

Farm and Garden

HOW TO FEED AND MANAGE PIGS.

If the topic would allow of it, I would like to take a run and go before I jump say about two weeks before the pigs see daylight. I do not know but that to get at the subject just right, one would need to go back a good ways and come up to the topic. I will only take up your time for a brief period. For two weeks before farrowing I feed as near the kind of food as possible. I intend to feed afterwards. I have well arranged, roomy breeding pens, with good fenders, in which I put the sow a day before farrowing time. When the time is up for her to travel, I am on hand, but to tell you just what to do I will not attempt, for my delogies are various, to suit the case. One may need no attention; another may need all the skill of a breeder. I put water in a clean trough a few hours after the sow has farrowed; that is all the first day. The next day all the feed I give her is a handful of shorts in water, and increase from day to day until she has had shorts five days. I then take mother and pigs to a one-eighth acre lot of grass in which there is a nice house, eight by seven feet, dirt floor. Now is a critical time, and no iron-clad rule will do; of a dozen sows no two are exactly alike, hence the necessity of having them in lots to themselves. One may have a voracious appetite and will need holding in, or you will soon have a patient on your hands with dyspepsia. Another may have but little appetite, generally occasioned by fever in her. She will need close attention. I bathe the belly with cold water, and have a bottle of flax-seed oil with a little carbolic acid in it, and with a turkey feather put this over her teats. The washing with water cleans off all the dirt and allays fever; the oil and acid preserves the pigs from sore mouths. I try to coax up an appetite sometimes with little scraps of meat, milk, mush, etc. I now, if they have good appetites, increase the feed of fresh water, shorts and a little oil meal is mixed, as feed, and give all they will eat up clean. At this time I commence on one-half ear of dry corn, increase from day to day until on a full feed. I keep on in this way. At about three weeks old the pigs will begin to come up to the trough. It is fixed low so that they can eat all they will. Then soak oats and corn and put it in a shut-off corner. Stand and look at them eat and grow, and feel happy. At five weeks of age I open the doors of each pen or lot, and have the sows, from six to eight, come up to a common feeding place. Of course the pigs come, too. To help them into a clean-floored house and feed sows as heretofore, and soaked oats and corn, all they will clean up—always sweet. At eight or nine weeks old I turn the sows in back pasture and leave the pigs in their pasture and keep right on giving some feed and care. When fair time comes we select what we want to exhibit. After the round-up of the fairs we separate the sexes, castrate what males appear to be below the standard, put them with such of the sow pigs as we do not want to retain either in our own herd or ship for breeders, push these as fast as possible and try and have them in Chicago before the first of February, at from 200 to 250 pounds. After selecting what I want to retain, I try to have the rest in other hands by the time they are six months old.

This year I have had the personal care and oversight of 130 pigs. There has not been a single case of scours, but one case of thumps and only three or four with sore mouths. There is not an unhealthy-looking pig in the bunch. They are in five groups and kept separate. If I could so arrange it, I would prefer smaller groups. I would give you all a personal invitation to come and see my pig town.

A Quickly Made Stable Pen.

It frequently happens that one desires to make use, for an emergency, of a stall or pen in the stable which is not at hand, and for which there may not be convenient room as a permanent structure. Our

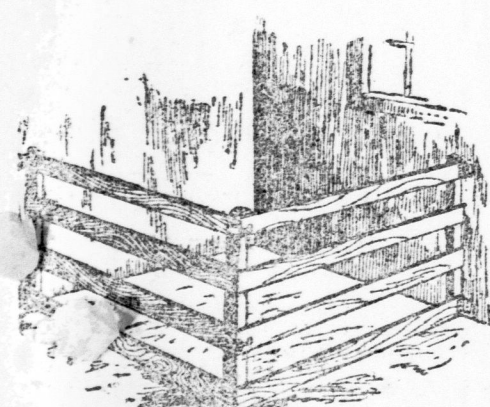


Illustration shows how such a pen may be made in a moment's time, in a corner that ordinarily may be used for other purposes. Two gates are made and hinged against the walls in the manner shown. Ordinarily they are folded back snugly against either wall, but when a pen or 'box stall' is suddenly needed the two ends are swung together and locked with hooks, and the needed accommodation is secured. Such gates should have slats quite near together, and should be of good height to accommodate both large and small animals.

Heavy Horses Needed.

An Ohio breeder writes to a local paper that it is fairly predicted that there is an approaching scarcity of draft horses, and it seems that there is good reason for this assertion. For several years the breeding of draft horses in this country has been at a standstill, or receding, and for a year or two in many parts of the country mares have been bred to road horses or coach horses, and now there is a notable call for young draft horses from cities where there will always be a demand for more or less of this class. The team that weighs 3,000 pounds, and is well matched otherwise, need not be kept long if the owner desires to dispose of it, and within another five years there is reason to believe that such teams will command fancy prices once more. The country has been called upon for draft horses until this supply has about disappeared, and there is nothing coming to take the place of those that have been sold, for all the young stuff is too light for the sort of teaming these heavy teams were used for. Electricity has taken the place of thousands of light horses, but it is used very little in the place of the heavy teams such as brewers, packers, and wholesale houses have for hauling their heavy loads. The man who has good draft stock coming on has no need to fear that he cannot dispose of them.

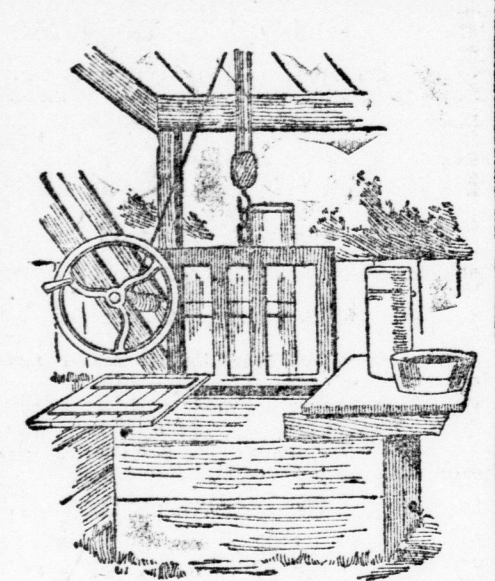
As important as feed is sunshine; good air, cleanliness and warmth are equally so for profit with cows.

The Best Cough Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. F. Strong.

MILK-COOLING DEVICE.

Over a well of cool water I erected a suitable covering to protect it from the hot sun, and the dairy operator and his appliances from inclement weather as well. A three-block fall and tackle is fastened in the roof over the center of the well. Two pieces of wood 2x8 inches are nailed one end to the well curb and the other end to the roof frame; these are set parallel 2½ feet apart and have holes of suitable size into which are inserted the ends of an iron pipe 3½ inches in diameter and 3 feet in length. To one end of the pipe is attached an old cutting box balance wheel with handle. The rope from the pulley block is secured to the iron pipe, and, turning the wheel, very easily lowers or raises the cage, which is fastened to one of the pulleys.

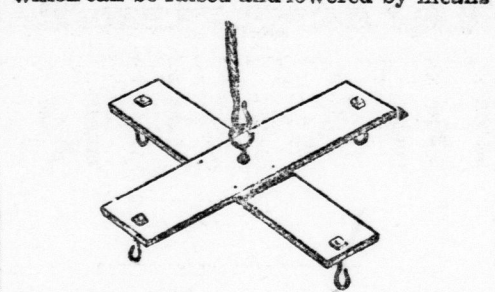
The cage or elevator is constructed of wood (galvanized iron would be better), as follows: To a 4x4 timber, 4 feet long, are attached two circular platforms 3 feet in diameter; these platforms are 23 inches apart. On the lower one the cans containing milk and cream are placed, on the upper one crocks of butter or other articles that one desires to keep cool. The cans are made of heaviest tin 8½ inches in



diameter and 30 in height. To them are secured handles 5 inches from the top; on these handles set the can covers, which are 9 inches in diameter at the closed end, flaring to 1 inch at the other end. These covers are six inches deep, and when in proper place on the cans there is considerable air space over and around the top of the cans, allowing the gas and odors to escape, but preventing the water from entering when all are submerged in the well. Milk is set for 24 hours. Each morning and evening the cage is raised, new milk is put on, and that which has been on for 24 hours is skimmed. This skimmed milk is always sweet. To the handles of the cans are hooked small wooden tags marked respectively M. E. C., standing for morning, evening, cream, which enables one at a glance to determine the contents of a can and age of milk. The can is weighed with brick attached to the bottom so as to give the necessary weight to sink cans and contents as deeply as desired, and assist in maintaining their upright position. This apparatus was used all through the hot summer months of last year and continued last winter, with the result of always obtaining, firm, sweet and high colored butter.

For Cooling Milk.

The accompanying illustration represents a device by which vessels containing milk can be hung in a well and kept cool. It supports four pails which can be raised and lowered by means



of one small windlass. I have used this for several years and find it quite satisfactory. Stock is watered from this well. A pump is placed close to the wall, and as the well is a large one does not interfere with the raising or lowering of the milk pails.—M. H. Whitney.

Dairy Management.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brookville, who is a famous dairy woman, in an address before a farmers' congress in Quebec said: "We must increase our products and increase our profits, too. And one great way of making more profit is to follow the teachings of all great dairy schools and colleges. They continually tell us to 'lessen on the cost of production.' How is this to be done? By starving our cows? Far from it. But by keeping a better class of cows, feeding and caring for them better and using more skill and care in making our butter. We thus increase our output and at the same time we lessen the cost of production."

"Do not think I advocate too high feeding, for that is almost as great an error as starving your cattle. Feed generously and of suitable material, but find out each cow's capacity and feed her up to the highest point at which she pays for the feed, and not one bit beyond it."

"In my herd the usual grain ration for each animal in full milk varies from seven to ten pounds per cow each day. This is composed of ground oats, ground peas, wheat bran and occasionally a very little oil meal. The ration is divided into two feeds and given night and morning upon the silage. Should the silo be empty, the grain is always fed upon hay that has been cut and moistened."

"The quantity of silage fed is thirty to forty pounds a day. At noon my cattle get a very small feed of cut carrots or mangels, and any further supply of food required consists of bright, early cured, long hay put in their mangers. They get all the salt they need, all the water they want twice a day, and each cow is well curried and brushed over every day. Whenever weather permits they are turned out for a short time about noon, but are never left out till cold and tired. The barns are thoroughly cleaned out twice a day."

Deferring the cleaning of the poultry house until a convenient time is the cause of millions of lice taking possession of the house and the fowls. There is no such thing as procrastination with lice. They mature so quickly and multiply so rapidly that postponement means an end to profit. The mistake made with lice is in the saving of labor at the cost of a loss of eggs, yet such a mistake occurs on every farm. The fruit grower will spray his orchard several times during the season, yet his prospective profit from fruit may not be any greater than from poultry; but the orchard is sprayed and the lice allowed full sway in the poultry house because the poultry department is the last to receive recognition.

Karl's Clover Root Tea. A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. F. Strong.

THE GROUND CHERRY.

With many farmers the ground cherry is classed among the weeds, as it grows wild in many parts of the general and western states. Its value as a fruit has not been generally appreciated and until the past few years it was seldom seen in cultivation. An improved variety is now finding its way in our seedmen's catalogues, and there is no doubt that it will grow in favor. With me the improved ground cherry has proven itself worthy of a place in the garden. The plant is quite hardy, and will thrive on any soil where potatoes will grow. The fruit when the husk has been removed is a handsome yellow cherry of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It has something of a strawberry flavor, and is excellent for sauce, pie, or preserves. For winter use the fruit may be canned or dried. Or it kept in a cool place in its husk the cherry will keep plump and sound until December, or later.

In growing ground cherries about the same method is pursued as in growing tomatoes. The seeds are sown in hotbeds and the young plants are not taken to the



garden until danger of frost is past. The plants are very branching, most of the branches taking a lateral direction, almost touching the ground. For this reason they should be set not less than four feet apart each way. There is need of extra care in keeping down the weeds during the first half of the season, for later on the plants are in the way of such work. The ground cherry is wonderfully prolific. The first ripe ones are gathered about the first of August. After this the fruit may be picked every two or three days until out off by frost. The fruit drops off as soon as it is ripe, so the most of the picking is done from the ground. On good soil one may expect to get a bushel from 15 to 20 plants, or from 150 to 150 bushels per acre.

Tomatoes for Winter.

"In time of peace prepare for war," in summer prepare for winter, if you would live well. An unknown writer says:

"I have for years been trying various ways to prolong the season in which fresh tomatoes may be had after frost, and have settled on the following as best. The plants may also be made a matter of profit for shipping, for I have had the fruit in good condition at Christmas, when the price was 25 cents per pound. About the first of July I make cuttings, about one foot long, from vigorous vines that have made good, smooth fruit only. After a good main these are set in a well-prepared soil near their entire length. At this season the soil is so warm that they root with great certainty, and I seldom find that one fails to grow if the soil is moist and well packed about the base of the cutting. They are set at the same distance as plants and are cultivated in the same manner. These plants will begin to ripen late in the fall, and will be full of well-grown green fruit when frost arrives. When the first light frost nips the foliage the whole crop is gathered. They are wrapped in paper, packed in crates and stored in a place where they will keep cool but will not be frozen. Any tight outhouse where the crates can be covered with straw in cold weather will answer. For family use a few are taken out at a time and put in a warm room to ripen for the table. We have them in this way until the middle of January nearly every year, in nice condition for slicing. If grown in quantity for shipping they should be overhauled from time to time and the ripening ones rewrapped and shipped up to Christmas, when the whole lot can be shipped, as they will sell even if not colored, as they will sell better if not colored, or, if it may be better, to bring them into a warmer place to color before shipping."

Getting Best Results in the Fruit Garden. Whoever has picked the most luscious wild raspberries and blackberries and has noted the conditions under which they grew, has seen that a loose soil and abundant moisture are prime essentials to perfection in these berries. I have found by experience that the greatest aid the gardener has in securing a light, loose and moist soil, even in the heat of summer, is a heavy coating of the ground with mulch. Applied to the soil, not in a thin coat that soon disappears, but in a very thick one, it keeps down weeds, smothering out that most troublesome pest, and creates beneath it a surprising condition of the soil. If one will take the trouble to draw aside a thick coat of mulch he will be surprised to find the soil underneath it as light as though the harrow had been used, and that it will be well filled with moisture drawn up from the regions below. In using mulch care should be taken to avoid that having weed seed, unless the plot of land is to be kept permanently mulched. Rather than go without such a covering in the raspberry rows, if straw or hay were not at hand, I would have evergreen brush cut in the woods and pastures and with this would mulch the land; but straw or hay is better, for it decays and forms a vegetable humus in the soil.

Horticultural Notes.

A fruit plant is as sensitive to good care as stock on the farm or members of the household, and should be treated as well. Every season has its special work in the garden, and one of the most important duties of the present moment there is the care of the vines and the young growing trees. The grapes have generally by this time produced a much new wood as is consistent with a good yield of fruit in the autumn. A further growth in this direction means so much misdirected energy, and for this reason careful vineyardists practise what they call summer pruning. This consists in nipping off the tender ends of all shoots with the thumb and finger in order to check the growth. After throwing out lateral shoots at various points; these in turn must then be checked in the same way after they have formed two or three leaves. In this manner, the energy of the vines may be forced more entirely into the fruit which in consequence will be produced in larger and better bunches of finer quality and more even ripeness.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CATTLE HOLD UP A TRAIN.

The Bull Charged the Locomotive, Doomed It, But Got Killed.

A fight between a locomotive and a wild bull was the spectacle that entertained and delayed the passengers on a Spanish railway train the other day. Coming around a curve between the stations of Moraval and Canavanch, near the Portuguese frontier, the engineer saw a herd of wild cattle on the track ahead. He sounded the whistle and the surprised cattle—all but one—took to their heels. The one that remained was a huge bull, who lowered his head and with a hoarse bellow charged straight at the oncoming engine. The shock killed the bull and derailed the locomotive.

While the trainmen and passengers were doing their best to get the engine on the track again—the Spanish paper says which tells the story—the herd of savage cattle, having got over their fright, returned to the fray, and charged the workers, who retired hastily to the cars, where they barricaded themselves. A terrible siege began. After the first few moments of stupefied surprise had passed the gentlemen, who always accompany a Spanish train, gathered courage and commenced an attack with stones, their four-footed enemies. In reading the account of the heroism of the military becomes lost in a maze of conjecture as to why they did not use their guns. At any rate, the battle lasted two long hours, and toward nightfall the wild cattle decided to beat a retreat.

A RETURNED CANINE.

Kis Arrival Was Not Heralded With Joy.

He was a particularly unattractive specimen of the canine race; his coat was a dingy yellow, his forelegs described a wide curve, and his tail was extremely abbreviated. When they first met, it was on North Clark street, and he was describing eccentric circles with his nose to the ground, evidently trying to follow some one. "Hello!" said the boy whose hair protruded from a hole in his hat. "Tell me, what are you doing in home and strike 'er for a quarter."

The idea appeared to be a good one, and a dingy assortment of bits of string was produced and knotted into a collar, which was attached to the animal's collar in spite of the fact that he followed his captors willingly enough. "She'll think we've had more trouble if she sees this string," said the boy with one suspender. "Let's don't hurry, either; she'll come down heavier if she's had time to think he's gone for good this time."

He was growing dusk when two disheveled boys and a very muddy but jovial dog turned into a quiet residence street. "They had time to telephone to the cops an' offer a reward by now," remarked the boy with one suspender, in a hopeful tone.

"Better life, say, maybe her husband'll be home, an' if she's cried enough he'll give us a half 'steak' or a cable car. What's the loss now, or he'll go in by himself."

They led the dog, now barking wildly, up the front steps and rang the bell. "Here's the lady's dog," said the boy who provided for a hole in his hat, as the maid answered the bell. "We've been chasin' him mos' all afternoon to get him home."

Just then from the parlor came a gleeful female. "Yes, I've succeeded in losing him this time for sure, though Dick won't believe it. I took him away down on Clark street, and while he was chasing a cat I escaped in a cable car. What's the matter? Oh, Dick, she says two horrid little wretches have brought that abominable beast back again! Whatever shall I do?"—Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT FARM NOTES.

Dixon, Illinois, is said to have the largest milk condensing factory in the world. The building cost \$500,000. It employs 250 hands and consumes the entire milk product of 6,000 cows to maintain this industry. It requires 25,000 acres of land on which are employed 500 men. The amount paid annually to farmers in the vicinity of Dixon amounts to \$350,000.

Two dairy farmers in Cataugaus county, N. Y., in clearing up some land, cut down some small wild cherry trees, several cows browsed on the leaves and were so badly poisoned that a number of each herd died. This is a new fact, or at least, new to us, but it is one that it will be well to know. So keep your cows from eating wild cherry leaves.

A man named Cook, said to have represented himself as a detective for the State Board of Health, is alleged to have heavily victimized farmers in the Greenville, Mich. Every victim would be found with a diseased cow, whose milk was causing much of the sickness there. He would notify the owner that he was liable to a heavy fine, but the owner would not pay a cow and give him \$5 to his expenses to and from Lansing, he would say nothing. From the number of cows reported killed, so far as heard from, Cook must have reaped a rich harvest in a short time. He spent his evenings in the city, appointing detectives at from \$5 to \$10 per head, to hunt up sick cows.

A PLANT THAT LAUGHS.

In Arabia there grows a "laughing plant." It takes its name from the effects produced from eating its seeds. The natives dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has similar effects to those arising from the excessive use of intoxicants. It causes the most sober person to dance, shout and laugh with the boisterous excitement of a madman.

LOSS OF FLESH

is weakening. You cannot afford to fall below your healthy weight. If you will take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda when your friends first tell you you are getting thin, you will quickly restore your healthy weight and may thereby prevent serious illness.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion. This seems extraordinary, but it is absolutely true.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute Scott & Bown, Belleville, 50c. and \$1.

A PLEA FOR HOME AFFECTION.

Home Is, or Should Be, the Very Heart of Life.

Let us take time for the good-bye kiss. We shall go to the day's work with a sweet spirit and words to those we love. By and by, when they can no longer hear us, our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom. Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtesies which we often omit because they are small, will some day look larger to us than the wealth we have coveted or the fame for which we have struggled. Let us take time to get acquainted with our families. The wealth you are accumulating may be a doubtful blessing to the son who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to the daughter whom you have no time to caress.—Roseleaf.

IN THE MATTER OF MANNERS

Life is Short, But There is Always Time for Courtesy.

In a Boston letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a correspondent moralizes thus:

When the street car conductor jumps off to lift little children on the car for their mother, or when he opens and holds an umbrella over a lady as she alights in the rain, what could Sir Walter Raleigh do more? "Life is short, but there is always time for courtesy," said Emerson. It is a valuable truth to keep in mind. Courtesy should be inculcated in all public school training as a virtue equal in importance to honesty, truth and promptness. In the most simple and primitive homes, courtesy may always be taught, so that children will grow up instinctively, and, as a matter of course, with the manner of ladies and gentlemen. It is the surroundings of wealth or obscurity that make refinement. It is the sweetness of spirit conjoined with the usual familiarity with the etiquette of polite life. The mother, who, in a cabin home on a prairie, hundreds of miles, it may be, from city life, who yet teaches her boy to remove his hat on entering the house, to stand aside and give her on his sister precedence in passing through a door, to walk quietly, to talk in moderate tones, to be refined and quiet at table, all these little things insure the child to grow up with gentle manners fit for the association with the gently bred.

KITCHEN HINTS.

Be careful that no cabbage water is poured down the kitchen sink, as the odor of it, a singularly unpleasant one, is so strong that it will pervade the whole house and produce the suspicion of a bad drain. The water in which any vegetable has been boiled should be thrown out of doors in some remote corner of the garden. When vegetables which give out odors are being cooked half a teaspoonful of vinegar placed in a vessel on the back of the stove will prevent the fumes from spreading over the house.

The care of a kitchen sink is of paramount importance. A box of lye should be kept on hand, and it is wise every day to make a solution of this with hot water and pour it down the waste pipe and into the sink. It cleanses thoroughly and is a valuable disinfectant.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil until it is all dissolved; then apply the solution not with a brush to all cracks, closets and bedsteads, or wherever insects are found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches, and creeping things may be exterminated by its use. There is no danger of poisoning, and its persistent use will eradicate the pests.

A PRACTICAL HUSBAND.

Surely the Monmouthshire man who caused his wife's wedding ring to be inscribed, "If thee doesn't work, thee shalt eat," was determined that there should be no mistake in what he required in a wife; the only wonder is how any woman could be induced to marry him with such a threat before her eyes. The exact date of this ring is not known, but it is previous to the nineteenth century.—Chamber's Journal.

THERE IS NOT A

A Man or a Woman Who has not read of the Wonderful Cures

EFFECTED BY

DOODS' KIDNEY PILLS

Testimony to their

Great Value

is given by

All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

The Press writes about them . . . The World reads about them . . . The Sick buy them, because . . .

They Always Cure.

50c. A BOX AT ALL DEALERS.

TAKE DIAMOND DINNER PILLS for Stomach Troubles. 25c. a Box.

THE

COMPLEXION

is wonderfully improved when the digestion is perfect. ADAMS'

TUTTI FRUTTI

accomplishes that.

A Book for You.—For the reason of one wrapper and two 3c. stamps, one of the popular novels of the day with a list of others will be sent to you postpaid.

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On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

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The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers of our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass., is printed on each package.

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OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

THE QUESTION 'WILL IT WEAR?'

NEED NEVER BE ASKED IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

AS THIS IN ITSELF GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.

BESURE THE PREFIX

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THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

McGill University.

MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Medicine, Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will be as follows:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Tuesday, Sept. 17th at 9 a.m.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—Including the Special Course for Women.—Tuesday, Sept. 17th at 9 a.m.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.—Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 9 a.m.

The fee of \$5 (see Calendar) must be paid to the secretary before admission to the examination.

The Lectures will begin as follows:—Faculty of Medicine, for 1st and 2nd year students, Sept. 24th; Faculty of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 23rd.

Intending students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts (Donaldis Endowment).

The following Lectures are open to partial Students on and after Sept. 23rd, 1895, viz.:

Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Experimental Physics, Psychology and Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, English History, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Calendar stating details of each Course, day and hour of Lecture, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L., August 30th, 1895. Acting Secretary.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract. One Bottle Fleischmann's Yeast. Half a Cask Sugar. Two Bottles

Luke-warm Water. Two Gallons. Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

J. W. B.

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Hammock Cart

Is now manufactured by W. W. SHIELDS, DELAWARE.

Carts ready for immediate delivery.

Reclining Study Chairs

A comfort for the sick. A luxury for the well.

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