

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

No Objection.

When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett of the governor's staff, died, and there was an unseasonably early funeral. The office, even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

"Governor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I were to get into Colonel Barrett's place?"

The answer came promptly. "No, I don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."—Tit-Bits.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Rear Guard Removed.

Doris was rather backward in her studies. One day when her father was inquiring into her standing at school she admitted that she was lowest in her class.

"Why, Doris, I am ashamed of you!" her mother exclaimed. "Why don't you study harder and try to get away from the foot of the class?"

"It isn't my fault," Doris replied in tones of injured innocence. "The little girl who has always been at the foot has left school."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Business Confusion.

"See here, Gibbs, didn't you tell me you could marry Miss Fluff any time you wanted to?"

"Well, yes, in a way, I had the refusal of her hand."

MOTHER, ATTENTION!

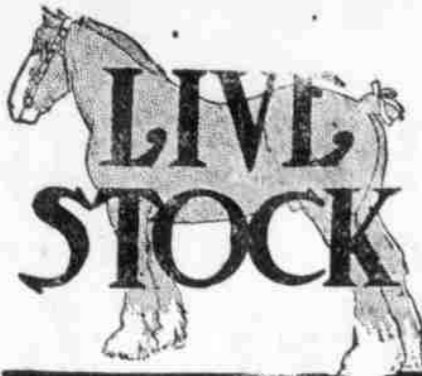
Gold Ring for Baby Free.

Get a 25c Bottle of Baby Ease from any drug store, mail coupon as directed and gold ring (guaranteed), proper size, mailed you. Baby Ease cures Bowel Complaints and Teething Troubles of Babies.—Adv.

A movement is under way to turn the vacant lots of New Orleans into vegetable gardens.

For speedy and effective action Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" has no equal. One dose only will clean out Worms or Tapeworm in a few hours.—Adv.

If we didn't have to work there would be no fun in losing.



AVERAGE LABOR FOR HORSES

Horse on Grain Farm Works Three Hours a Day—Different on Diversified Crop Farm.

On the grain farm the heaviest work for the horses comes in April, May, August, September and October. The rest of the time there is practically nothing for the horses to do. But enough horses have to be kept during the year to take care of the work during these busy months. When averaged up, the horse on the grain farm only works three hours a day. These figures were secured in an investigation by the Minnesota experiment station, under the direction of Thomas Cooper, now director of the North Dakota experiment station.

In this same investigation it was found that when the crops are diversified, the horse labor is better distributed. There is less work for the horses in the seasons that are the busiest on the all grain farm, and there is no work for the horses on the all-grain farm.

WINTER WORK FOR STALLION

No Reason Why He Should Not Be Worked Like Any Other Horse—Give Reasonable Exercise.

It is a mistake to keep a stallion idle during the fall and winter. Though this is often done there is no reason why he should not be worked like any other horse. If this is not possible he should at least be given the opportunity of taking a reasonable amount of exercise. Also the feed should be about the same as that of other horses.

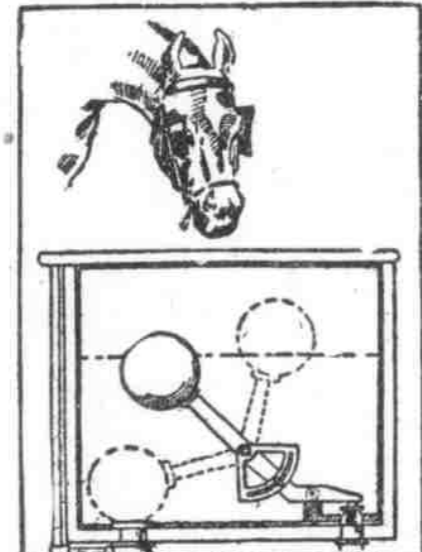
Feed about one pound of good hay for every 100 pounds of weight and in addition to this, give enough grain, equal parts of corn, bran and oats, to keep the animal in good flesh, but not too fat. If this be done he will be more efficient during the breeding season than would be the case were he kept in breeding condition all through the year.

DRINKING WATER FOR STOCK

Automatic Device, Invented by Indiana Man, Insures Full Supply and Saves All Waste.

An ingenious contrivance for use in watering troughs has been invented by an Indiana man. It consists of an automatic device for filling the trough as fast as the water is depleted by animals drinking it. The pipe through which the water is supplied is fitted with a spring valve.

An angle-shaped arm is pivoted in the bottom of the tank near this pipe, with the lower end of the arm resting on the valve and the upper end terminating in a wooden ball, which floats on the surface of the water. The principle of this appliance will be



As Float Sinks Valve Opens.

grasped at once. When the water is at a certain height in the trough the ball will float in such a position that the arm will keep the valve on the supply pipe closed.

As the water is depleted by stock drinking the ball sinks with it and the arm on the valve rises, admitting fresh water. This device insures always a full supply of fresh water in the tank and saves the waste water that otherwise runs over when the trough is filled from a running source.

FEW SUGGESTIONS ON HORSE

Pedigree Has Considerable Weight—Keeping Animal's Skin Clean Is Essential to Health.

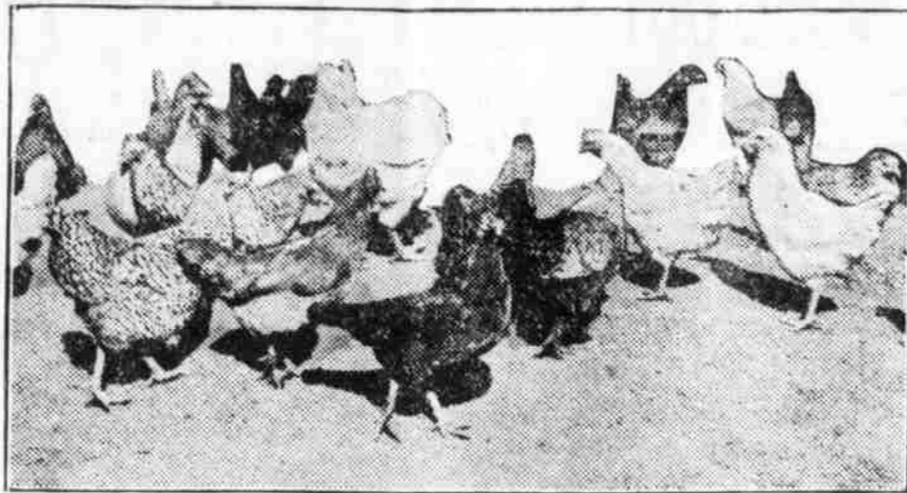
While pedigree does not make the horse it has considerable weight when his value is to be taken into consideration.

It should not be one good breed of horses against another, so much as the well-bred against the scrub.

Keeping the skin of the work horses clean enables them to sweat freely and this is essential to their health.

If a horse's neck is tired by tight collaring, he is a tired horse and he has been tired without accomplishing anything.

EGG MASH SHOULD BE KEPT BEFORE HENS



FARM FLOCK OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

Hens that do not lay when eggs are selling at the present high prices and then take delight in trying to beat the record when their eggs are only worth 15 or 20 cents a dozen, are like a good many other things that cannot be depended on at the time of greatest need. However, the hens should not always receive the blame, because, in many instances, they do not receive the food products from which they can manufacture eggs.

The extension division of Clemson college has been recommending an egg mash containing one-third by weight of prime, bright cottonseed meal and the remaining two-thirds to consist of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat shorts and ground oats. This mash is a satisfactory food to make eggs, and it is kept dry before the hens in a hopper or box constantly. Then a mixture of whole grains is scattered in litter twice daily to force the hens to exercise.

For those who cannot obtain the ingredients to mix the above mash, it is possible to prescribe a simpler method of feeding hens for eggs that will give satisfactory results. Buy a few bushels of cowpeas. Make a mixture of 40 pounds whole or cracked cowpeas and 60 pounds of whatever other whole grains you are now feeding. A formula we have used (but others are equally good, provided the cowpeas are 40 pounds) is: Cowpeas, 40 pounds; corn or cracked corn, 30 pounds; cane seed, 20 pounds, and wheat, 10 pounds. Feed this mixture liberally twice daily in litter and do not give the hens any mash at all. You will need only ground oyster shells, broken plaster, or ground limestone to supply the lime for making the shell. Keep the lime product in a box where the hens can eat it constantly. And last, but not least, keep a bucket of fresh water before the layers, as eggs contain 65 per cent of water.—Clemson College Bulletin.

COTTON GRADE LOSSES

Amounts to Millions of Dollars in Southern States.

Producers Can Have Large Share in Improving Conditions—Great and Inconsistent Variations in Prices Paid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The more or less general failure of cotton buyers and cotton producers to take grades into account in the primary sales of the fiber probably results in losses to the growers amounting to millions of dollars each year. Studies of market specialists of the department in representative towns in the nine principal cotton producing states of the South indicate that the losses probably totaled seven and a half million dollars in 1913-14 alone. Cotton producers themselves can have a large share in improving these conditions. The growers should familiarize themselves with grades and should insist that the proper classification be given their bales by buyers. The economic importance of securing proper ginning, adequate baling and covering, the proper storage also should be recognized.

Great Variations Found.

Surveys conducted by the specialists have showed that there are great and inconsistent variations in prices paid for cotton of different grades. The average of prices on observed transactions in Alabama for one month, for example, was 13.51 cents for strict good ordinary and 13.47 cents for strict good middling, the latter being six grades better than the former. The higher grade of cotton thus sold for 20 cents less per bale than that of the lower grade, when on the basis of New Orleans differences, it was actually worth \$7.50 per bale more. The inconsistencies and differences were especially apparent among the higher grades above middling. This is most unfortunate since it shows a failure to recognize the value of improvement of cotton varieties by growers and in effect puts a premium on careless and indifferent farming.

Marked differences in the prices paid for cotton of the same grade in the same markets or, the same day also were disclosed by the survey. Thus middling cotton of 1-16 inch staple in a certain market brought 13 cents a pound, while middling of 1 1/2 inch staple at the same place and on the same day brought only 10.05 cents. The latter cotton should have brought one-half cent more than that of the short-staple bale. Therefore, if the 1-16 inch bale brought its true value, the other bale sold for at least \$17.50 below its real value. While all variations observed were not as great as this, wide differences were found in numerous instances in every state where investigations were conducted.

Geographical Price Variations.

Inconsistencies in the valuation of tined and stained cotton also were observed; the differences made in some cases between two bales of cotton of the same grade on the same market being greater than the amount paid for the cheaper bale.

The survey showed that for the same grades the prices paid were on the whole considerably greater in the eastern cotton states than in those west of the Mississippi. These differences, according to the specialists, were much greater than differences in freight rates to mills alone would account for. The other factors in favor of the East are believed to have been the direct purchase by mill buyers, the absence of good storage facilities, the availability of relatively cheap money

and the more general knowledge of grading among farmers due to longer establishment of cotton-growing in the section.

The investigators found that the producer received an appreciable advantage in prices when he was able to make "round lot" sales of 10 or more bales of cotton at a time. It is suggested that still greater advantages can be secured by selling where possible in lots of bales of the same grade.

TO PREVENT TOOLS RUSTING

Paste Made of Tallow or Lard and Graphite Will Prove Efficacious—Have Surface Dry.

No matter if tools are kept out of the wet, even the dampness of the air will cause them to rust. A paste made of tallow or lard and graphite, with a little camphor gum will prevent rust when applied and afterwards rubbed dry. Mix two parts grease to one of graphite. Add about one-fourth as much camphor gum as there is of the graphite. Get the tools quite clean and dry, apply the paste and allow it to remain on all metal parts for 24 hours or longer, then rub dry. Tools treated in this way will not rust for several months, though exposed to damp air. Treat in this way every two or three months, not only tools, but any steel or iron surface.

REGULARITY IS RIGHT PLAN

Farm Stock, Once Accustomed to Routine of Living, Show Unrest at Any Change in Program.

Farm animals are creatures of habit, and once accustomed to a routine of living show unrest at any change. The feed stable or lot, therefore, should be free from disturbance, and the providing of feed and water should be uniform in time and manner.

Animals soon learn when these are to occur, and as feeding time approaches the secretions begin pouring from the various digestive glands in anticipation of the coming meal.

The system of feeding and watering and the character of the rations should be changed gradually, and only for good cause. In feeding operations a changing period is usually a losing period.

PEANUT IS PROFITABLE CROP

Plant Will Thrive on Poor Land Un-suitable for Cotton, and Will Improve the Soil.

Southern planters have other reasons for being complacent besides the high price of cotton. A Texas paper says that peanuts have reached \$1.33 a bushel at some Texas markets, and everywhere are a dollar or better, and adds that peanuts that yield 40, 50 and 60 bushels to the acre are not to be sneezed at, even by cotton producers who are selling their cotton at \$100 a bale, because the peanuts not only thrive upon poorer land hardly suitable for cotton, but build up the soil as well.

FRESH WATER FOR CHICKENS

Potassium Permanganate Acts as Antiseptic in Preventing Transmission of Disease.

Chickens need a constant supply of fresh water. Running water is best, but if this is not available keep the water fresh. Add enough permanganate of potash to make it a wine red. This amount will act as an antiseptic in preventing the transmission of disease through the water and will also in keeping down intestinal parasites.

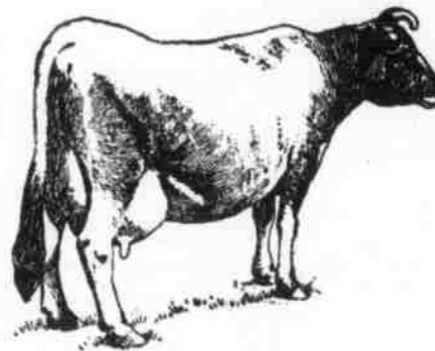
DAIRY FACTS

MILK FROM THE FAMILY COW

Animal Should Be Housed in Clean, Well-Lighted Shed and Provided With Yard for Exercise.

The family cow should be a constant source of cheap, pure and delicious milk, says Clemson agricultural college of South Carolina. Such may be the case, if a few precautions are taken. It is frequently observed, however, that under the conditions surrounding the family cow only dirty, diseased milk can be produced.

A cow may be suffering from tuberculosis, the worst disease to which she is subject, and still show no signs of it to the proud owner. For the sake of the children who drink this



Fine Type of Jersey.

milk, a qualified veterinarian should be called upon to inspect and test each cow every year.

With the assurance of a healthy cow, she should be housed in a clean, well-lighted shed and provided with a clean yard in which to exercise. The milk should be drawn into a clean, small-topped milk pail and kept cool until consumed.

Milk sours and spoils because of the bacteria which enter it with dirt from the cow and from pails not thoroughly washed. Keeping these bacteria out of the milk and preventing their growth by keeping the milk cool, are easy and efficient means of procuring the best of milk from the family cow, provided she is free from disease.

COWS FOR MACHINE MILKING

Farmers Should Study Herd From Standpoint of Fitness—Avoid Defective Udders.

(By PROF. C. LARSEN, South Dakota State College.)

Dairy farmers who wish to use milking machines should study their herd from the standpoint of fitness for a milking machine. The reason why some men are successful with milking machines and others are not can be traced in part to the difference in cows.

When the milking machine is installed the owner will have better success if he will cull out the cows that do not readily and completely give down their milk, cows with uneven udder and placement of teats and cows with very fleshy teats. Some herds may not contain any defective cows, some may contain one or two and some herds may contain several.

Cows with such defective udders and teats should never be used as foundation cows. The heifer calves from the cows that milk easily by machine should be selected. It is especially important to select a herd bull that comes from ancestors that have well-formed mammary organs, and better still to select a proved herd bull that is known to produce daughters of large, symmetrical and well-placed teats of good quality.

SUITABLE PLACE FOR COWS

Stalls Should Be Provided for Each Animal—Plenty of Ventilation Is Recommended.

To give best results milch cows should be provided with suitable quarters for feeding and milking. Stalls should be provided for each cow and feed boxes and manger racks should be so arranged that they will be of easy access for cleaning at least once every day. Twenty-five dollars, plus the labor, should fit any ordinary barn with stalls for five cows and the necessary feed boxes, mangers, and gutters. Plenty of ventilation is necessary, because the cow is somewhat like the human being, she thrives best where there is plenty of fresh air available. Provision should be made to take care of the manure. This can be done by providing plenty of bedding in box stalls, or, if stanchions are used, by having water-tight gutters about 14 inches wide and 10 inches deep running full length of the stable.

RELIEVE SCOURS IN CALVES

First Thing Is to Remove Cause, Then Give Limewater, Says Expert of North Dakota.

To relieve scours in calves, W. H. Peters of the North Dakota station gives the following remedy:

The first thing is to remove the cause and then give them limewater in the milk. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day for a calf two months old and for larger calves half a cupful.

Make the limewater by putting a handful of lime into a pail of water. When it has slacked and settled pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS is an improved Cascara A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE—Pleasant to take In LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by addition of certain harmless chemicals which increase the efficiency of the Cascara, making it better than ordinary Cascara. LAX-FOS aids digestion; pleasant to take; does not gripe or disturb stomach. Adapted to children and adults. Just try a bottle for constipation or indigestion. 50c.

Japanese Trade in Manchuria.

Mr. Yoshida, who was selected by the Japanese government to investigate commercial conditions in Manchuria, has made a report giving details of the trade. About one month is required to transport goods from Osaka to Harbin, even by passenger train. The principal Japanese products that are sent from Harbin to European Russia are hosiery, underwear, shoe soles, cotton textiles, medicines, singlass and insulated electric wire. Since the middle of August an import tax has been assessed upon hosiery and underwear by the Russian Manchurian customs. The trade of North Manchuria is on the road to prosperity, on account of the increased population and the development of agriculture. Harbin is regarded as the center of business.

Gala Affair.

"How was Gertrude Swashby's wedding?"

"A great success, apparently. The Swashbys exhausted their credit getting ready for it and the society editors exhausted their stock of adjectives describing it."

Stone Wall?

"Why do they call it Wall street?" "Bump up against it and you'll find out."

Is Work Too Hard?

Many kinds of work wear out the kidneys, and kidney trouble makes any kind of work hard. It brings morning lameness, backache, headache, nervousness, rheumatism and urinary troubles. If your work is confining, strains the back, or exposes you to extreme heat or cold or damp, it's well to keep the kidneys active. Doan's Kidney Pills are reliable and safe. Thousands recommend them.

A North Carolina Case

S. A. Spence, Sr., 123 S. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C., says: "I suffered for years from kidney trouble. I had backaches and pains through my loins and the kidney secretions were unnatural and filled with sediment. After using Doan's Kidney Pills, I passed several gravel stones and improved at once. The aches and pains soon left and the action of my kidneys was regulated."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Large Bottle For 25¢

When you buy Yager's Liniment you get splendid value! The large 25 cent bottle contains four times more than the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price.

Try it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, cuts and bruises.

At all dealers—price 25 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

Old Age and Death Start in Liver

Your liver is the Sanitary Department of your body. When it goes wrong your whole system becomes poisoned and your vitality is weakened. The best remedy is

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup

A purely vegetable compound, laxative and tonic in effect. It cleans out your body, and puts energy into your mind and muscles. We recommend this remedy because we know from many years' experience that it is effective.

Keep a bottle in your home. 50c and \$1 at your dealer's.

THACHER MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and First Dutch, by express, \$50, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50, 5,000, at \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 25c per 100.

D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

U. R. FISHELS WHITE ROCKS

Setting of 15 eggs, \$2, delivered.

Excellent layers and pure white.

D. W. WYLY, Box 338, Beaufort, S. C.