

What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only \$12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over six weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nervine and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

REV. P. MILLIGAN,
Genda Springs, Kan.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Cough Syrup that rids the system of a cold by acting as a cathartic on the bowels is

BEEES LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Beees is the original laxative cough syrup, contains no opiates, gently moves the bowels, carrying the cold off through the natural channels. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Sold by B. F. FENDIG.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Meat Market
ROTH BROS.
Rensselaer, Ind.

Shop first door east of Odd Fellow building. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, Bologna, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. No one but good cattle killed. Remember the place. Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

PIONEER Meat - Market
J. EIGELSBACH, Proprietor.

Beef, Pork and Veal
Mutton, Sausage, Bologna
At Lowest Prices.
The Highest Market Price Paid for Hides and Tallow.

NURSERY STOCK
For Sale by the Halleck Nursery Co., Fair Oaks, Ind.

Large stock of apples in all sizes, trees 6 to 7 feet high, \$15 per 100; 20 trees at the 100 rate. We also keep a good stock of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and small fruit of all kinds, shade trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs and plants, roses, etc.
Come and see us or write for price list.
CHAS. HALLECK,
Manager.

FORCING OR RETARDING.

Suggestions Offered by an Expert Poultryman Concerning Pullets.

James E. Rice, poultryman of the Cornell university experiment station, issued a bulletin relative to the possibilities of feeding early hatched pullets during the summer by retarded or forced feeding.

By retarding is meant the idea that feeding is necessary during the late summer to check the early tendency of laying, with the hope of getting a larger egg yield in the early winter.

By forced feeding is meant the giving of a rich stimulating mash to induce egg production.

Concerning the results of his work Mr. Rice has certain findings drawn from data which are submitted below:

1. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.

2. Forced pullets ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets.

3. Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets.

4. Forced pullets produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets.

5. Forced pullets have better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.

6. Forced pullets made a better percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.

7. Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.

8. Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.

9. Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.

10. Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.

11. Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets.

12. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than wet mash.

13. Wet mash and grain fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry mash and grain fed pullets.

14. Wet mash and grain fed pullets produced slightly larger eggs of slightly better fertility, and showed less broodiness than dry mash and grain fed pullets.

15. Dry mash and grain fed pullets laid eggs of good size at an earlier period than wet mash and grain fed pullets.

16. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets.

17. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain.

18. Pullets fed on grain were more inclined to develop bad habits than those having a mash.

19. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter.

20. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay.

21. Prolificacy made but slight difference in weight of hen and weight of egg.

22. The most prolific pullets did not always lay earliest.

LOCATING THE INCUBATOR.

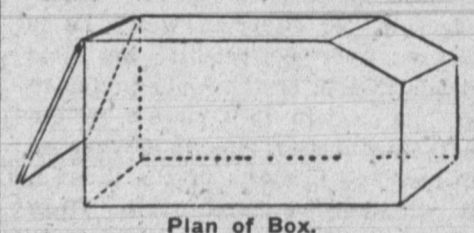
Room in Which There is No Stove is the Best Place.

With a standard make of machine, the location does not matter materially. The farmer cannot afford to have a specially constructed incubator cellar, nor is this necessary for one or two machines. Few farmers operate more than one or two machines at the most and with this small number as good results can be obtained in the dwelling house as any place, providing the farmer has room there for them which he usually has. We never liked the idea of having an incubator in a sleeping apartment, however, says the Epitomist, for the fumes and gases from the lamp as well as from the machine itself, are anything but healthful. A room in which there is no stove in operation makes a better incubator room than one that is heated, on account of the air being purer as a rule. A cellar makes an ideal location providing it is dry and well ventilated, but a musty cellar is a very poor place indeed for successful incubation.

COLONY HOUSES.

How Serviceable Ones Were Made Out of Piano Boxes.

We got some piano boxes for the houses, using the largest side for the bottom. We nailed up the top with



Plan of Box.

boards, hung a home-made door to bottom of box and our house was done. These houses, says Agricultural Epitomist, serve the purpose for growing chicks as well as those used to buy already made. They require so little work and are much cheaper.

Raise Laying Strains.

In securing a good supply of eggs the inborn tendency of heavy laying is an important point. It is a tendency which goes in certain strains the same as in certain families of cattle, and without it no amount of skillful care and feeding will produce the best results.

WAYS OF SAVING WASTE.

Skimming River for a Living—Fishermen Who Net Corks.

Skimming a river for a living may be said to be one of the most striking examples of the utilization of waste. This is done in Paris. There is one individual, at least, in the French capital who makes it his daily business to skim the Seine. He is out at early morning in an old flat-bottomed boat, armed with a skimming pan. With this he skims off the surface of the river the grease which collects there during the night, and which he disposes of to a soap factory. Generally he makes a quarter or so by his morning's work, which enables him to live.

In Paris also there are a number of people who make a living out of waste corks, which they fish from the Seine. They collect on the river bank at daybreak, each with a short pole, at the end of which is a small improvised net. They set to work to gather in the floating corks, subsequently selling them to the cork merchants in the neighborhood.

There are about a score or so of these cork fishermen, who have formed themselves into a sort of craft and who guard their interests jealously. If they catch sight of a stranger netting corks they fall on him in a body. Only recently the police rescued one of these novices barely in time to save his life.

The sweepings of a floor might well be considered as so much waste; yet, through a fire in London the other day, which consumed a quantity of sweepings stored in the basement, a certain firm lost several thousand dollars. The heap of dust and rubbish contained silver filings, which it was intended to extract later on.

This is done regularly at all works where silver or gold is used. In gold refiners' premises even the soot in the chimneys is not allowed to be treated as waste. It is found to contain minute particles of the precious metal, which are far too valuable to be lost.

In places where sheep are bred extensively one frequently sees little bits of wool adhering to briars as waste. From such wool rubbish, whether coming from sheep or goats, valuable oil is now extracted.

INSECTS THAT ARE TIPPLERS.

Flowers and Blossoms That Have an Intoxicating Effect on Flies.

It is not very obvious from the human point of view, why the fly should be called the plant of Bacchus, since no wine is made from its berries. Entomologists, however, have found that its flowers make a veritable Bacchanalian festival for a number of insects. They are wont to ally forth at night with lanterns to capture the intoxicated moths that crowd around the greenish blossoms. When the willow is in bloom they find a similar scene of dissipation around its yellow catkins.

The tippling insect may be used to point a moral by the temperance lecturer, says the London Globe, for rum not infrequently leads to its ruin. A distinguished entomologist after giving a recipe for the mixture for sugaring trees for moths—which included beer—said: "Add some Jamaica rum just before using; it is the rum which attracts them." After sipping this mixture the moths and butterflies fall from the tree intoxicated. If the entomologist is not there to capture them by and by they recover and get up again for another dip.

There is a fly so addicted to wine that Linnaeus named it the cellar fly, which appellation Kirby changed to the more appropriate one of the cellar wine drinker. This latter distinguished entomologist writes of it thus: "The larva of this little fly, whose economy, as I can witness from my own observations, declines to feed on anything but wine or beer, which like Boniface in the play it may be said both to eat and drink, though, unlike its toying counterpart, indifferent to the age of the liquor, which, whether sweet or sour, is equally acceptable."

Kirby, who writes the above, does not, nevertheless, exonerate adult flies from a partiality for the cup that cheers. "That active little fly," he writes, "now an unbidden guest at our table, whose delicate palate selects your choicest viands, one while extending his proboscis to the margin of a drop of wine and then gayly flying to take a more solid repast from a pear or a peach." And there is another insect—a moth—which also loves the cellar and the wine bottle. But, strange to say, it takes its liquor as a mere flavoring to the cork on which it really feeds; the larva, that is to say, pastures on the corks or wine bottles, sometimes causing the wine to run out. The moth belongs to that troublesome family which works such destruction in clothes and furs.

Ways of French Mechanics.

All mechanics in France are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from two to three years, during half of which period, at least, they receive no wages and must board themselves. In addition to this each one must give two years of his life for military service, for which he receives 1 cent a day and board and clothes. It will be seen that every mechanic in France must expend four or five years of his life without wages before he is prepared to earn from 97 cents to \$1.17 a day.

THIRST-PROOF ANIMALS.

Others Besides the Camel Exist for Long Periods Without Water.

From our childhood picture book days nearly every one of us has cherished the idea that the camel was the beast above all others that could exist for extended periods without drinking. And so few of us have any idea that there are other beasts of the earth quite as capable as the humped quadruped of going for days and weeks without water.

Sheep in the Northwestern deserts go for forty to sixty days in winter, without drink, grazing on the green, succulent vegetation of that season.

Pecaries in the desert of Sonora live in little dry hills, where there is no natural water, for long periods. They cannot possibly find water, in fact, for months at a time. The only moisture they can obtain comes from roots and the fruits of cacti.

But the most extraordinary case, says the New York Herald, is that of the pocket mouse, one of the common rodents of the desert. This little creature, by the way, has a genuine fur lined pocket on the outside of its cheek. When it is hungry it takes food from this pocket with its paw, just as a man would pull a sandwich from his pocket.

It is said that one of these mice has been kept for three years with no other food than the mixed bird seed of commerce. During this period it had not a taste of either water or green food. Other experiments in this direction have shown, in fact, that these mice in captivity refuse such treats, not seeming to know that water is good to drink. The bird seed put before the mouse referred to contained not more than ten per cent. of moisture which is less than is necessary for digestion. Stuff so dry as this cannot even be swallowed until it is moistened by saliva, yet this remarkable mouse gave nothing but his time to the interests of science. He suffered nothing in health or spirits during his captivity.

ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST.

Cannot be Distinguished From That Made of Grain.

Samples of alcohol made from sawdust have been sent to the Department of Agriculture from one of the big saw mills where the work is being done on a commercial scale; that is to say, a distilling plant has been installed, which is turning out several barrels of alcohol daily, though no figures are available as to the actual cost of manufacture compared with wood alcohol or that from grain. The interesting point about the sawdust alcohol is that it is not a wood alcohol, having none of the properties of that fluid, but is an ethyl alcohol that cannot be told from that made from grain. The difference is that the sawdust alcohol is made after the sawdust has been treated with an acid, transforming it into dextrose, and is then distilled in the regular way. If the work can be done at a profit, and the indications from the work of the company point to this being a fact, it will not only make a valuable by-product out of the sawdust that has heretofore been an intolerable nuisance to the sawmills, but it will open up a way to make alcohol profitably from straw, cane, cornstalks and almost any other vegetable refuse.

New Theory as to Iron Rust.

It has long been generally supposed that iron rust was caused by oxidation though many chemists have been opposed to that view. The theory of oxidation has now it would appear, been quite upset. The chemical societies of London have decided that the formation of rust is chiefly due to carbonic acid. The first phase of rust consists of the formation of carbonate of iron by the action of the carbonic acid of the air on metal. The carbonate of iron is turned into ferric hydroxide or rust. Recent experiments prove that if it is possible to prevent iron from coming in contact with carbonic acid, it (the iron so sheltered or protected) can lie near water for an indefinite time and there will not be the least trace of rust seen on it.

Lifting the Hat.

Many of the gentle courtesies of life found their origin in the Age of Chivalry when the warlike knights of Europe took oath to protect the oppressed and to wage war against the oppressor.

One of these is the custom of lifting the hat. When Knighthood was in vogue, one of those armored champions never appeared in public except in full array ready for combat. It soon became a custom, however, for a knight to remove his helmet when in the company of his friends as a mark of confidence in them, and seldom would he remain covered in the presence of the fair sex.

The custom, however, may now be said to have lost half its elegance, losing all its danger.

Sunflowers in Medicine.

The common sunflower, a native of Peru and Mexico, is gaining favor in parts of Europe as a febrifuge. In Russia, where the plant is extensively cultivated for its edible seeds and its oil, fever patients sleep upon beds of sunflower leaves, and a Russian physician experimenting on 100 children between 1 month and 12 years of age, has found that alcoholic extracts of the leaves and flowers cure fever as speedily as quinine.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON DECREE.

Cause 7324.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Jasper Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company is plaintiff and Curtis J. Hand et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$3,613.84) with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE 5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1908,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Jasper County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (1/4) of section two (2) township thirty-one (31) north range six (6) west, containing 150.73 acres. Also the northeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section two (2) in township thirty-one (31) north, range six (6) west, containing 40 acres, all in Jasper county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

Sheriff of Jasper County.
Judson J. Hunt,
Attorney for Plaintiff, n 13-20-27

SHERIFF'S SALE ON DECREE.

Cause 7327.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Jasper Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert H. Morrow is plaintiff and James B. Albertson and Dora B. Albertson, his wife; Sherman Summer and Clara A. Summer, wife of Sherman Summer; Leonard L. Malone and Addie Malone, wife of Leonard L. Malone; James Malone and Rebecca Malone, wife of James Malone; Rebecca Malone, widow of James Malone; Frank M. Malone, Mable Malone, Milton W. Coffin, administrator of the estate of James Malone, deceased; William T. Sanders and Mary A. Sanders, wife of William T. Sanders, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand, nine hundred forty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$2,949.83), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE 5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1908,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Jasper County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The southwest quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24), and the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25), all in township twenty-eight (28) north, range six (6) west, all in Jasper county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

Sheriff of Jasper County.
George A. Williams,
Attorney for Plaintiff, n 13-20-27

HOW IS YOUR DIGESTION.

Mrs. Mary Dowling of No. 228 8th Ave., San Francisco, recommends a remedy for stomach trouble. She says: "Gratitude for the wonderful effect of Electric Bitters in a case of acute indigestion, prompts this testimonial. I am fully convinced that for stomach and liver troubles Electric Bitters is the best remedy on the market today." This great tonic and alterative medicine invigorates the system, purifies the blood and is especially helpful in all forms of female weakness. 50c at A. F. Long's drug store.

Bruises, scratches, sores and burns that other things have failed to cure will heal quickly and completely when you use DeWitt's Carbolic Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Sold by all druggists.

Stomach Muscles In Old Age

How Old People May Retain or Restore Good Health

Usually the bowels are not so active in middle or advanced years as in youth. Just as the eyes grow dim, the skin wrinkles, the hair gray, the muscles flabby, so do the internal organs show their age if we could but see them.

However we sometimes find a person whose age is near the meted three-score and ten and yet his step is sprightly, his eye keen, his flesh firm, his appetite good and his bowels regular, and upon close questioning you will find a life's history of right living, good food, keen appetite, perfect digestion and regular bowel action.

Regular bowels and proper digestion of the food we eat is absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of good health by old or young. If the readers of this article are interested, we are glad to tell them how they can restore good health and prolong their lives.

Step into a drug store and purchase a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It will cleanse the bowels of any waste matter that has clogged them up and restore to them strength and nerve force for regular natural daily action. It aids digestion by stimulating the stomach and digestive glands to a proper and sufficient secretion of the fluids necessary to perfect digestion. It acts on the liver and kidneys in a mild, quiet yet effective manner. Rev. A. J. Fletcher, of Rutherford, Tenn., is 80 years old, and it cured him of 60 years of dyspepsia. W. W. Stearns, of Sioux City, Ia., says: "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best medicine I ever used and I am 88 years old." B. F. Thompson, Sheldahl, Ia., says: "I suffered 15 years with dyspepsia and it cured me." It is certain and effective in the most obstinate old cases, and yet mild and safe for the most delicate woman or child. All druggists sell it at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Pepsin Syrup Co., 304 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill., is glad to send a free sample to any one who has never used it and will give it a fair trial.

Sold by A. F. LONG.

5-DROPS
THE STANDARD
REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
NEURALGIA,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
CATARRH, ASTHMA and
KINDRED DISEASES
GIVES QUICK RELIEF
Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, and permanent results are being effected by taking it internally, purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. C. L. GATES
Hancock, Minn., writes:
"A little girl here had such a weak back caused by Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble that she could not stand on her feet. The moment they put her down on the floor she would scream with pain. I tried all kinds of '5-DROPS' and today she runs around as well and happy as can be. I prescribe '5-DROPS' for my patients and use it in my practice."

TEST "5-DROPS" FREE
If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS." "5-DROPS" is entirely free from opium, cocaine, morphine, alcohol, heroin, and all other stupefying and dangerous drugs. Large Size Bottle "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY
Dept. 50, 174 Lake Street, Chicago

SAVE YOUR HORSES
Morris' English Stable Liniment
Is positively the most penetrating liniment made. It does not stay on the outside, goes to the seat of the trouble at once. It allays fever, relieves soreness, reduces swelling, cures all kinds of sore shins, sprains, strains, and all other ailments of the horse. Sold by Druggists and Dealers for Strained Tendons, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Capped Hocks, Shoe Blisters, Corns, Ringworms, Fomies, Scalds, and all other ailments of all kinds. Your money back if it fails to give satisfaction.

In Use for 20 Years.
Send for testimonials and free books "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment." Liniment sold by Druggists or sent prepaid for 50 cents.

Wells Medicine Co.
Third Street
LAFAYETTE, IND.

Cream Wanted

Will pay high prices and remit promptly. Why send your cream to Chicago when you can sell it in your neighboring town and get a fair, honest cost.

Mack's Creamery, Monon, Indiana.

MILROY TOWNSHIP.
The undersigned, trustee of Milroy township, will attend to official business at his residence on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Persons having business with me will govern themselves accordingly. Post office address, Remington, Ind.
GEO. L. PARKS