are aware of.

Professor Maynard is quoted as saying that birds do more good than harm to the farmer and orchardist, and that more trees should be planted that they may have a due share of the fruit and leave some for the grower.

There are enough horses killed every year on bad roads, and enough damage to wagons and harness and the tempers of drivers to make our roads very much better than they are if the cost of these damages was put upon them.

Professor Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, has prepared for the Paris Exposition, a number of hand painted charts showing the effects of disease on fruits, etc., such as black rot in grapes, rust upon apples and cherries, etc.

The young man who thinks to buy a vineyard and make an easy fortune will find himself mistaken. He may take as a basis for his estimates what others have done, and his figuring may be right, but his "calculations" are all wrong. Those who have done well as vineyardists have understood their business and attended to it. It is a delightful occupation, but demands hard work and careful attention.

The Bloated Bumble-Bee.

Raise the pickens for the chickens,
Raise the baby on your knee,
But never raise a rumpus
With a bloated bumble-bee.

Don't you slight him, don't you fight him,
Even on your own domain;
If you do it you will rue it
When you wrestle with the pain.

Don't you toss him, don't you cross him,
When the flowers are in bloom;
If you meet him try to greet him
With respect and lots of room.

—*Bee Journal.*

Feeding Straw for Warmth.

Though the nutritive value of straw is small, it has its uses for feeding, and is more thought of as farmers learn the best means for correcting its deficiencies. For supplying carbon its has a considerable value. Try it in a stove and it will, weight for weight, give out more heat than clover hay, which will apparently become compact and smother its own flame. The reason is because the clover gives out nitrogen, and this with carbonic acid gas puts out the flame just as would result in burning hair, feathers or the lean flesh of animals. Fat will burn to a cinder because it is nearly pure carbon. In feeding straw, enough highly nitrogenous food must also be given, and in such combination the straw will be found much more valuable than it is often supposed to be.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Blind Staggers in Hogs.

Blind staggers is a somewhat common disease of the hog, or rather it is a symptom. When sluggishness is observed in any particular animal of the herd, with want of appetite, it is an indication that ought not to be neglected for an hour. If the hog is "off its feed" it should be separated from the herd and given especial care. Prompt action in quarantining a single animal may save a whole herd. Blind staggers in the hog is caused by what is ordinarily termed biliousness. From impaired digestion, congestion of the liver, or other causes, a portion of bile is taken up by the blood, and the "blind staggers" is simply an exaggerated "swimming of the head." The whites of the eyes present a jaundiced appearance, and the tongue has a dirty yellow coat, darker in the middle than at the edges; the discharges show that the bowels are constipated usually, but sometimes there is diarrhea and high-colored urine. This complaint usually attacks hogs soon after the fattening process, or what is called fall feeding, begins. If the animals have been on pasture through the summer, with little or no corn, and are then put in the fattening pen and given all the corn they will eat, blind staggers are likely to develop in the first two weeks. The sudden change of diet deranges the stomach, and this is the result. A little prudence will ordinarily prevent it. The grain feeding should begin while the hogs are yet in pasture, and gradually increase from day to day. This disorder rarely or never attacks fat hogs. The custom from time immemorial has been to cut off the tail, split the skin on the forehead, and put in salt or turpentine. If the attack is a severe one, this treatment will kill the hog every time. If the engorgement of the liver is not very great it may survive the treatment, but it will take some time to get over it. If the disease is fully developed, the animal will stagger around nearly in a circle for three or four times and fall down, getting up in a weak, dazed sort of way, only to repeat the stagger. The proper thing to do is to let a stout man straddle the hog while it is standing up, and slip the noose of a stout cord or small rope over the nose and upper jaw, and another cord over the lower jaw. With these pull the mouth open. Take hold of the tongue with the left hand and pull it well out, holding the head up, and from a paper or spoon in the right hand pour a full half teaspoonful of calomel as far back on the tongue as possible, and let the animal go. A stick four or five inches long and an inch in diameter may be set upright between the jaws to prevent injury to the hand of the operator, but will be found more or less in the way. If the animal has been closely watched, however, there has probably been found opportunity to give it this dose of calomel while it would yet eat a little meal or drink a little milk. This medicine is tasteless, and for this reason can often be given in food when more nauseous medicine would be refused, and this is a point not to be despised in treating hogs. This dose is all that need be given in a great majority of cases, but it will be prudent to add a couple of tablespoonfuls of salts the next day, or as soon as the animal shows any desire to eat, and if necessary this amount may be divided into two or three doses. At the time of year when fattening begins, if any of the hogs do not take kindly to the corn, and it is often the case, it will be found of great benefit to give one-third of a level teaspoonful of calomel each morning for three or four mornings, and if they exhibit any signs of worms, add nearly as much santonine to each dose. In a few days there will be a marked improvement in their eating, and they will be as lively as a six weeks' pig, and there will be no further fear of blind staggers.—*American Agriculturist.*

WISE WORDS.

The hit bird flutters.

Covetousness bursts the bag.

Better to wear out shoes than sheets.

Between two stools we come to the ground.

Better is an ass that speaks well, than a prophet that speaks ill.

Every man loves to hear his own experience told by some other man.

Be old when young, that you may be young when old; or, old young, and old long.

Fame is like a river that beareth up things light and swollen, and drowns things weighty and solid.

All matches, friendships and societies are dangerous and inconvenient where the contractors are not equal.

Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures?

That is the happiest conversation where there is no competition, no vanity, but only a calm, quiet interchange of sentiment.

There is a necessity for a regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst evoking the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon nearer acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person without a catalogue of some notorious weakness and infirmities.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being all forever causing and all forever sustaining.

The happiness of mankind is the end of virtue, and truth is the knowledge of the means, which he will never seriously attempt to discover who has not habitually interested himself in the welfare of others.

The Samoans an Interesting Race.

Perhaps the most interesting race of barbarians in the world—they are of a much higher grade than what we usually style savages—is that of the true brown Polynesians from New Zealand in the South Pacific to Hawaii in the North, or from the lagunes in the Central Pacific to Easter Island. Throughout all of this vast expanse of waters, occuping an area roughly equal to that of the North American continent, that charming barbarian is almost the only aboriginal inhabitant. Twelve groups of islands are his home—Hawaii, Tokelau, the Ellice Islands, the Phœnix Islands, and the outlying (not the main portion of the Fiji group, New Zealand, Tonga, Tahiti, the Marquesas, the Hervey, Paumotu, and Samoa; beside a number of separate islands, like Easter Island, famous for its great prehistoric statues of stone. Among all the groups the Samoan claims at once the immediate interest of being the scene of the latest pan-Germanic efforts at spoliation in the Pacific Ocean, and the older distinction of having been the center of dispersion whence the brown Polynesians set out upon their migrations from archipelago to archipelago, at some remote period of which we are not yet able to determine the date.

The Samoan group received the name by which it was long known, that of the Navigators' Islands, from Bougainville, who discovered the islands in the year 1788 and named them, "probably on account of the superior construction of the canoes, of the natives and of their surprising dexterity in the water." The group lies in the South Pacific, about two-thirds of the way from the coasts of Central Peru to those of Northern Australia, and nearly 2500 miles to the southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. There are ten inhabited islands, entirely of volcanic origin, with peaks some 4000 feet high, and an area of about 1600 square miles, or about a third more than that of the State of Rhode Island. It has a population of about 35,000, all of them aboriginal natives except three or four hundred whites.—*New York Independent.*

Judge Bacon not Kin to Felon Hogg.

It is related that Sir Nicholas Bacon was about to pass judgment upon a man who had been guilty of robbery, at that time punishable by death; but the culprit pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was related to the Judge. "How is that?" he was asked. "My Lord," was the reply, "your name is Bacon, mine is Hogg, and hog and bacon have always been considered akin." "That is true," answered Sir Nicholas; "but as a hog is not bacon until it has hung, until you are hanged you are no relation of mine."—*Argonaut.*

A Chinese Minister's Princely Gift.

Colonel Fred. Grant showed me the other evening a splendid gift received by his wife from the Chinese Minister. A branch of rare wood, gilded, rises from a base of plush to the height of twenty-eight inches, and on the twigs bright-plumaged birds rest in natural attitudes, while below two hanging baskets, one of gold and one of silver, contain clusters of Chinese flowers with gold and silver petals and gold stems. All the mountings of the baskets are also of gold. It is a magnificent specimen of the skill of Chinese artisans, and is valued at $2000.—*New York Star.*

Facts About Ecuador.

Mr. Louis Boissevain, who has just returned from Ecuador, has some interesting information about that Republic and its future prospects.

"Ecuador," said Mr. Boissevain, "seems to be the least known of the South American Republics, but has, in my opinion, a glorious future. Its internal resources are simply enormous, but entirely undeveloped. It brings much of its produce from California and Chile, because it has not the means of transportation for its own from the high table lands of the interior. When it is so transported it is worth its weight in gold.

"In these northern provinces chickens are worth six cents each. By the time they reach Guayaquil, the main seaport of the country, they are worth $1. A barrel of potatoes in the interior is worth $1.20; at the seaport it brings $12 to $18. Wheat and barley and other products are in the same ratio.

"To go from Guayaquil to Quito, the capital, takes the following time: By rail five hours, four to six days by mule (according to the condition of the mules and the roads) and the final portion two days by stage.

"Florez, who is now President, is a very enlightened and liberal man. He has lived much of his life in the United States and in Europe, and has imbibed much experience, which he is anxious to turn to his country's account. The country is rich in gold, rubber, sugar and cattle, and only capital is required to bring it to the sea."

Mr. Boissevain said that he visited the country filled with prejudice against it, but has returned with full convictions of its future prosperity.—*New York Herald.*

Processions of Slaves in Africa.

One of the saddest sight seen anywhere is a common spectacle on some of the large tributaries of the Congo. The Bangala and a few other large tribes along the Congo have a great demand for slaves to be killed as sacrifices upon the death of important persons, or to be used to furnish forth their cannibal feasts. Unless they are at war the supply of slaves often runs short, and they send expeditions up the Lulongo, the Tchuapa, and other rivers, to buy victims for their ceremonies. Another reason why they seek the slave markets along the Congo tributaries is that, as a rule, the further they go from the main river the cheaper they can buy slaves. So it is no uncommon sight for explorers, ascending the tributaries, to meet processions of Congo canoes laden with slaves, usually male adults, going to their own funerals, and often bound hand and foot.

They understand full well the cruel fate from which there is no escape. The richer or more important the family which has lost one of its members, the more numerous must be the victims who follow him to the grave. This is one of Africa's great cruelties which the Congo State Government is suppressing wherever its authority is sufficiently established to combat the ancient evil.—*New York Sun.*

Why it is Cold on the Mountains.

Go into a greenhouse on a sunshiny day, and we find the temperature much hotter than outside. The glass will allow the hot sunbeams to enter, but it refuses to allow them out again with equal freedom, and consequently the temperature rises. Our whole earth is in this way to be likened to a greenhouse, only, instead of the panes of glass, we are enveloped by an enormous coating of atmosphere. When we are on the earth's surface we are, as it were, inside the greenhouse, and we benefit by the interposition of the atmosphere; but when we begin to climb very high mountains we gradually get through the atmosphere and then we suffer from the cold. If we could imagine the earth to be stripped of its coat of air, then eternal frost would reign over the whole earth as well as on the tops of the mountains.

A Terror to Knavish Coal Dealers.

In Northern cities there has been recently introduced a patented automatic machine, which is a terror to the unfair coal dealer. It is in the form of scales, attached to coal receptacles. An account says:

The new-fangled concern is a remarkable piece of ingenuity. The hopper, of the shape of an inverted pyramid, opens its wide mouth beneath the sidewalk chute into which the coal is dumped from the cart. The hopper holds about two tons of coal, and rest upon a set of levers supported by a heavy framework of wood. The levers extend to heavy scales capable of weighing several tons. The whole structure is so adjusted that when the coal is dumped from the cart through the sidewalk chute into the hopper its weight is immediately registered by the scales.

"Bosh" is the trade name in London for all butter substitutes.

A Street Annunciator.

"Drop a nickel in the slot and learn what street comes next" is the latest application of the nickel and the slot distraction. Your nickel, however, goes into a conductor's pocket. The slot, nevertheless, exists, and your inquiry is answered just as effectually as though you saw your hard-earned coin disappear into the silver-plated lips of the silent monster.

Over the door leading out to the dummy of each one of the Powell street cable cars is a device termed the "street annunciator," being simply a neat little oaken box with an open glass face. Its position is such as to be in full view of all the passengers in the car. As the different streets are approached narrow sheets of paper, upon which their various names are conspicuously inscribed, automatically unfold and drop into view under the glass and indicate the next street. A sharp click calls it to one's attention, as do also the words "the next street is" over the inscribed name.

The automatic change of names is accomplished by an elevation of a few inches of the iron slot in which the grip fits, occuring a few feet beyond each street, and as the car passes a slender iron rod extending beneath the car rises and falls, which, connecting with the mechanism in the box, causes the roll of paper to unfold just far enough to reveal the name of the next street. The invention is designed to save the vast quantities of breath on the part of passengers and conductors.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Delusive Telegraphic Code.

She was going to Europe. He is a very rich man, but a millionaire will always make up a telegraphic code to save money. It would be nothing to him if she sent a hundred words in a telegram, but he will always get as much as he can for nothing anyway, and he will have a telegraph code. He left her to make out the code. She made one quite to the point on all important matters. She selected the words herself, wrote it all out, and handed it to him when she left. He locked it in his desk and it was all right. Last week he got a telegram from her. It consisted of one word—"Laugh." He laughed. It seemed to be something quite pleasant. His code was at the house. He went up there in the best of humor. He got out the code and he read this brief but emphatic [illegible]

"Lau[illegible]nd me $500."—*San Francisco C[illegible]*

Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c and $1

THERE are over three hundred thousand beekeepers in America.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD

CATARRH COLD IN HEAD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

TRADE **S.S.S.** MARK.

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals.

GEO. ROVELL, 322 Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time the children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Eczema, Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for Books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

Containing the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites combined with the Fattening and Strengthening qualities of Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased.

A Remedy for Consumption.
For Wasting in Children.
For Scrofulous Affections.
For Anæmia and Debility.
For Coughs, Colds & Throat Affections.

In fact, ALL diseases where there is an inflammation of the Throat and Lungs, a WASTING OF THE FLESH, and a WANT OF NERVE POWER, nothing in the world equals this palatable Emulsion.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOOK AT THIS!

Cheapest and best **German-American Dictionary** ever published, containing 1,000 pages of **$1. 624** handsome pages, bound in black cloth. English words with German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions, so that if you hear a German word and want to know it in English, you look in one part of the book, while if you want to translate an English word into German you look into another part. Postpaid, $1. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City

MAKE CHICKENS PAY.

If you know how to properly care for them. For **25 cents** in stamps you can receive a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for **25c.** BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City

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Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N Y

Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Foul Breath in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating, Drowsiness and Low Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md

N Y N U—10

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Rare Chance for Settlers.

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Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., beginning with Wilbarger County, comprising

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In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with special care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.

Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate*, favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."

Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.

For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to

J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,

(who is prepared to show to purchasers) or to

C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Galveston, Tex.

Now is the Time

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