

I Had a Bad Cough

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. I read that a wonderful remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was for coughs and I bought a bottle. Before I had taken a quart of it my cough had entirely left me."—L. Hawn, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Quickly Cures Colds

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis which pulls down your general health and deprives you of sleep; or they end in genuine consumption with all its uncertain results. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as you begin to cough. A few doses will cure you then. But it cures old colds, too, only it takes a little more time. We refer to such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, and hard winter coughs.

If you've just taken cold a 25 cent bottle is all you'll need. For harder cases a 50 cent bottle is better. For chronic troubles, and to keep on hand, the \$1.00 bottle is most economical.

The Old Man's Query.

"So you want to marry my daughter?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you smoke?"
"No, sir."
"Take her! I've married off six daughters, and all their husbands have a particular fondness for my brand of cigars. You're a novelty."—Syracuse Herald.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

A Cinch.

Mrs. Kelly (1 a. m.)—How could you get drooned without a cinch in your pocket?

Mr. Kelly—Whoi, Rooney was talkin' war, Casey was talkin' politics and Hogan was talkin' baby! All I had to do was to kape me mouth shut!—Puck.

The man who boasts of being self-made probably believes that an honest confession is good for the soul.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The mysterious origin of Cain's wife is the only excuse some men have for staying away from church.

It matters little if you are ignorant, for you will meet people daily who know it all.

For Lung and chest diseases, Pisco's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

The woman who marries a man to reform him seldom lives long enough to finish the job.

A faultless complexion is a thing of beauty, but it will not remain a joy forever.

SAMPLE SLEIGH FREE

\$40.00 PORTLAND CUTTER FOR \$16.70.

SEND US 97c and mention this ad. and you will receive a **FREE** PORTLAND CUTTER. This cutter is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the only cutter of its kind in the world. It is the only cutter that will cut through the hardest ice. It is the only cutter that will cut through the hardest ice. It is the only cutter that will cut through the hardest ice.

ESTOUTTER BARCAIN you never saw. Buy the freight agent or your banker. **ESTOUTTER BARCAIN** you never saw. Buy the freight agent or your banker. **ESTOUTTER BARCAIN** you never saw. Buy the freight agent or your banker.

WESTERN CANADA FREE MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you a class, pamphlet, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 151 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn. O. C. Roberts, Stevens Point, Wis.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Increasing Demand for Good Mutton.

C. F. Curtis, in a report to the Department of Agriculture, says: The American people have been characterized as a nation of pork eaters and pork producers, with little or no appreciation of good mutton. However this may have been in the past, the conditions are rapidly changing. Perhaps the recent depression in the price of wool is largely accountable for the readjustment and changed condition; at any rate, there is a constantly increasing demand for good mutton in the United States. The Chicago market alone in 1894 took nearly a million more mutton sheep than during any previous year, and the receipts during 1898 are the largest on record. Notwithstanding the impetus of increased demand and good prices and the rapidly increasing population, the number of sheep in the United States is considerably lower than in former years. The average of the numbers on hand each year, January 1, from 1891 to 1895 inclusive, was 44,448,885, and the average of the number on hand January 1, from 1896 to 1899 inclusive, was 37,972,212. During the former period two Canadian provinces, Quebec and Ontario, sent to our markets 1,524,046 head of sheep, valued at nearly \$5,000,000. This importation of mutton sheep from Canada still continues, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy duty is imposed, and that Canadian mutton is also made on higher-priced feeds and lands than prevail in our country. During the past year the number of sheep imported at Buffalo alone was 175,697, valued at \$574,882. We have also been importing twenty-five to thirty million dollars' worth of wool annually during recent years.

Close Root Pruning Methods.

From Farmers' Review: For several years a method of root pruning much at variance with commonly accepted methods has been strongly advocated in certain quarters. Not all tests, however, have resulted favorably. Of twenty-five apple trees planted at the Nebraska station in the spring of 1896 only ten were living at the end of September in the same year, and very few of these showed any satisfactory growth or vigor. Of the check trees, some having the roots cut back only about one-half and the other untrimmed, not one died. From tests made at the Missouri station with the apple it was concluded that "the injury caused by too loose root pruning is one that trees do not outgrow if they do not diet outright. . . . The heroic pruning advised by our Southern neighbor seems to be unadapted to our conditions. The mortality among our trees is too great."

From the results of all the trials thus far reported it is evident that this practice of close root pruning neither merits unqualified approval nor deserves sweeping condemnation. As might have been expected, species vary greatly in their ability to endure severe root pruning. Among cultivated trees probably those which experience the least ill effects are the peach and pear. The critics of this method have attributed much of its success to conditions of soil and climate. On this point the evidence is very unsatisfactory. Stringfellow, the most ardent advocate of the method, working at Galveston with the favoring conditions of a warm, porous soil and high annual rainfall, has obtained remarkable results from close root pruning; but the Georgia and Alabama stations have also obtained satisfactory results under the adverse conditions of drought and poor, hard soil. These results certainly contradict the statements of certain critics that the method is successful only under favorable soil and meteorological conditions. Again, nearly all of these successes were achieved in the Middle and Southern states. The outcome under equally unfavorable conditions in the North might be different; in fact, at present the evidence points in that direction. Much field work is still necessary to determine the limits of applicability of this method.

The method consists in cutting back a transplanted tree to practically no root at all, or at most to a mere stub, shortening the top proportionately. The tree thus becomes to all intents and purposes a cutting. There is nothing essentially "new" about this method. Interest in it attaches to the proposition that its possibilities in practice have not been fully understood. The advantages claimed for this method are that it gives a better tree with a root system consisting of several strong roots which penetrate into the moist depths of the soil and securely anchor the tree instead of spreading out near the surface. Moreover, with the root pruned to a club, it is no longer necessary to dig large holes in transplanting. A mere dibble hole is sufficient.

The method has been quite extensively tested both North and South. Tests were made at the Maryland station on a large scale. About 1,000 trees of various kinds were planted. At the end of the first season peach trees the roots of which were unpruned had made a greater, but not so even, growth than those that were pruned. Root-pruned pear trees made a better growth in all respects than unpruned trees. In the case of apple trees there was little if any difference between root-pruned and unpruned trees. Root-pruned plums outgrew unpruned. The Mahaleb cherry, red cedar and California privet did well

under the treatment. Black Tartarian cherry on Maxard roots, Norway spruce, hemlock and Lawson cypress did not. The general result of the tests was very encouraging to the advocates of close root pruning.

A series of tests was made by the Georgia station, mainly with the peach but including also the apple and cherry, with results indicating that peach trees pruned by this method "will live and flourish in this section even in stiff clay soil and under adverse meteorological conditions. This statement may also be extended to cover apples and cherries."

Rescue Grass.

This is known scientifically as Bromus unioloides. It is apparently a native of the southwestern part of the United States, and was one of the first of the native grasses to be brought under cultivation. It is known as Australian oats, Australian bromo, Arctic Grass, and Schrader's bromo. Although usually an annual, repeated cuttings or persistent grazing will prevent seed bearing, and so enable the plant to live several years. It grows best on a rich loamy soil and in most localities should be treated as an annual, as it is soon crowded out by other grasses on land that has not recently been plowed. It seeds freely and yields volunteer crops as far north as the District of Columbia. When sown on suitable soil in August and September it begins its growth with the first autumn rains, and in a favorable season will give good grazing in December, while in a dry and unfavorable season it may be worth but little before February or March. When it is at its best it will often give two good cuttings for hay. Should it be desired to grow it continuously on the same field, the land ought to be plowed after the seed has matured, during the summer it may be used to grow a crop



Fig. 1.—Rescue grass (*Bromus unioloides*), of cow peas. Seed should be sown in August and September at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

The Persimmon.

Efforts are being made to "breed up" the Virginia persimmon. Persimmons and coon hunts are intimately associated. With the cold frosty nights of autumn comes the desire to follow the dogs and hear that excited bark as a coon is treed, and this weather also takes the pucker out of the persimmon and makes it toothsome alike to darkey and to possum. The Tennessee Experiment Station considers the wild persimmon a promising fruit commercially. The very limited culture which it now receives is profitable and the supply is not equal to the demand. These conditions have been an incentive during the past few years to the improvement of the wild types. It is expected that a fruit will be secured of considerably larger size and one in which the seeds do not constitute such a large proportion. Of course the Japanese varieties form a high and marketable order of fruit, but these are more or less tender against cold.

Nitrate of Soda.—Nitrate of Soda works particularly well on acid soils, the residual soda tending to improve their chemical character. In relation to sulphate of ammonia the reverse is true, owing to the residue being a strong mineral acid. On quite acid soils sulphate of ammonia acts injuriously at once or after a few years, provided the land is not limed, treated with wood ashes or dressed annually with large amounts of stable manure. This effect of sulphate of ammonia has been noticed at Kingston, Hope Valley, and Abbott Run, in Rhode Island; at North Hadley in Massachusetts; by Prof. Sanborn at Hanover, N. H., and by Prof. Phelps in Connecticut. The extended Rhode Island experiments have shown the power of lime in correcting these soil conditions.

There is an inclination among some poultry writers to charge roup to colds. The fact is that a cold and roup are very different things. Roup is a bacterial disease, and a cold is not. But a cold may make the bird more easily attacked by roup germs that may be in the poultry house.

"I cannot understand," writes a western farmer, "why it is that in the last five years four of my horses have become badly affected with 'heaves,' so that I cannot work them. I have always fed them all they wanted and in winter they have had a yard to run in where there was a stack of clover hay and another of flax straw so they could not want for food."

We fail to see how horses so fed could escape having "heaves." Yet comparatively few farmers understand how the disease is brought on. The fact of the matter is that coarse fodders are practically always at the bottom of the trouble, so to speak, and dusty timothy hay is also a common cause. Average farm horses get far too much hay and cannot possibly derive any benefit from it, for the surplus amount that cannot be digested becomes a burden and sets up indigestion, eventually a lesion of the pneumogastric nerve, and as a reflex consequence emphysema of the lungs. The disease is incurable when fully developed, although the severe symptoms may be alleviated by common-sense methods of feeding. Bear in mind that no working horse should have all the hay he can eat three times a day. Indeed, when working hard he should be fed hay but once daily and that meal by preference at 8 p. m., after the oats have been eaten and largely digested. Should the hay be dusty it is liable to produce heaves even when fed but once daily, unless it be well shaken up and wetted with water, or where cases are already present, with lime water, which is easily prepared by pouring water upon hot lime. Where the intestines are continuously distended with undigested hay they soon lose tone, gas forms, and the characteristic cough of heaves with the accompanying passage of flatus from the bowels are the next sure signs of the disease.

It may be confidently asserted that "heaves" need never occur if horses are carefully fed as we have so often advised in these columns, viz., feeding hay and fodder in moderation, always providing old, sound, sweet, dustless hay, always giving drinking water before feeding, never allowing horses to eat when hot, fatigued or perspiring, and feeding oats in preference to corn during times of hard labor in hot weather. In addition to these precautions every horse should get a bran mash at least twice a week when working and much oftener when idle with carrots in winter time, as both of these foods tend to keep the bowels acting properly and so ward off attacks of indigestion.

If the following rules are followed any horse afflicted with heaves will in time be fit for light work but will not entirely recover. Keep in clean, well-ventilated barn, and make it impossible for horse to eat bedding. Place a lump of rock salt in manger. When idle feed clean, bright oat straw in preference to timothy hay. Never feed clover hay. Wet all food with lime water. Feed grain in small quantities never using grain under one year old. Never work horse immediately after a meal. Arrange feeding hours so horse will have at least one hour of rest before going to work. If there is any tendency to constipation keep bowels acting freely by giving sloppy bran mashes and gradually accustom horse to taking raw linseed oil in these mashes. In bad cases where great improvement does not follow above method of treatment give one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic morning and night, and in one week, if necessary, increase to three doses daily. In using arsenic in this or any other disease it must, however, be remembered that a horse will "go all to pieces" if suddenly deprived of it, so that when it is decided to quit its use it must be done very gradually by lessening the dose day by day until the horse can get along without it. Fluid extract of lobelia may also be given in very small doses along with the arsenic in aggravated cases.

Castrating and Spaying Swine.

Young boars not wanted for breeding should be castrated as early as is convenient, says Farmers' bulletin 100 of the Department of Agriculture. This may be done at any time after the pigs are a month old, and if done at from four to six weeks they will have fully recovered before they are weaned. If not done then it is better to wait until a month after weaning, so that they will have become thoroughly accustomed to eating solid food. Spaying young sows is no more difficult or dangerous than castrating young boars, and should be more generally practiced. It can be done best when they are between 3 and 4 months of age, and, as the young sows are liable to get with pig at any time after they are 4 months old, the spaying should not be delayed too long. By the time the pigs weigh from 75 to 100 pounds each they will be developed sufficiently to show which should be kept for breeding animals, and the sooner they are spayed the better. Spayed animals are always more quiet and better feeders than open sows, make better pork, and sell for better prices. A spayed sow weighing 200 pounds will dress from 10 to 20 pounds heavier than an open sow of the same live weight; she will have heavier leaf and inside lard, and there will be no danger of loss from finding her in pig. Packers and butchers will always pay top prices for spayed sows, because such animals are sure to be as good as they look, while they will often refuse to purchase open sows at any price, or will take them only with a heavy allowance for shrinkage.

The annual production of cheese in this country is about 280,000,000 pounds.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung." Yours truly, Belva A. Lockwood.

Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have no catarrh of the head, they have no catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Physician's Suit.

"About a year ago," says the Medical Record, "a wealthy resident of Cortland, N. Y., attempted suicide in the village of McLean, but failed to accomplish his object, and repented, calling in a physician. The latter rendered all necessary services, both medical and surgical, and saved the man's life. Later, the physician sued his patient for \$10,000, claiming that the man's life, which he had saved, was worth that amount. The claim of \$10,000 was not allowed, but the plaintiff was awarded \$900."

A MINNESOTA FARMER

Does Well in Western Canada. Virden, Man., Nov. 18, 1899. Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.—Sir: Thinking that my experience in Manitoba might be both useful and interesting to my fellow-countrymen in the United States who may be looking to Manitoba and the northwest with the intention of settling there, I have much pleasure in stating that through information received from Mr. W. F. McCreary, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, I was induced to visit Manitoba in February, 1898. When I called upon Mr. McCreary he spared no pains to give me all the information, etc., in his possession, the result of which was that I came here with a letter of introduction from him to the secretary of the Virden Board of Trade. That gentleman provided me with a competent land guide, and, although there was considerable snow on the ground, I had no difficulty in selecting three homesteads for myself and sons. Having made the necessary arrangements, I returned to my home in Lyon county, Minnesota, and came back here in May following, accompanied by one of my boys, bringing with us two teams of horses, implements, etc. Our first work was to erect a temporary shanty and stable, after which we broke and leveled seventy-five acres and put up thirty tons of hay. I went back to Minnesota about July 20, leaving my son here. I returned in October, bringing my family with me. I found that the land we had acquired was of good quality, being a strong clay loam with clay subsoil. Last spring I sowed 100 acres in wheat and fifty acres in oats and barley. (Seventy-five acres of this grain was sowed on "go-back" plowed last spring.) My crop was thrashed 2,700 bushels of grain in all. Wheat averaged fifteen bushels per acre and graded No. 1 hard, but that which was sown on land other than sod ("go-back") went twenty four and one-half bushels per acre.

To say that I am well pleased with the result of my first year's farming operations in Manitoba does not adequately express my feelings, and I have no hesitation in advising those who are living in districts where land is high in price to come out here, if they are willing to do a fair amount of work. I am ten miles from Virden, which is a good market town, and nine miles from Hargrave, where there are two elevators. This summer I erected a dwelling house of native stone and bought a half-section of land adjoining our homesteads, for which I paid a very moderate price. There are still some homesteads in this district, and land of fine quality can be purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway company at \$3.50 per acre on liberal terms. Good water is generally found at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. I have 175 acres ready for crop next year. The cost of living here is about the same as in southern Minnesota. Some commodities are higher and others lower in price, but the average is about the same. I remain, your obedient servant. (Signed) JACOB REICHERT.

Hebrews in the British Army.

It is interesting to note that among the troops mustered into the service by the British war office are several companies composed entirely of Hebrews. In Bombay there are two companies of Hebrew soldiers, and the army registers show that thousands of Hebrews have enlisted in the British army in recent years, most of them being now with the army in South Africa.—St. Louis Republic.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to

Northwestern Inventors.
Joseph W. Bates, Minneapolis, Minn., automatic coupling; John F. Hoalloran, Chatfield, Minn., hay rack; Ozello R. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn., spring bed bottom; Jens Jensen, Page, N. D., bread or cake cutter; Benjamin F. Kelsey, Minneapolis, Minn., cylinder lubricator; John F. Kukacka, Montgomery, Minn., cutter bar; John F. Luce, Minneapolis, Minn., cable saw; Frank T. Stevens, Long Lake, penholder; William H. Welsh, Stillwater, Minn., laundry apparatus.
Mervin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Benevolent feeling ennobles the most trifling actions.—Thackeray.

Salzer's Rice gives Rich, green food, at 25c. Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Malton Luther, E. Troy, Pa., assembled the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Steiner, Middleport, Wis., 175 bus. barley; and H. Lovengr, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 200 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial.
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c
10 bags of rare farm seeds, such as: Best 2-need corn—Speltz, producing 100 bush. Seed and 400 lbs. hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus luteus—the greatest grass on earth. Salzer's eye 20 Race, Spring Wheat, &c., including our name-matched Plant, Premium Seed Catalog, illustrated about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Farming, all mailed for the postage of 10c. Seed Postage \$1.25 a bag, and up.
100 bags carried nearest. Write for seed, \$4.00. Catalog alone, 5c, send 10c to Salzer.

Most ailments in a few hours with **KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE**. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and stronger than the old way. Send for circular. A. KRAUSER & SONS, Millon, Pa.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia completely cured. Specialists in treatment. DR. CHAS. E. BLOND AND N. LEVY, 1000 F. St. N. W. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHAS. 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c. **KILLER**

CARTER'S INK Just as cheap as poor ink.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Box of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. J. GREEN'S SOUS, Box 15, Atlanta, Ga.

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for prices. O. H. Hanson - Litchfield, Minn.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

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