

## WHITE DIARRHEA.

**A Theory That Chilling Causes This Disease in Chickens.**

D. D. Cavanaugh of Chicago, Ill., has the following in Reliable Poultry Journal:

I am positively sure that there is but one thing that will cause white diarrhea among newly hatched chicks. White diarrhea is only contracted during the first week or ten days after hatching and is caused by the little newly hatched chick or poult being chilled after being hatched and before the yolk which the chick draws inside just before breaking the shell is fully digested or absorbed. I have tried every known way to cause diarrhea in properly hatched and brooded chicks without success, and on the other hand I can cause any newly hatched chick to have diarrhea just by chilling it the first two or three days. Feed, breeding stock, etc., have nothing to do in the case. If breeders would just discontinue the use of the nursery in the incubators and allow their chicks to become at least forty hours old before removing them to the brooders, the diarrhea would be a thing of the past. I have had many arguments on this subject, but have always proved my claim.

Chicks should be kept under the hen or on the egg tray of the machine, until they are dry and strong. Never allow them in the incubator nursery unless the nursery is heated to about 100 degrees three inches from the floor. A nursery that is cooler than 100 degrees is apt to chill the youngsters, especially if the chicks are not dry. It is the same with the brooders. See that the hover apartment is at least 100 degrees and the feed room about 75 or 80 degrees, and you can feed what you want without fear of the white diarrhea. If a chick gets chilled after it is ten days old, instead of diarrhea it will become stunted and seldom worth raising.

White diarrhea is not contagious, as some persons think, and there is no cure for it except heat, and that is not sure. Red pepper is a good thing for heating up older chicks that have become chilled, and it will often save a few, but the very best treatment is to prevent the trouble by warmth.

**The Duodecagonal Henhouse.**  
W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Ind., says: I prefer the house I now have. This house is practically round (twelve cornered), with yards radiating in the shape of a wheel in all directions. The diameter is forty-five feet. The feed room is in the center, fifteen feet in diameter. Over the feed room is a dome which contains six windows for additional light and ventilation. Every one of the twelve pens contains 120 square feet of surface and each has one four-light window. Reasons: Great saving in labor (feeding, watering, cleaning); more compact in every way; all birds under a person's eyes at once; in center so that birds will not freeze their combs; appearance of such a building is more artistic than the others.

**Boyer's Philosophy.**  
Uncle Michael K. Boyer has the following bits of philosophy in the Farm Journal:

All the world loves the egg maker. A few neglects in the poultry yard are apt to upset the profits. It is bad economy to cut down the quality of the feed. Poor food is wasteful.

Each flock has good, bad and indifferent layers. It will pay to cull out the unprofitable ones.

The first year the beginner thinks he knows it all; five years after that he finds that he was mistaken.

Trouble promptly investigated generally leads on to a remedy. Don't fold your arms and sigh that it is "just your luck."

**Rhode Island Reds.**

Standard weights for Rhode Island Reds are: Cock, 8 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 7 1/2 pounds; hen, 6 1/2 pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. The color should be a rich brilliant red except where black is called for. Males should have black tails, lower web of primaries black, upper web of secondaries black, flight covers black; females, surface color red with black tail, the two top feathers of which may be edged with red; lower web of primary wing feathers black, upper webs of secondaries black, wing covers black. Lower hackle feathers should have black tips.

**Look Out For Showers.**

The weaned chicks that have no mother to lead them to a safe refuge sometimes get bewildered when a sudden shower comes up and if not looked after before the storm may be found after the worst is over huddled up in the grass, shivering, chattering, some apparently dead. But the warmth of the kitchen stove brings them back to life, and in a little while they are as "good as new."

**The "Strain," Not the Breed.**

No breed or variety can justly be called "egg machines," but a "strain" of any breed or variety that has been bred solely with the purpose to build up the strength, vigor and laying quality will be better layers than any stock which has been misbred or bred solely to develop show qualities. That applies to all stock, not at all to any one breed or variety.

**Turkeys and Green Grain.**

You didn't know there was danger of the young turkeys gorging themselves with too much green oats or wheat; now, did you? asks Fanny Wood in Farm Journal. Green grain of any kind, eaten too liberally, will cause young turkeys to droop and finally die with trouble similar to cholera. When the grain is ripe, there is not a bit of danger of their eating too much.

## AT SILO TIME.

**Corn Should Not Be Too Green—Cutting and Putting It Up.**

Many people make the mistake of cutting corn too green for silage. At this stage there is a larger percentage of water, and the silage when taken out has a large amount of acid, less starch and sugar and hence is less nutritious. Corn planted in drills with stalks eight to ten inches apart will mature a good proportion of ears.

Harvesting should not begin until the ears are passing the roasting stage and begin to glaze. Unless the season is exceptionally dry the stalks and leaves will remain green, but too mature or dry corn is more liable to mold. This may be found in spots around the sides or more generally over the silo wherever the air has gained access to cause the fungous growth. This condition may be improved by tramping the material carefully in the silo, adding water by sprinkling with a hose, or if this is not available direct a stream of water into the blower or elevator sufficient to saturate the cut fodder. This moisture assists the material to settle and acts as a seal to keep out the air.

There should be labor and teams enough to keep the cutter running steadily. Nothing is gained by cutting a large amount of corn beforehand, hauling and piling near the machine to be handled over again. Aim to harvest at the least expense a ton. This will be accomplished as follows: If hand cutting is practiced, cut and hand directly to the man loading, not throwing on the ground in bundles, which will require an extra handling. Let each load come to the table of the machine in turn, handing the corn directly to the feeder. If the corn is long and heavy an extra man is needed on the table to assist.

Power should be ample and in proportion to the size of the cutter. The blower is replacing the elevator machine, economizing space and largely doing away with the stopping of an entire crew to repair the elevator. If the corn is heavy and the stalk large cutting in half inch to one inch pieces



FILLING THE SILO.

will have the tendency to partially shred the stalk, and there will be no butts refused by the animals.

The material in the silo should be kept level and well tramped, especially around the sides of the silo, and it pays to have sufficient help for this work. Where considerable silage is put up it pays to have a corn harvester and binder, which economizes hand labor.

The foregoing timely advice is given by Dr. G. A. Billings in American Agriculturist, and the cut shows part of the outfit used at the New Jersey experiment station in filling the silo for fall and winter feed. The source of power for running the cutter and blower is a gasoline engine, which gives very great satisfaction.

**The Popular Cantaloupe.**

Scarcely any branch of horticultural work has increased of late years like the growing of cantaloupes. All markets handle them and are glad to extend their season by getting early and late supplies from all sections of the country. Many varieties of melons and cantaloupes were formerly seen in our markets, but present requirements have banished almost all but the Netted Gem, or, as it is popularly known today, the Rocky Ford. This cantaloupe, besides possessing the finest texture and highest flavor, is almost round and is thus easily packed. Recent seed selection in this strain has produced a very fine fruit, heavily netted, regular in form and weighing about a pound each.—W. N. Hutt.

**Utilizing Skim Milk.**

There are many fruit farms on which the flock of fowls is becoming every year a large factor. The by-products of these are utilized to some extent for the poultry, but not so much as the by-products of the dairy farm. There is no better way of utilizing skim milk than by feeding to poultry, suggests Kansas Farmer. When this skim milk is allowed to sour and is made into curd for the fowls it is still more extensively available. There is no byproduct that need go to waste when you have plenty of chickens around. They are the scavengers of the farm and make lots of waste material into good fresh eggs.

**Varieties of Oats.**

As an average for two trials, 1905 and 1906, the varieties producing the highest yields at the Kansas experiment station were the Red Texas, 54.37 bushels; Silverline, 52.18 bushels; White Tartar, 51.97 bushels; Danish, 48.03 bushels; Kherson, 47.27 bushels; Sixty-day, 46.75 bushels; Minnesota No. 202, 46.57 bushels, and Swedish Select, 45.16 bushels per acre respectively. The season of 1905 was especially favorable for the production of oats.

## FEEDING HOGS.

**Clean Food of the Utmost Importance in Hot Weather.**

Every farmer knows that clean food for hogs is of the utmost importance, especially in hot weather. Still a great many will often permit the swill barrel to become filthy. This is very dangerous to the health of the hogs during summer. Doubtless diseases often start among many hogs from this source, says a writer in American Agriculturist. There are many filth that affect hogs besides hog cholera, although some may think that hog cholera is the only thing to be guarded against. By the decay of vegetable and fleshy matter various poisons are elaborated, and we must guard against these as well as hog cholera. There is no doubt that animals as well as human beings are often killed by ptomaine poisoning.

**Avoid Rotten Swill.**  
Rotten swill is unfit for hogs as certainly as other rotten food. Some feed their hogs whey brought from the cheese factory. Often, as factory men know, the whey tanks are very dirty, not having been cleaned perhaps for months. The farmers who use this whey should make such a vigorous protest against dirty tanks that the factory men will see that they are cleaned often.

Some of the factories do not even have tanks, but have a row of barrels near the factory buildings, into which the whey is run. These are allowed to become almost putrid in the hot sun of summer. They swarm with flies, which may have been visiting the carcasses of dead hogs in the pastures of adjoining farms. Sometimes these hogs have died of cholera and sometimes of other contagious diseases. It is not a difficult matter to clean barrels often, and this should be done. It is all the easier to do if the cheese factory has a steam pipe from which a hose can conduct the steam into the barrels.

**Protection Against Disease.**  
If disease is to be kept off the farm, food of the hogs must be carefully watched, at least in summer. The matter is not so important in winter, as the flies are not carrying germs from one place to another, and contagious diseases will not spread with the same rapidity. Animals take in disease germs mostly through their respiratory organs or through the organs devoted to the elaboration of food. If the food is protected, much will be gained in the way of protection against disease.

## THE HORSEMAN.

Young foals that are stabled with their dams during cold rainstorms will thrive much better than those which are not so protected. The idea that exposure to inclement weather makes a foal hardy is fallacious.

**Too Much Hay.**  
One fault with most horse owners is the feeding of too much hay. A horse will eat more than is necessary, and, owing to the smallness of his stomach, the partially digested hay is crowded on into the intestines. About three-fourths of a pound of hay per hundred pounds weight of the horse should be fed per day, advises an authority who makes this criticism.

**Watering After Hard Work.**  
Watering your horse after hard work, when heated or exhausted, should be done carefully. Horses differ as men differ; some know when they have had enough and some do not. Let them drink frequently, but not too much.

**Feet of the Draft Horse.**  
The feet of the draft horse should be large, round, wide at the hoof head, not too shallow or too high in the heels, and, above all, constructed of a good, dense horn, which indicates ability to wear well.

**Greasing the Feet.**  
Greasing is necessary for horses which are much exposed to dampness and is as good for the sole and frog as for the wall. It is applicable also to feet which have to stand on dry bedding. Feet which, on account of diseased conditions, require to be frequently soaked or poulticed ought also to be greased. Bedding of peat moss and fine sawdust, equal parts, is most excellent. All these measures may be advantageous if the feet are properly shod.—C. R. Wood, V. S.

**Horse Sense.**  
The good habit horse can be spoiled by the bad habit man. With the team it's spare the curry-comb and spoil the coat.

The slovenly driving horse is the product of a careless driver. You may feed a horse corn to make him fat, but oats are what give him life.

Keep constantly a good sized lump of rock salt in the feed box for the horse to nibble at pleasure. It will then take just as much as its appetite craves and no more than is needful.

**Protein and Its Sources.**

Protein is the nitrogenous part of feeds and is by far the most valuable of the different groups of nutrients. Its characteristic element is nitrogen. The white of egg is almost pure protein. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal are very rich in protein, and so are leguminous hays, such as clover, alfalfa and cowpea hay.—John Michels.

**A Dry Barnyard.**

Have the barnyard well drained. It will be much better for your stock, and it will be economy to have it drained on to a field that can be cultivated. Such a plan enables you to raise a prolific early forage crop by sowing corn near the yard, advises Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

**Sheep and Wolf is a Lively Game For Out of Doors.**

Tear a piece of paper into as many pieces as there are players, and on each piece write some number representing an hour of the day. As there are only twelve hours there can be only twelve numbers, but if more than twelve are playing you can make some of the numbers half hours until there is the required amount.

On one piece mark a cross and then shake all the numbers in a hat, each player drawing one out. The one who gets the slip with the cross on it is "it," or the "wolf," while the others players are called sheep.

A ring is then formed by the sheep, the wolf standing in the middle. The sheep then call out, "What time will you dine tonight, old wolf?" and Mr. Wolf calls out any hour he happens to think of. The sheep then who holds the slip corresponding to the number called by the wolf starts to run. If he can get around the ring three times before being caught by the wolf he is safe; if not, he must be wolf. The game keeps up until all have had their turn at being wolf, and this does not take long, for the wolf is not supposed to call the same number twice.

**Hide and Seek In Groups.**

Any group of four or more players can have great fun in the woods or where there are tall grass and other objects to hide behind. First two leaders are chosen by any of the usual counting out methods, and these two leaders choose sides. Then there is a toss up to see which side is "it" first. The players on this side all hide their eyes and count together out loud up to, say 300. Meanwhile the players on the other side hasten away in a group and hide as completely as possible.

Then the search begins. When any one of the hunting party discovers the hiding group a great shout or warwhoop is raised, and that side has to count while the other side hides. It should be agreed that certain limits or boundaries are not to be crossed. Where the woods are thick or where there is plenty of underbrush the sport is fine.

## Division of Labor.



"Excuse me, my good man, but are you sure you know the difference between edible mushrooms and poisonous ones?"

"Oh, that's nothing to me! I don't eat 'em; I sell 'em!"—Sourire.

**Never Touched Her.**

"Darling," declared the sentimental man, "I would gladly die a hundred deaths for your sake."

"And so would any other man," rejoined the practical maid, coldly, "but the trouble is that one death is a man's limit."—Chicago News.

## Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John E. Yefemine of the Editorial Staff of the Eclectic Medical Review says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription": "A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorant... makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system. It continues in Helonias we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Yefemine further says: "The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) condition of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive system; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (bleeding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medicinal properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions and general debility, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root: "In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. B. Parshlow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal: "Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (bleeding) and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

## Additional Local.

There was a quiet wedding Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Etta Hoels, in South Corvallis, the interested parties being Miss Lulu McCaleb and George Witham. The ceremony was performed by C. T. Hurd in the presence of a small company of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Witham will reside for the present with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Witham, near this city. Hearty congratulations are extended.

Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, former military commandant at OAC, writes to have his Gazette sent to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Solomon H. Dalaba died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. C. Miller, yesterday, aged 80 years; 5 months and 29 days. The funeral services will be held today at two o'clock at the Miller home, Rev. D. H. Leach officiating; and interment will be in I. O. O. F. cemetery.

White bronze monuments are more artistic, more enduring and less expensive than granite and will not become moss-grown. Perry Eddy, Hoskins, Oregon. 90-1

The Robert Matheny place of 334 acres was sold this week by Robinson & Stevenson to Mrs. Lizzie Beck. The consideration was \$4,500. The same real estate firm also sold the T. D. Campbell place, consisting of one half acre of land and a dwelling to Mrs. Mary C. Cyrus for \$975.

Ernest Brimmer and family of Monroe were Corvallis visitors, Wednesday.

Miss Grace Smith gave a delightful "evening" to about 20 of her young friends, Wednesday evening. It was a Halloween party and a ghost met the visitors at the door. The dining room was decorated in red, with Jap lanterns to give light, and in the parlor chrysantheums and pumpkins were used for decorative purposes. Games and light refreshments were features of this happy occasion.

At 12 o'clock last night the open season when it is permissible to kill deer closed and any and all hunters who shoot the fleet-footed denizens of the forest, hereafter, are amenable to the law until July 15, 1908. This edict also includes fishermen who have enjoyed the sport of angling for the finny tribe.

At 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Rev. I. D. Driver, Oregon's pioneer Methodist minister and noted divine, passed away at his home near Tangent. The death of this most distinguished of Oregon's pioneers came after weeks of illness and the end was not unexpected. The deceased was born August 17, 1824, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was married a number of times. In the year 1849 during the gold excitement in California, Dr. Driver emigrated to the California coast where he spent the next three years. In 1852 he came north to Southern Oregon. Deceased first entered the Methodist ministry in 1857, just 50 years ago, and preached his first sermon at Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon. Throughout his long ministerial career he was known as one of the leading ministers of the Northwest and in his younger years as well as the latter period of his life, was unsurpassed as a debater and public speaker. Fourteen children survive. The funeral arrangements had not been completed up to Wednesday evening.—Herald.

William McDevitt, L. L. M., a noted socialist lecturer, is to give a free address at the courthouse tomorrow evening at 7:30 on "Rockefeller and Revolution."

An immense crowd of merry college girls enjoyed the Y W C A Halloween social at Waldo Hall, Wednesday evening. Autumn leaves and jack-o'-lanterns were the decorations, all sorts of up-to-date halloween "stunts" were performed, and delicious refreshments were served.

## There is no Reason.

Why your baby should be thin, and fretful during the night. Worms are the cause of this, sickly babies. It is natural that a healthy baby should be fat and sleep well. If your baby does not retain its food, don't experiment with colic cures and other medicine, but try a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, and you will soon see your baby have color and laugh as it should. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

**Charged For His Blunder.**  
A shopkeeper of Rouen went to a druggist in a small way of business for a bottle of quinine. Having taken the purchase home, he discovered that he had been given morphine instead of quinine, so he returned to the druggist and complained of the mistake.

"Morphine, monsieur!" exclaimed that worthy. "Is it possible?"

"It's more than possible; it's certain."

"Then, monsieur, you owe me 1 franc more."—London Telegraph.

## The Blind Man's Laugh.

A blind man was sitting with a number of persons. When they laughed he would laugh also. Some one asked him, "What have you seen that you should laugh so heartily?" The blind man said, "I am only echoing your laugh." "We are laughing at you," some one said. "Then I am laughing at myself," the man replied.—From the Chinese.

## Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 29, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 2, 1896, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lytta J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 8456 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 15, South of Range No. 8 West W. 4. Ors., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calhoun, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Brown, Alred Rycraft and M. P. Byrath, all of Alico, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are required to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

## Be Charitable

To your horses as well as to yourself. You need not suffer from pains of any sort—your horses need not suffer. Try a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It cures all pains. J. M. Roberts, Baker, Ore., writes: "I have used your liniment for ten years and find it to be the best I have ever used for man or beast." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

## Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly confirmed and appointed executor of the Last Will and Testament and of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased, by the county Court of Benton County, Oregon, sitting in probate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to file the same, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. Holgate in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1907.

MIRIAM SWICK, Executor.

## There's no Use

Talking, you can't beat Herbine for the liver. The greatest regulator ever offered to suffering humanity. If you suffer from liver complaint, if you are bilious and fretful, if your liver and herbine will put it in its proper condition. A positive cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all ills due to a torpid liver. Try a bottle and you will never use anything else. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased, and that Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon of said day has been fixed and appointed by said court as the time and the County Judge's office in the County Court House in Corvallis in said County and State as the place for hearing objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to file their objections in writing with the Clerk of said Court and appear at said time and place.

E. BONNETT, As Administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased.

## Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say he never was sick since using Ballard's Horehound Syrup? Such a man exists.

Mr. J. C. Clark, Denver, Colorado, writes: "For years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horehound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Oregon, October 16, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim viz: Homestead, 200 acres, filed Sept. 9, 1902, for the Lot No. 1, Section 13, Township 13 south, Range 5 west, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on November 2, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: John Scott of Corvallis, Oregon; Leo Newman of Corvallis, Oregon; Harper Mochlin of Corvallis, Oregon, and Thomas R. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DESSLER, Register.

## Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the "Corvallis Gazette" the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 8211

## The Best Quality of PIANOS AND ORGANS

At the Store of GRAHAM & WELLS' [Corvallis, Oregon]

## CUSTOMERS

Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS OLD RELIABLE HOUSE will sell their FINE-TONED INSTRUMENTS FOR REASONABLE PRICES instead of charging you extra to make up for high city rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.

## Music Loving People

Can purchase these reliable goods in their home town. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.

## Foley's Kidney Cure