

COUGHING

Keep coughing; that's one way.
Stop coughing; that's another.
To keep the cough; do nothing.
To stop the cough; Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral. Sold for 70 years.
Ask Your Doctor.



A QUARTER SECTION

of good farm land, such as we have in Livingston county, is more than equal to the average gold mine.

IT IS A SURE THING.

Under proper tilling it produces a competence. And all the time it is increasing in value.

Why invest in land a thousand miles away of which you know nothing when we have bargains right here that will make you rich?

FRANK L. SMITH
LAND MAN
Law, Loans, Land and Insurance
Dwight - ILLINOIS



Excursions Every Sunday during June, July and August

South Bend and Kankakee

via Chicago, Indiana & Southern R.R.

To South Bend Round Trip \$1.50

To Kankakee Round Trip \$1.00

Train leaves Dwight - 7:40 a.m.
Arrives Kankakee - 8:30 a.m.
Arrives South Bend - 11:45 a.m.

Returning:
Leaves South Bend - 6:32 p.m.

For Further Particulars Consult Agents

If You Own
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
which you desire to dispose of write
CLARENCE P. RABE
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES AND FIRE INSURANCE.
5003 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago
Phone Yards 5469 Established 1895

A. B. MIDDLETON, M. D.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Pontiac - Illinois



If you wish to realize good prices for your personal property at Public Auction, secure the services of C. E. BUEZ. The finest stock auctioneer in the state. Write me for dates at Kempton, Illinois, Box 17.

FARM LOANS
Borrowers of money upon good Illinois land as security, consult their best interests by dealing direct with us. Liberal rates and terms—no delay.
Attractive Investments.
There is no safer or more convenient way to invest money than buying Thompson Farm Loans.
Best returns available—security considered.
No expense for payment of principal or interest.
Our service and advice free to investors.
Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Lacon, Illinois.

PROVE THE WORLD REVOLVES

Simple Experiment, Outlined by German Publication, Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

Perhaps a no more accurate proof that the earth is constantly revolving can be given than that recently published in a German paper which gives the following directions for substantiating the same:

Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle pulverized chalk over the water.

Then upon the surface of this coating make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor or with any stationary object in the room this will serve as well.

Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis.

The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which proves that everything else has moved the other way.

EASY TO DETECT FORGERIES

Microscopic Examination Puts an End to "Reproduction" of Works of Art.

Some methods of detecting forged old masters by chemical examination of the pigments were described in a lecture before the Paint and Varnish society by A. P. Laurie, professor of chemistry at the Royal Academy.

The information, based on examination of literary materials, said Professor Laurie, is very imperfect and inaccurate. He then told of special methods which he had devised for examining microscopic portions of known works of art, thus identifying pigments used at various times with absolute certainty. The lecturer described the results obtained with reference to the palettes of the illuminators of ancient manuscripts up to the end of the fifteenth century, and then dealt with the pigments used in later times, tracing them to the dawn of modern chemistry. He showed how, apart from general scientific and historical interest, the inquiries were of great value in enabling forgeries to be detected in works of art.

"There is no doubt," said Professor Laurie, "that a large number of forgeries have been produced, and the history of the pigments, used in earlier and later times, showed that the detection of these forgeries will now be comparatively easy."

Australian Cockatoo.
Australia and the islands of the Malay archipelago are the home of the cockatoo. About this time of the year the young ones are nearly all on the wing and with the parent birds are beginning to gather into flocks, according to custom. The snow-white birds circling overhead, with almost deafening screams, present a very beautiful sight at least. So elegant and orderly are they in their movements before alighting that even the farmers, whose grain they may be after, cannot help admiring them.

The cockatoo is very intelligent and makes a most admirable pet, but when his temper is aroused or he is displeased he suddenly changes from a dignified bird into a screaming fury.

The Sea and a Drop of Water.
A German professor named Meinardus has amused himself with calculating how long a drop of water stays in the ocean before it is evaporated, and how soon it returns to the sea. Calculating—he does not say how—the total evaporation from the surface of the ocean and estimating the total volume of water in the ocean, a drop of water entering the ocean will stay where 3,460 years, provided it awaits its turn to be evaporated. However, the professor admits that the surface water stands a good chance of getting ahead of its turn. The average stay out of the ocean is only twelve days before it has fallen in rain and run back again to the sea.

Chippendale's "Eavy Period."
An art lover who happens to be "well up" on early English furniture chanced to visit a Fifth avenue gallery recently, and the youthful English salesman was especially desirous of his inspection of a cabinet which he called a "fine bit of Chippendale." The artist's more practiced eye told him the piece in question was of modern manufacture and painted, so he simply remarked, "I don't care for it." "Really," replied the salesman, "I'm a bit surprised, as we consider it a fine example. May I ask why you don't care for it?" "Oh—I don't know," said the caller. "It's rather ponderous for Chippendale." "But you know," said the salesman, "this belongs to Chippendale's 'eavy period.'"—American Art News

CROP NOTES

BY ROY C. BISHOP
County Agricultural Agent

There is every evidence of a bumper crop of seed in the first crop of clover this season. Where is it not imperative to cut this first crop of clover for hay it will be very desirable to save this crop for seed. Before this is decided upon, however, careful inspection of the clover for seed should be made. Over thirty clover fields have been examined by the County Agricultural Agent and every one of these fields shows an abundance of seed. There was not an exception found. An estimate of the seed yield of a number of clover fields, near Long Point, shows a yield of two bushels per acre on an average. Not only is the yield of clover seed high, on many fields, but this seed bids fair to be of superior quality.

The amount and quality of seed in a head of clover cannot be determined by rubbing the seed between the fingers. A pair of ordinary shears should be used for this purpose. Clip the flowers down close to the central stem of the head. Do not cut so close as to remove the seed. When the flowers are cut short the seeds, both good and bad, are readily seen. It will be found that the short, thick clover crops will give the larger yield of seed.

Where some hay must be had, it will be well to obtain this hay from those portions of the field where the crop is heaviest.

It is not the nature of the clover plant to fruit twice during the same season. There are exceptions to this, however. Nevertheless, in the larger number of cases when the first crop of clover develops a heavy crop of seed a light yield of seed can be expected the second crop.

Those who desire to save the first crop for seed should let this crop stand two or three weeks longer at least. The early maturing heads do not show maximum yield of seed, but heads which are now in full bloom show great abundance of seed. For this reason it will pay to let the clover stand until all of these heads are fully matured.



Renew your subscription for this paper.

RAILROAD NEWS

Fred McIntosh.

Circulars issued Tuesday at the general offices of the Chicago & Alton announce the appointment of Fred McIntosh as inspector of passenger transportation, effective July 1. This is a newly created position. The incumbent is the well known superintendent of dining cars on the Alton. He will retain his present position and is given increased duties. It will be his province to look over all passenger equipment and make suggestions for the good of the service. He will have no authority over crews, but will look after equipment only, together with all matters relating to condition of passenger trains. Mr. McIntosh will report directly to General Superintendent A. P. Titus. Mr. McIntosh was for many years superintendent of dining cars on the Alton, resigning to engage in the hotel business in Dwight. He was persuaded to return to the Alton last fall and resume his former position. The decision of the Alton management to give him additional authority and responsibility will be a source of satisfaction to his many friends reposed in him. His administration of the dining car department of the company is regarded as among the most successful in its history.

The northern travel on the C. & A. is very large at present. All through trains are carrying extra cars.

Will Martin, one of the conductors on the new trains on the C. & A., got a lay off this week to assist the K. P.'s in their big Fourth of July celebration, and as an "assistant" he cannot be beaten even if he is a heavy weight. His many friends in Dwight are pleased to see his well-deserved advancement in the railroad business.

Engineer Sawyer, formerly of Dwight, was out this week with the storekeepers' supply train.

When the new station is finished in Bloomington quite a number of the officials from Springfield will be located there. The new station is three stories, the cost is \$200,000 and it is expected will be opened August 1.

What is known now as the accommodation runs to Chicago and then to Joliet for the night, and in the morning runs to Chicago again and back to Dwight.

Renew your subscription for this paper.

FARM NOTES.

30 Per Cent Decrease in Cattle Feeding—Guidance for the Future.

In the last six years the beef cattle in the country have declined over 30 per cent in number, while the population and demand for meat have increased, and a press notice from the U. S. department of agriculture cites that when prices of live stock rule high as in 1910, there is a natural tendency for farmers to rush everything saleable to market, including immature animals, and worst of all, breeding animals.

This inevitably brings about a future shortage and so the country suffers from alternate periods of comparative and real stringency, while producers often lose heavily through the instability of prices. Our once great trade with England in cattle and fresh beef has disappeared, and the only considerable items now shipped to foreign markets are hog products, such as bacon, hams and lard. The importation of cattle hides has almost doubled, and the importation of feeding cattle nearly all brought over the Mexican border, has shown a large increase.

"The time has come when we must conserve our meat supply and take steps to increase it. Farmers generally and especially those in the corn belt should take advantage of the situation to develop cattle feeding under the present favorable condition."

Under head of "Keeping Food in Summer," the U. S. department of agriculture says that there is no quick, absolute, simple practical way of determining the presence of hurtful bacilli in foods, or of obtaining positive evidence of ptomaines (poison); and the housewife will find eyes and nose the safest practical detectives of bad food in hot weather. If any article has any suspicion of an unusual odor or looks abnormal, it should be avoided. People eating in doubtful restaurants should be particularly careful about meats or fish cooked with a highly spiced or aromatic sauce, which might disguise a bad taste or warning odor. Only sweet smelling, clean food should be eaten. A mother before she allows her child to eat anything, should examine it carefully in a good light, smell it, and finally taste it.

Some idea of the drought condition in southern Illinois may be obtained from the following item from Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county. From Easter week till June 21 there was but one



SALES OF OVER 11,500,000 A YEAR PROVES GOOD QUALITY

rain that wet the ground more than an inch deep. Oats are almost a failure; winter oats are better than spring oats. The winter oats were put into the ground last September and got a good start in early spring. Spring oats will not return the seed. Hay is short. Those who have alfalfa have already cut one fair crop; timothy is short; clover a little better; corn has not been hurt by the drought to much extent. Many farmers rolled their fields and then went between the rows with a mower wheel.

June 21 more than three inches of rain fell in thirty minutes. Gardens and corn fields in low places were washed out. The rain will insure an immense blackberry crop. There is prospect for a fair crop of apples and peaches and a light crop of pears.

The U. S. department of agriculture is conducting extensive experiments to find the safest way of packing eggs for shipment by rail. About nine per cent of all eggs received in New York, or 11½ million dozen, are cracked and a large number unfit for food. All the middle Atlantic states in 1909, sold less than enough to supply New York City, and large quantities are shipped from the corn districts. Broken eggs tend to keep the prices of eggs higher and railroads are claiming that their damage losses make the carrying of eggs an unprofitable business.

THERE IS NO CASE OF
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD OR SKIN DISEASE arising from a disordered stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys which

"SEVEN BARKS" will not materially benefit, or permanently cure; this has been proven for the past 42 years. Ask your parents, or neighbors, about SEVEN BARKS, as thousands have testified to its merits. Don't delay to get a 50 cent bottle at your druggist, and start yourself on the road to complete recovery. **LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.**

A Memory that Lingered

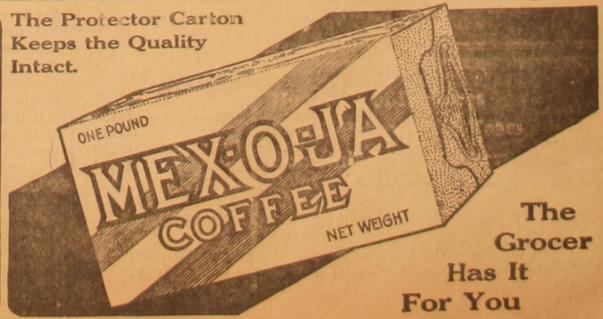
No doubt you recall that particular cup of coffee which seemed at the time to be the most delicious you had ever tasted. Perhaps it was served to you on a dining car, or a la carte in one of the great city hotels or restaurants. You can have that coffee of lingering delight in your home to-day. That cup of coffee which was so pleasingly different need not remain a memory; your palate may be daily pleased by the FULL, RICH FLAVOR of MEX-O-JA coffee. The name is a bit hard to remember at first, but after the first cup the flavor will last in your memory forever. This inimitable flavor is brought out by scientific, painstaking care in preparation. We claim that MEX-O-JA is unmatched at the price; you can test our claim by ordering a trial pound from your grocer today.



MEX-O-JA Sales Dept. CHICAGO 365-465 E. Illinois St.



Grind your coffee at home to get the best results



The Protector Carton Keeps the Quality Intact.

The Grocer Has It For You