Illinois horse doctors, while in recent session in Chicago, settled a very important question of veterinary professional ethics by the adoption of a clause in their constitution, providing that no horse doctor shall furnish news, information or prescriptions to the press. The clause had been the subject of violent disagreement, for, according to the Chicago Herald, many of the horse doctors in attendance have been employed during their intervals of rest in editing and preparing horse and cattle remedy columns for weekly and daily newspapers.

In a measure the growth of the country is illustrated by the increase in its railway mileage. According to the annual statement of the Railway Commission it appears that 6030 miles were added to the system during the past year, making an aggregate of 163,597 miles in the United States. It is likewise significant of Southern progress, thinks the New York News, that the group made up of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida shows an increased mileage of 1370 during the year. An idea of the enormous amount of transportation of the United States may be had from the fact that out of a total gross income of $1,051,877,632, seventy-four companies have a gross income of $837,000,000, and forty of these corporations operate nearly one-half of the total mileage. The number of passengers carried during the year was 522,430,865. The darkest part of the report is that 6029 persons were killed and 29,084 were wounded.

The British politician Balfour made a speech the other day in which he spoke with lofty contempt of "half-educated men." Now let him tell us of a few men of the wholly educated kind, men whose learning is broad as the domain and varied as the fields of knowledge. It is safe to say that even the most learned men of these times are far less than half educated and are conversant with but fragments of the erudition of the world. Some of them who are versed in the sciences are ignorant of the sciences; some who are scholars in one science know nothing of any other; some can talk of psychology while they are but specialists in history; some are heavy with Egyptology while incapable in mathematics or mechanics or jurisprudence or politics economy or theology. Every specialist is apt to show himself an ignoramus when taken beyond his specialty. Life is too short and the powers of the mind are too limited to give any man the opportunity or ability of acquiring more than a smattering of education in more than a few of its branches. "I should like to get from Mr. Balfour," says a critic, "the name of any living man so far advanced in thought and knowledge as to deserve to be praised as half educated."

A practical illustration of the benefits to the farmer of the recently proposed system of freight service will soon be given in Maryland, where an electric railroad eighteen miles long is being run through a first-class farming country that the steam railroads have not touched. This road will not only be used for passenger traffic, but will be equipped with freight cars that will have a capacity of five tons. These cars will be used for the special handling of all farm and mill products of the surrounding country. This new mode of rapid transportation of industrial and agricultural commodities promises (so a contemporary thinks) to become a factor of the utmost importance in many districts which have hitherto had scant opportunities for the development of their resources in consequence of the wretched condition of their roads in the winter months. Now, no matter how muddy the highways are or how stormy the weather, the motor trucks upon which the farm wagons are wheeled will always be ready to carry their loads to the nearest market and to bring back their return load when required. Before long the electric motor will bring into many a way-back, sleepy old farm such a shaking up of the dry bones as will mean a very appreciable addition to the agricultural prosperity of the country.

First United States Postage Stamps.

The first stamps issued were the denominations of five and ten cents. These stamps are now obsolete, and would not be recognized by the post office. The five-cent stamp contained a portrait of Franklin, made after a painting by John E. Longacre, in which the first Postmaster-General is represented wearing a white neckerchief and a coat with a fur collar. The color of the stamp is a light brown, and there is a border of fine straight lines around the entire stamp.

The ten-cent stamp contained a portrait of Washington made from Stuart's painting. Its color was black and it had in the upper corners the letters "U. S." These two stamps were all that were used until 1851, when letter postage was reduced to three cents and a new series of stamps came in.

Hymnologists give 1697 as the year in which Bishop Ken wrote the "Doxology" as the last verse of his morning and evening hymns.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

INSECTS IN GRAIN BINS.

There are two very distinct kinds of insects that infest stored grains in the South. One is a weevil and the other a small moth. Kiln drying the grain will destroy both kinds, but as this is rather an expensive operation it is seldom practised. If you store your grain in bins try lining the bins with tar paper and throw in a few sheets of the same as the grain is put in the bins. The fumes of tar will usually repel such insects, although they do not kill them.—[New York Sun.

HOW THE ENGLISH FEED HORSES.

English agriculture is older than our own, and we may naturally look to it for some good lessons. In some matters, the feeding of live stock, for instance, we must admit they are ahead of us. Here we give ordinarily one sort of feed all the year round to all classes. There they feed oats for speed and courage, corn for ordinary work, and old beans and linseed meal for extra work. Hunting horses, which must have good wind and great endurance, are fed no hay that is less than three years old.—[New York Observer.

THE CHANGE IN MILK.

As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow's udder a change begins to take place, which is hastened by the surroundings and conditions, invariably absorbing odors in the atmosphere surrounding it. The food and water consumed by a cow affects both the blood and the milk. Milk being secreted from the blood, proper food and water must be given the cow, as the flavors of impure water and bad food will be imparted to the milk, and will materially affect its keeping qualities and injure the quality of butter and cheese made from it. Should you give a cow food which will cause early and excessive fermentation in her stomach, it will endanger the keeping qualities of the milk or butter product. All milk contains a certain percentage of sugar, it being the first to change, becoming sour. It is known as lactic acid and is valueless as food. When sweet it is carbonaceous and valuable as a food.—[American Dairyman.

EXCESSIVE ENERGY IN PLANTS.

In the past there has been a tendency to belittle the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, especially in its bearing upon practical farming and fruit growing. It is often claimed that much of the money expended by this branch of the government does little toward advancing the cause of the tillers of the soil. Let us then look at the matter of investigating plant diseases from a dollars-and-cents point of view. The department expends for work of this kind about $[illegible] annually. It is known, from careful and reliable data collected in 1890, that about 5000 grape growers in this country treated their vines in accordance with the directions issued by the department. Of these only 10 per cent met with indifferent success. The remainder, or about 4500, estimated the increase in their crops as a result of the treatment all the way from 15 to 90 per cent. From a money point of view this meant for some as high as $[illegible], while for others this amount was as low as $[illegible]. The average, however, is about $50. But let us put it the very lowest figure, say half this amount, or $25 profit for each of the 4500 who used the remedies successfully; this will give us a total profit of $112,500, or nearly six times the amount expended by the department in the entire work. It must be remembered that this is only for one disease. Fully as good a showing could be made with others, such as potato rot, apple and pear scab, pear, plum and cherry leaf blight, etc.—[The Chautauquan.

CURING FODDER IN THE SILO.

The changes which the fodder undergoes in a silo is a process of fermentation, which adds considerably to the nutriment that is contained in it. It is put in damp and in a partly dried state. This deprives the fodder of a part of its water, which is not only unnecessary, but is injurious as causing too much acidity in it. This is packed firmly in the silo, and as the silo is made air-tight, the effect of the air is avoided, and the fermentation is restrained from going farther than to change some of the cellular tissue into starch and some of the starch into sugar. Some part of the fodder is changed into fatty matters that have the same result in the feeding as fat itself would. These changes go to increase the digestibility of the feed and add to its nutriment. The first result is to produce heat which rises to 140 degrees or even more, and this heat kills all the germs of acidity and destructive fermentation, and causes the change mentioned.

As the silo is made air-tight, and the ensilage soon becomes enveloped in the carbonic acid resulting from fermentation, and which is heavier than the air, this gas remains in it and thus assists in preserving the ensilage from the air. This remains without further change, and is thus safely preserved. The result of many analyses has proved that the ensilage is more nutritious than the original fodder by reason of the changes mentioned. Thus it has been found a great economy, and it is possible, under the best conditions, to feed one animal a full year on the produce of one acre of land. This is when corn is grown for the purpose. The corn is planted in the usual manner as for a grain crop, and, the ears being ripened, the ensilage is highly nutritious.—[New York Times.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.

In keeping winter apples, writes an Ohio farmer, they are sometimes put in bins under the trees as fast as they are picked and covered with loose boards until cold weather, when they are sorted and barreled and stored where they will not freeze. This is better than spreading them out on the floor of a barn or putting them in piles or bins in any building during the changing temperature of fall weather, for I have never found exposing apples to the air a good way of preserving them. Taking one year with another I believe the best method is to barrel apples as fast as they are gathered from the trees and they should be tightly pressed into the barrels by the use of a screw. For some reason I have never seen explained, they seem to keep better when tightly pressed than when laid in loosely. After they are barreled it is important to keep them cool and where they have good ventilation. I would prefer a damp cellar to a very dry one, but a thick walled room, above ground where they won't freeze in the barrels, and where all the ventilation wanted can be had at will, is better than either. I once bought a lot of apples in the latter part of November, where each barrel lay flat on the ground, just where it was filled. There they lay, scattered around with no protection from the rain or sun, except the little they might have from the shade of the trees, and they required no sorting to make 'em merchantable. There was scarcely a rotten apple to be found in all that were opened. In this case the farmer claimed that the coolness and dampness of the ground more than compensated for the disadvantages to the hoops of the weather-beaten barrels. I don't know that I would recommend this plan for general use, although I believe that apples may keep in this way better than when the barrels are picked up under the trees three or four barrels high.—[New York World.

LAWN AND GARDEN NOTES.

Scrape your fruit trees and wash them with soapsuds.

Small fruits are as easily grown as are any of the farm crops.

Winter hydrangeas in a cool, light cellar; keep quite dry at the roots.

Keep all house plants free from dust; insects rarely attack a clean plant.

Prune when the tree is dormant, if you want to impart vigor to its growth.

If you want to check the growth of a tree trim when in full leaf or just before.

The Ignotum tomato, after another season's trial, continues to be classed with the best varieties.

Millet seed can be used to good advantage in feeding chickens in the brooder during the winter.

A good protection for tender shrubs on the lawn is afforded by covering with barrels stuffed with leaves.

A. J. Downing once said: "When I to preach a sermon on horticulture I would take as my text, 'Stir the Soil.'"

A faster growth can be secured with chickens raised in the brooder if they are fed on cooked food rather than raw.

The crumbs and scraps from the table, as well as the parings from the vegetables, can be boiled soft and fed to the poultry to advantage.

Why not make the acre of ground around the country school house a paradise of trees, shrubs and flowers, a beautiful experimental garden.

The Innate Pugnacity of Man.

We are told in Scripture that if a man compels us to go a mile with him we are to go with him twain. Why? Not for fear of him, certainly; but perhaps because that is the wisest way in the long run. If we run against a post we don't beat it, however much it may have hurt us; but if a man runs up against us it makes us angry. The principle of resistance comes forcibly into our minds. The impact of man against post is merely a case of matter opposed to matter; but when it is man against man the opposition is of spirit to spirit. Children will kick the post that they have run against. Savages that scatter for blows in incidents which civilized people pass easily over. Refined people of good sense and good manners dodge with a bow and smile possibilities of difference in which their neighbors of a less perfect philosophy find occasion for squabbling. The tendency of progress is all in the direction of peace. Perhaps, after all, that remorse that follows unimproved chances of self-assertion is merely one of the fierce savage instinct that dies hard.—[Scribner.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Chili extends 2600 miles on the Pacific coast.

A New York society collects garments for the poor.

A farmer at Mission Bottom, Oregon, dug up a turnip in his patch that weighed fifteen pounds.

A young man serving on a jury in Iowa received leave of absence long enough to get married.

The longest and heaviest train ever carried over any road in this country consisted of 225 loaded four-wheel coal cars on the Lehigh Valley Railway.

Surveyors at work on the Gila River in New Mexico claim that they have discovered a mountain of pure alum a mile square at the base and 3000 feet high.

Colonel Will Watts has just put up a hame-string factory and is making hame strings of snake hides. It is a fine two-story building situated at the town of Igo, Ga., known as the Igo hame string factory.

Twenty-one specimens of fossil shells have been found in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. Some of these fossils were found in the Muddy River, on the border of Brookline; some have been found in the dredging of the Charles River near the Back Bay. Some of the oyster shells are 10 inches long.

The following are examples of nine-syllable words in the English language: Anthropometamorphosis, antisupernaturalistic, anticonstitutionalist, anthydrochloretorion, latitudinarianism, incomprehensibility, individualization, synecategorematical, unconstitutionality, incomprehensibility, valetudinarianism and vicissitudinality.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of two $5 bills, one $50 bill and one $20 bill, all counterfeit with a pen by John Bradley, an inmate of the Central Insane Asylum of Indianapolis, Ind. They are all poor counterfeits, but the $50 note has been passed and the $20 note has been in circulation so long that it is almost worn out.

Since Lord Onslow has been Governor General of New Zealand he has had a son born, to whom he has given, among other names, the Maori name of "Hula." The Ngatiahuia tribe have formally received the child into kinship, the chief rubbing noses with him and the women singing the customary accompaniment, and all the chiefs casting their offerings at his feet.

Disappearing from the Earth.

The sealing question in its various phases continues to be a prominent topic in the columns of the press. It is a question of international importance and even danger, as regards the sealing vessels of one nation following their quest in the proprietary waters of another nation in violation of international compacts. This side of the question will not, it is to be hoped, go any further than its present limits of acrimonious correspondence between the state departments of the United States and Canada.

Each nation owning sealing grounds should it to its interest to put forth every possible effort for the prevention of killing young seals and of killing during the breeding season. Already, it is claimed, the seals of Behring sea have in these ways been decimated and unless such practices are eliminated, the seal will eventually be, as the buffalo and the beaver have already become, an animal of great rarity, seen only in the zoological gardens and the most remote and secluded portions of the Northwestern coast.

With the loss of the seal will disappear a commercial product more valuable than the noble buffalo ever produced—more valuable, perhaps, even than the fur of the beaver which was in such universal demand as to have resulted in virtual extermination.—[Argosy.

The Glow Worm Caves of Tasmania.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania an account of some fine caves that have been discovered near Southport, Tasmania, was given by Mr. Morton, who had visited them. They are situated about four miles from the [illegible] and a fairly good road leads to them. The entrance is through a limestone formation. A strong stream flows along the floor of the chambers. The first chamber reached by Mr. Morton and those who accompanied him showed some fine stalactites, and along the floor some fine stalagmites were seen. On the lights carried by the party being extinguished, the ceiling and sides of the cave seemed studded with diamonds, such did the millions of glow worms hanging to the sides of the walls and from the ceiling. Further on several chambers were explored, each revealing granite sights.

The time at disposal being limited, the party had to return after traversing a distance of about three quarters of a mile, but from what was observed the caves evidently extended a distance of three or four miles. The only living creatures seen were the glow worms. These caves, under proper supervision, should become, Mr. Morton thinks, one of the great attractions of the south of Tasmania.—[Scientific American.

TITLES OF NOVELS.

The Right of Authors to Quarry for New Names in Poetry.

The average novel, the outsider gathers, is a better-paying concern than the average poem, says the St. James Budget. And that, no doubt, is why there is so much more fuss about proprietary rights in the titles of novels. If you feel so inclined you may go on singing and sonneteering "To Delia" and "To Chloe" to your heart's content, but if you desire to romance about some "not impossible she" you will be well advised to avoid putting "She" upon your title-page. Yet there is a decorum in these matters.

And personally one is inclined to think that Edward Jay was unwise to write "The Worst of It" over his lines in Lippincott's Magazine. The phrase was all the world's one. Now you shall hardly hear it uttered in the most different context without a wave of reminiscence of the passionate self-abandonment of the guilty husband of the wife in Browning's poem. And the worst of it is that Mr. Jay's subject seems to be the same.

The right of novelists, on the other hand, to quarry for titles in the domains of poetry is well established by custom. Any novelist may take "Proud Maisie's" name in vain or degrade "Mary Fairy Lillian" into some "Easy Brown Caroline" in three volumes of prose travesty. Mr. Jay is well entitled by custom to write a thrilling shilling book and call it "Mesmerism," or a novelist Bostonian introspection and call it "Le Byronde Neo-Jesus," or an erotic study after Mr. Sylvius, and call it "A Light Woman." Poets have been known to protest, but they are a little old-fashioned up on Parnassus. When, in her habitation, the local Primrose Dame is asked if she has read "Endymion" she naturally answers "Yes." But it is Keats' poem that the title denotes in the republic of letters still.

Mr. Stevenson stole the title of one of his volumes of verse from Ben Jonson's "Underwoods," and a very pretty title it is. Mr. Stevenson acknowledge the theft in the handsomest manner.

Of all my verse, like not a single line
But this my title, for it is not mine.
That title from a better man I stole.
Ah, how much better had I stole the whole!

—because, of course, there is no copyright in Ben Jonson. It is to be feared that but few of Mr. Stevenson's readers were much bothered by reminiscences of Rare Ben.

No Place for Him.

Until ten years or more ago the Texas Pan Handle, through several months of each year, afforded pasturage for vast herds of bison, commonly known as the buffalo, an animal which in its wild state at least, has almost entirely vanished. On a certain occasion two gentlemen prominent in Texas politics, were hunting in the buffalo region, and one of them, getting within range of a herd of the ruminants, brought down a large bull.

Knife in hand, the hunter was approaching his quarry, when all at once it rose, bellowing and ready for business. Since the gun was empty, flight was the sportsman's only resource, and an instant later a wild-eyed man was seen tearing away, with a furious brute closely following.

Hunter number two, meanwhile, was watching the scene from a hilltop too far off to be of the slightest assistance to his companion.

A tragic termination of the chase seemed inevitable, for the fleeing gentleman was a heavy weight, and already the space between pursuer and pursued began to diminish. Suddenly the fugitive was seen to strike off at an angle, and the breathless watcher heaved a sigh of relief when his friend's objective point was found to be a cave but a few rods away.

At the very entrance to this seeming place of safety, however, the fleeing man turned aside and dashed with such frantic speed across the plain that a matched gain was made upon his pursuer.

But this could not last long, and finally, the fugitive's strength utterly failing him, he fell completely exhausted, while the buffalo, faint from loss of blood, dropped at almost the same instant, and within less than a rod of the prostrate man.

Hunter number two now came up, and his first question was:

"Why didn't you run into the cave, Colonel? That would have shielded you from the buffalo."

"Buffalo!" came the panting but contemptuous response; "why, General, there's a bear in that cave as big as two buffaloes."

A Little Poem.

[illegible]

"What makes a woman marry?" asks an article in the North American Review. And we answer, man.

A cure for nearly all of the common ills—flesh, blood, bones. Dyspepsia! Take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents.

The golden calf never becomes a cow that gives milk.

Malaria

is believed to be caused by poisonous miasma arising from low marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enters and poisons the blood. It is a healthy condition of the blood to be nourished by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one reason why it is so effective in malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection even in the advanced stages when the terrible chills and fever prevailed. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills. For the liver and bowels, not cathartic, but perfect laxatives. Price, 25c.

ON APPLICATION and 12c. stamp, we send a Cabinet Photograph of the Vatican, with a page of engravings and a full description thereof. Address, P. F. Cunniffe, 111 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$65 A MONTH for 3 hours' work. Young Men of either sex in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Where the love is little the trust is little.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists 75c.

No man can go right who does not look right.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or from cold causes. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes effects of chill, and cures malaria. A specific tonic for women and children.

The worst robbers are not those who carry clubs.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Too many people worship a god of their own making.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

People very often get rich by minding their own business.

All the year round is the time when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works the best.

It purifies the blood.

It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to do good in March, April, and May; you can depend upon it *always*. That's why it is *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case for which it's recommended, you have your money back.

No other medicine of its kind says as much—but no other *does* as much. It cleanses, renews and invigorates the entire system. For all skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, and kindred ailments, it's a *positive* cure.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. It isn't mere talk—it's *business*.

They mean to pay you, if they can't cure you. But you'll find that they can.

FARMERS: LOOK OUT!

You are exposed to sudden changes of temperature, and to injuries.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures **RHEUMATISM,**

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, SWELLINGS, BACKACHE NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BURNS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

"August Flower"

What Is It For?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the larger, older, bolder headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask, "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this bountiful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. GUERIN, Sole Manufacturer, New York.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

have all the virtues of the larger pills, equally effective, purely vegetable. Exact size shown in the border.

AGENTS [illegible] Have and I will show you. [illegible] New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

BEAUTY of POLISH. SAVING LABOR. CLEANLINESS. DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

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W [illegible] Stock, [illegible] D. C. FRYER, Chicago, N. Y.

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BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York City.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things suffer and die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a moment of pain a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little Knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it he gave the subject his attention as only a man of keen will, commercial and the result was a great success. After he had lost much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is collected in this book, which we will send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It tells you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and how for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, instead you should know on this subject.

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