

The Turn of Life

This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

Greatest Single Enemy. President Swenson, of Bethany college, Kansas, says, in the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital: "The American saloon, open by law and license, is our greatest single enemy of decency, morality and religion. Our prohibition laws close that saloon and kill that foe. What greater praise could we utter?"

Try Allen's Foot Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures ingrowing nails, swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. We have 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

According to Mr. Wu Tung Fang, the Chinese minister, the proper name of the organization referred to as "Boxers" is Yeh Ho Chinan, which in the vocabulary of the Middle Kingdom, means "righteousness, harmony and fate."

Look Tired Today. Perhaps you can't sleep or weary slumber don't rest you. A Cascadian Candy Carbatic at bedtime guarantees refreshing sleep. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A woman should remember that with the average man the quality of her voice counts more than what she says.—Chicago Democrat.

Louise Froebel, widow of Friedrich Froebel, founder of the kindergarten system, died in Hamburg at the age of 85.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The season for mowing will cause farmers to be busy and it seems that just as this work is to be hurried some accident occurs. This does not always happen, but many such drawbacks might be avoided if farmers will clear their fields of stones, sticks and other obstructions to the machines before the grass is too high to see them. An injury to a mower knife may cause costly delay.

Vinnyes Steak. This is very easily made by taking rump or fillet steak, free from skin, sinew, etc., and mincing it very finely. It is then dusted with flour, pepper and salt, with, if liked, a very little minced parsley or chives, shaped into flat cakes, and fried, or saute, in hot fat, carefully turned to brown it equally on both sides, and then served with clear gravy or demi-glace, or with sour cream.—Philadelphia Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WASNOO

WHAT THE MINES ARE DOING

THE LOWER YUKON NEWS

American Mining Camps in That Section Are Doing Well.

Seattle, July 4.—The Post-Intelligencer has the following special news from Skagway:

The first news of the season from the remote American mining camps of the lower Yukon has just come out to Skagway.

Latest arrivals report a new strike 100 miles back of Circle City, on three creeks known as Faith, Hope and Charity, which empty into the Tanana. A new strike is also reported on Walker's fork of the Forty-Mile, which was one once before staked. A stampede has resulted, and others have rushed in and re-staked the country.

Finney has been struck on a number of claims not heretofore considered payers. Eureka, struck last summer, has proved a wonder so far, and has a pay streak 80 feet wide and four feet deep. It is expected Eureka will this year yield \$1,500,000.

The Rampart Camp. Col. Wiggins believes the Rampart camp is as good as the creek camp of Nome, and thinks many of the overlook at Nome will push up the river to Rampart and help make it a big producer. He has the belief there is gold in Koyukuk, but feels that the developments are scarcely enough yet to warrant great faith in the camp. However, from all sources come the report that many are rushing into Koyukuk.

E. G. Lenont, who has just arrived from Forty-Mile and other promising American camps, reports the clean-up on Jack Wade this spring has been demonstrative of a good camp. The creek is scarcely prospected, yet No. 7 below upper discovery yielded \$80,000 at this year's clean-up. Lenont predicts a great future for the creek, and estimates the output for next season at \$2,000,000. He is going after thawing machinery for the creek. He has a nugget from the creek weighing six ounces and worth \$116. Gold of Jack Wade, also of Rampart, is worth \$19 an ounce. Jack Wade gold is mostly in nuggets.

Ex-Gov. McGraw's Rich Claim. Of those who have been among the most successful is the man who is working the claim of ex-governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, known as No. 8, on Little Manook. It yielded the last winter \$80,000 of which \$8,000 or \$9,000 was nuggets picked out by the pay dirt by hand. Last year McGraw thought he had worked out the pay streak.

No. 6, on Little Manook, this winter yielded \$60,000. No. 7, on the same creek, gave \$40,000. Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Little Manook, Jr., produced \$80,000. Hoosier and Big Manook have also proved rich. Hillside property on Big Manook has yielded as high as \$9 to the pan.

Idaho bar, on which a rich discovery was made in 1899, was all staked at that time, but not much was taken out and the dump was not washed because of scarcity of water, but has been re-staked.

RICH COPPER STRIKE.

Good Values on Old Claim in a British Columbia Camp.

Phoenix, B. C., July 9.—An important ore strike has been made on the War Eagle claim in this camp. The strike occurred in the west drift of the 100-foot level, about 175 feet from the shaft, where a raise was being driven. The ore body dipped a little to the east and was followed 11 feet, when the workmen went back and continued work on the raise. Up to date the men have gone through 25 feet of clean chalcopryite ore and have not reached the further wall. The width of the ore body, therefore, has not been determined. Resident Manager Buck has had an average test made of the new strike, and received satisfactory returns, the ore running over \$20 in copper and \$1.60 gold.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

Toroda Creek Mines Again Attracting Attention.

Republic, Wash., July 9.—Toroda creek mines are again attracting attention. Seven companies are working and some of them expect to cut their ledges within a few days. Some of the ledges have shown large values on the surface, and it was this that turned the attention of mining men in that direction. Among the mines that had fine surface showings and carried exceptionally high values was the Oxford. As high as 255 ounces of silver and \$15 in gold per ton were obtained from the ore near the surface. The owners have decided to run a tunnel and now have it in 65 feet. A few days since a stringer 12 inches in width was cut in the tunnel, which is believed to be an off-shoot from the ledges. The ore carries about 200 ounces of silver per ton and from \$10 to \$12 in gold.

The tunnel will have to be extended about 40 feet to cut the ledge. There is also a parallel ledge that can be cut by the tunnel by extending it another 100 feet. The ledges vary from 7 to 9 feet in width.

Mining News and Gossip.

Several large nuggets have been found on the Mary Ann placers in Chewaw camp, Wash.

A str is reported on West Fisher creek, 80 miles from Libby, Mont., where \$60 ore is reported in an old claim.

It is reported in Ferguson, B. C., that a rich strike has been made in the Nettie L. A vein three to four feet wide of solid galena, carrying more copper than usual, was exposed.

In the Muldoon group, near Belcher, 12 miles east of Republic, Wash., a strike in copper is reported, made in a 240-foot tunnel.

A strike is reported on a claim between Delta and Carbon Center, Idaho. The ore is high grade milling, and was found near the surface. No assays have been made.

The extent of the Sloan, B. C., camp is remarkable. Every mountain side for a distance of 35 miles long and nearly as wide is dotted with mines and prospects producing in paying quantities gold, silver, lead and copper.

THE JOHN DAY VALLEY

Many Locations Reported on Dixie and Strawberry Spurs.

Portland, July 9.—The Oregonian has this news from the mining center of the John Day valley in Eastern Oregon:

Prairie City, in the upper part of the John Day valley is attracting considerable notice as a mining center.

Placer mining has been carried on in the valley since the early '60s, and the quartz ledges were known to the old settlers 25 years ago. Many quartz locations have been made in the past two years, and if the 50th part of them amount to anything, the Prairie City country will certainly be a large producer of gold, copper and cobalt.

The mineralized belt, aside from the placer deposits which are found in every creek, comprises Dixie Spur of the Blue mountains, eight miles north of Prairie City, and Strawberry Spur, nine miles south. Dixie Spur is about 25 miles long, and skirts the northern side of the valley. Its highest point is Dixie Butte, which has an elevation of 7,000 feet. Strawberry Spur is 40 miles long, extending from Canyon creek along the southern boundary of the valley, into Malheur country. Its highest point is Strawberry Butte, which has an elevation of 9,000 feet. The principal development has been on Dixie Spur. Here along the forks of Dixie creek, and in Quartzburg district, several properties have been opened. Principal among them are the Standard, the Lone Star, the Keystone, the Sherbondy, the Clayton, the Present Need and a few others. The Strawberry country has hardly been touched. The Cleavers think they have a Treadwell in the Oregon Wonder. Others are of the same opinion.

J. F. Rodgers, who has examined the country on Strawberry and Dixie Spurs, says the formation is porphyritic granite, pierced by porphyry dikes. A third rock is pure gray granite carrying little porphyry, but much mica. There is also quite a bit of serpentine, and diorite without quartz.

H. E. Stewart, one of the owners of the Lone Star, says the Dixie Spur country is unquestionably a copper region, although he is mindful of the fact that gold predominates in the rock. The copper belt, so far as known, extends, he says, four miles north from Johnson's arastra along both sides of the east fork of Dixie creek. There is cobalt in the rock, as has been demonstrated by the work in the Standard group, but Mr. Stewart thinks considerable depth will be required to get at the large deposits of this metal. Copper is oxide and carbonate at the surface, but is found in the sulphide form with depth. On the surface the copper is streaky and lumpy, but as depth is attained it solidifies and increases in quantity. This is the experience of all the claim owners in the Dixie creek country.

There is considerable placer mining in and around Canyon City. Probably \$35,000 was taken from the creeks within two miles of town last year. At Canyon City the Humboldt Company is working two hydraulics on Canyon creek, taking its water from ditches. A number of Canyon City men are interested, among them Ira Sprout, Fred Yorgensen and Herbert Hunter. No figures of the annual output are obtainable but it is believed to be about \$15,000.

THE ROSSLAND DISTRICT.

Group of Camps in the Summit Show Some Activity.

Spokane, July 9.—Considerable assessment work is being done at Summit camp, about eight miles northwest of Ollaia, B. C. It is described in the Rossland Miner as rather a series of camps at the headwaters of the six or seven creeks which rise there. Three of these, Keremeos, Cedar and Ollaia creeks, flow eastward to Keremeos valley, while Fifteen-Mile, Sixteen-Mile and Twenty-Mile creeks flow west and then south to the Similkameen. There are good trails up all these creeks from Ollaia and pack horses can get up quite easily.

The celebrated Nickle Plate mine is situated near the head of Twenty-Mile creek, and there are several high grade prospects within sight of it.

Northwest Notes.

The pay roll of Rossland, B. C., camp, runs over \$100,000 per month.

Boise's first ice plant will be installed and in operation within 15 to 20 days.

Petitions are being circulated in Lincoln county, Or., protesting against the proposed location of fishtraps in Yaquina bay.

Bids are being solicited for the erection of a two-story brick hotel in Lakeview, Or. The owners will be Miller & Lane, who paid \$2,500 for a site last week.

Professor E. H. McAllister of the department of applied mathematics at the University of Oregon has been appointed by the regents as supervisor of the drainage system to be put in at the university this summer.

The county court of Union county, Or., has ordered road supervisors to prosecute all persons who damage the highways by permitting irrigation water to run in the roads.

A Pacific coast Indian institute is to be organized. A conference of educators interested in the training and education of Indians, will take place at Chemawa, August 14 to 19. Washington, Montana, Idaho and California, will be represented and perhaps several other Western states.

One day last week two of H. R. Herford's thoroughbred yearling bulls became involved in a fight, near the hot springs, Lane county, Or., when both fell into the spring and were scalded to death.

A proposition for the location of a flax-fiber mill at Eugene, Or. has been submitted by E. Larimore, manager of the Seio factory. The bonus is \$2,500 in cash, 2 1/2 acres of land for a site, and 1,500 acres in flax. It is represented that the plant will cost \$25,000 and will employ regularly about 100 men.

THE DULL SEASON.

Railway Earnings Are Good, However, and Business Failures Few.

Bradstreet's says: Business is unusually dull at this season, and this year no exception to the general rule is remarked. A review of the past six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true, are smaller by about 11 per cent than they were in the first half of 1899, but railway earnings are about 10 per cent larger, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, are the fewest reported for 18 years back, with liabilities of failing trades the same, with one exception, and that last year, since 1892. Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the Southwest and the yield there has been very large. Copious rains in the Northwest, too, have apparently worked some improvement, judging from the more cheerful tone of advices received from thence this week.

Wool is dull and manufacturers are supplying only actual wants.

In manufacturing lines dullness and weakness are most marked in products of iron and steel.

The settlement of labor troubles is effected in the better demand for building materials at affected centers, while rains in the Northwest have allowed white pine manufacturers to open their works, and give employment to many thousands of men.

Sugar has been marked up again this week, coffee is higher, while tea holds the full advance scored on the outbreak of the Chinese troubles. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the aggregate 3,018,832 bushels, against 3,184,144 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 196, as compared with 185 last week.

Business failures in Canada number 25 as compared with 18 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 1c.
Beets, per sack, 90c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.25.
Parsnips, per sack, 50c@55c.
Cauliflower, California 90c@91c.
Strawberries—\$2 per case.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 23c; dairy, 17c@22c; ranch, 15c@17c pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14c@15c; spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2c@10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt, 8c.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66@57 1/2c; Valley, 57 1/2c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.70; superfine, \$3.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35c@40c; store, 25c.
Eggs—16c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per pound.
Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2@2 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 8 1/2c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 18@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern Oregon, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 18@19c; do seconds, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 15@16 1/2c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 13 1/2c; fancy ranch, 17c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50.
Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.50; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25c@40c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 80c@90c; river Burbanks, 55@65c; new, 70c@81.25.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@81.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

REMARKABLE SWORN STATEMENT ABOUT WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

Fence Post Impregnated With Avenarius Carbolineum Endures Twenty Years and Still Sound.

In an age when wild, exaggerated statements of the efficiency of all kinds of articles, from patent medicines to patent plows, are being made, it is pleasing to write about a household specific whose usefulness has been proved beyond the power of detractors to injure or imitate to compete with.

Such a preservative, carbolineum, the celebrated German wood preservative of the 19th century, whose fame is destined to outlast the 20th. It is not only the greatest preservative known for arresting the decay of any kind of wood, above or below ground, from the ravages of climate, fungus or vermin, but it may be truthfully described as the only preservative whose utility has been practically tested and not found wanting. Since the discovery of Avenarius Carbolineum nearly thirty years ago, it has been constantly employed for the treatment of wood used in ships, bridges, pavements, telegraph poles, fence posts, house supports and hundreds of other constructions, and in not a single case out of thousands has it failed to render articles impregnated immune against rot and decay, whether the attacking enemies were climate, soil, fresh or salt water, termites, ants, boring worms or other horrid, singly or in combination, when properly applied.

The value of such a specific on a farm, where almost all the constructive work, from houses and barns to vine poles and fence posts, is chiefly of entirely wood, cannot be overestimated. No farmer who appreciates practical economy can afford to do without it. An additional incentive for the use of Avenarius Carbolineum may be stated that the preparation is inexpensive, and a few gallons go a long way, while application is so simple as to be that of common house paint. A few strokes of the brush do the work, and the article treated is insured against decay and death.

As an illustration of the efficiency of Avenarius Carbolineum we publish the following photographic reproduction of two pieces of wood which stood side by side partly in and partly out of the ground, together with a sworn statement concerning the same attached, as seen in the picture.

Piece of board, perfectly sound, after twenty years' exposure, on account of being impregnated with "Carbolineum Avenarius."

Piece of board, completely decayed, after twenty years' exposure, on account of not being treated with Carbolineum Avenarius.



Aix in Chappelle, January 11, 1899.

We confirm that this piece of wood is a part of a fence board, which has been exposed to the weather for nearly twenty years. This fence was impregnated with Carbolineum Avenarius, and has always stood in very damp, mouldy ground (humid, swampy, marshy). Not a single piece of wood in this fence has decayed during the time, as shown by above board, which stood partly in and partly out of the ground.

The fence post shown above was NOT impregnated with Carbolineum Avenarius, and we placed it five years ago alongside of the board, and removed both together in their above condition.

The above testimonial was signed before the Royal Notary in Aix in Chappelle, and Messrs Hiebbeck & Coumont acknowledge it as their free and true act.

The above is only one out of hundreds of testimonies received by Carbolineum Avenarius has received from leading engineers, chemists, contractors, shipbuilders and others all over the world. It is published as an established truth, coming as it does from a country where affidavits are regarded as sacred, and a breach of veracity is regarded as a religious as well as a civil crime.

Japan Anxious. Japan is alarmed over the emigration of many of her residents to this country who are lured here by misrepresentation. This is like the misrepresentation which delude people into believing that any other medicine is equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for stomach disorders. It will cure indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia.

Any article that is grown, whether of the best or not, costs something, and the grower must receive at least the cost or he will suffer a loss. The larger the difference between the cost and the price received the greater the profit. It should be the object, therefore, to grow the best, rather than the aim for large yields, as the market may be overstocked with inferior goods, while a demand may exist for the best.

An attractive-looking, delicious and simple dessert is made by lining a mould with lady fingers, sticking each one to the side of the dish with a little ounce of gelatine. The center is then filled with boiled custard flavored with black coffee and stiffened with a little gelatine. A cupful of whipped cream stirred in just as the custard is poured into the mould is an improvement.

An excellent plan to get two crops on the same land and at the same time, is to drop seeds of sweet corn in the same rows with the peas, placing the seeds of corn several inches apart, thinning to a foot apart after the plants are up. The corn will finish its main growth after the peas have ceased growing, though for taller kinds the corn serves as supports.

Some notion of the coming deluge of books on the South African war may be had from the fact that an American publisher now in London was within a week of his arrival offered, the American rights in 25 war books.

Sour Stomach
"A Pier I was induced to try CASCA-CARET. I was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascaret, I feel fine. My wife has had good results with Cascaret for her stomach."
JOS. KAMBLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
"I have used Cascaret for several years, and it is the best medicine I have ever used for constipation. It is pleasant to take, and it always gives me relief."
JOS. KAMBLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CURE CONSTIPATION.
"I have used Cascaret for several years, and it is the best medicine I have ever used for constipation. It is pleasant to take, and it always gives me relief."
JOS. KAMBLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

10-10-100
"I have used Cascaret for several years, and it is the best medicine I have ever used for constipation. It is pleasant to take, and it always gives me relief."
JOS. KAMBLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

Just a Little Out of Sorts

That is the way many serious troubles begin. The stomach gets a little out of order, is neglected, and chronic dyspepsia follows. The blood becomes a little impure, as occasional pimples testify, and in time a long array of blood diseases attack the system. It is safest to cure these troubles at once by thoroughly purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It maintains the health and cures disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price 25c.

The planting of waste land to trees for timber is receiving more attention than formerly. Farmers who planted trees 20 years ago now find that they then made good investments. It is claimed that cherry and hickory trees require about 30 years before they are valuable for timber; maple trees 20 years and black walnut 15 years. A black walnut tree is said to attain from 12 to 15 inches in diameter in 15 years from the seed. Nuts are also a source of profit with some growers of timber.

Carter's Ink is Used by the greatest railway systems of the United States. They would not use it if it wasn't the best.

The land for late potatoes should be plowed deep and harrowed fine. The land should never be allowed to form a crust before the plants are up. Run a harrow over the field, both before and after the potatoes are up. The seed may be planted about five inches deep and given level culture instead of hilling. Clover soil land is excellent for potatoes, and to avoid disease it is best not to plant potatoes on the same land twice in succession. Frequent and shallow cultivation rather than deep should be given.

Broom corn is scarce and high. The main crop is grown in Illinois. The brush is the salable portion, but some farmers also value the seed as an important crop. The labor required for broom corn is about the same as for corn.

Alfalfa seeded on light sandy soil in New Jersey during the month of August three years ago has given several crops of hay per year, and the fall sowing is declared a success, although the recommendation has been to sow the seed in the spring.

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