

## 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. She had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, and 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 6 weeks at the most. I brought her home, and when I thought of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I gave a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon saw an improvement, and encouraged by that, 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

## BEES LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Bees 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 PRICE \$1.00  
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.  
TWO BOTTLES FREE  
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

**Meat Market**  
ROTH BROS.  
Rensselaer, Ind.

Shop first door east of Odd Fellows building. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, bologna, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. None 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; 30 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. **CHAR. 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.

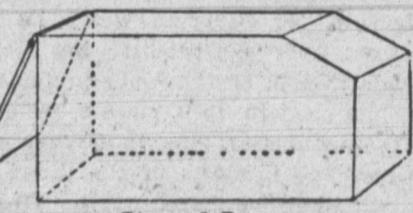
Room in Which There Is No Stove Is the Best Place.

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 we 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.

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### 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 ivy 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 sail 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 tipping insect may be used to point a moral by the temperance lecturer, says the London Globe, for it run 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 hand 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 changes 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, disdains 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 topping 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 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 of wine bottles, sometimes causing the wine to run out. The moth belongs to that troublesome family which works such destruction in clothes and tarts.

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### Lifting the Hat.

Many of the gentle courtesies of life found their origin in the Age of Chivalry when the warlike knight's 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.

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### 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.

### 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.

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He suffered nothing in health or spirits during its 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 sawd