

A Valuable Aid To

HEALTH

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is excellent in cases of stomach or bowel ailments

FARMERS AND SHIPPERS NOTICE
Ship your vegetables to us at the highest market prices. Write for special. We also handle eggs. **FRED YOST & CO., Wholesale Commission Merchants, 130 Reade Street, New York**

Serious Omission.

At a camp meeting where hats were used as collection baskets, the preacher said: "Let us sing while the hats are coming in."

The pianist, after some fumbling with the pages, turned to him and said: "I can't find it."

"Beg pardon," said the preacher, not understanding.

"Why," replied the pianist, "I can't find that song, 'While the Hats are Coming In' in my book."—*Christian Herald.*

HEAL BABY RASHES

That Itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skins when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps mother rests and healment follows.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Dogs and the Dye-Pot.

The Chinese sleeve-dogs, called Pekinese, are so fashionable nowadays and fetch such high prices that breeders of them are making a lot of money in the business. Also dealers.

Unfortunately, the dealers are not always honest, and it is just as well to avoid buying such dogs from street vendors and other nonresponsible persons. The animals may not be exactly what they seem.

The color specially desired for a Pekinese is a delicate shade of brown. Dogs of this kind are of various hues; but an unscrupulous dealer finds no serious difficulty in making them brown, to match any shade. He simply dips doggy into a pail of hydrogen peroxide a few times until his coat is well bleached and then dyes him, by like means, to the fashionable tint.

Looking Backward.

"Mrs. Gadder speaks of a spread that cost a thousand dollars or more as a 'little dinner.'"

"Yes, and did you ever notice the far-away look in Mr. Gadder's eyes sometimes when she makes a statement like that?"

"No. What do you suppose it indicates?"

"I guess he's thinking of the time when he was glad to get a cup of coffee and a dish of beans for his dinner."

Seeking a Divorce.

"On what grounds do you seek a divorce, madam?"

"Incompatibility. I want a divorce, and my husband doesn't."

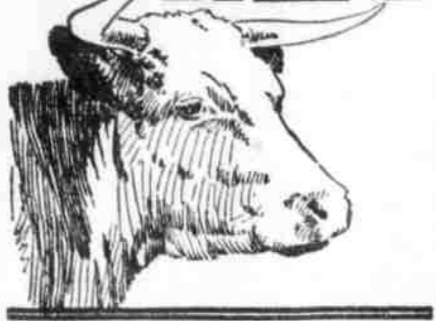


**WHAT!
NO SLEEP
LAST NIGHT?**

**If coffee was
the cause
change to
POSTUM
and sleep!**

"There's a Reason"

The DAIRY

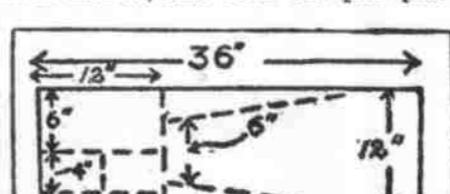


GOOD HOMEMADE MILK STOOL

Device Intended to Hold Pail and Provide Seat for Milker Made Out of Fork Handle.

A homemade milk stool, serving to hold the pail and provide a seat for the milker is made out of an old fork handle and an inch board 12 inches wide and 3 feet long.

To make the stool cut a board 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. With a draw-shave taper it to 6 inches wide at one end. Two cleats, each 4 inches by 6 inches, are fastened crosswise of the grain at the narrow end to prevent splitting of the board. With an expansive bit or bridge auger, drill three holes in which to insert the legs. The two front legs are cut from an old fork handle, and hold the pail platform 4 inches above the floor. The back leg is driven through leaving the pail platform level with the floor, and projecting above to support the seat at a height convenient for the milker. A cross piece 6 inches by 12 inches serves as a seat, and is secured on top of the back leg with a wood screw.



Homemade Milk Stool.

This stool removes the weight of the pail from the milker's knees, yet supports it in the same position. If the cow should want to kick, the milker can shift all the weight to the back leg, and swing the pail from beneath the animal.

Materials required: First, fork handle cut as follows: One piece, 15 inches; 2 pieces, each, 4 inches. Second, inch board 3 feet by 1 foot cut as follows: One piece, 12 by 24 inches; 2 pieces, each, 4 by 6 inches; 1 piece, 6 by 12 inches.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

BIG MONEY FROM PUREBREDS

Interesting Comparison Made by Illinois Agricultural College on Dairy Profits.

A comparison of the yearly incomes of 124 farms where purebred bulls were kept at the head of the dairy herd, with 406 dairy farms where a grade bull was used, has been made by the Illinois Agricultural College.

The average farm income for the first list of farms was \$1,102 after deducting taxes, interest on investment, etc. Where a grade bull was used the farm income was \$734. On 83 farms where scrub bulls were used the farm income was only \$243, or only half enough to pay interest on the investment, to say nothing about any pay for the owner's time.

HANDY COVERED MILK PAILS

More Important in Dirty Stable Than in Clean One—Wire Gauze is Sometimes Used.

Covered milk pails are more necessary in a dirty than in a clean stable. Such pails are designed to reduce the size of the opening and thereby expose less milk to the air and the dust. In some cases, layers of cotton and wire gauze are placed over the small-topped pail.

Careful trials have demonstrated that 60 per cent less dirt and from 25 to 90 per cent fewer bacteria get into the milk when covered milking pails are used.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN WEST

Small Farmer is More Dependent Upon Sale of Products Than Many Are Ready to Admit.

No greater calamity could befall the farmers of the West than the destruction of all places where cream or butter could be sold. The small farmer is more dependent upon the sale of dairy products than many are willing to admit. The cream-receiving stations and the possibility of easy shipment to the creamery have for years been the mainstay for many western farmers and as such they will continue to be.

MELILOTUS IS SUPERIOR SOIL BUILDER



MOST EXCELLENT STAND OF ALSIKE CLOVER.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Mellilotus, or sweet clover, grows luxuriantly in soil well supplied with lime. It is one of the greatest soil builders among leguminous plants. It grows vigorously on very thin land if lime is present, and if undisturbed, after being well seeded, will restore barren and depleted soils to a state of productivity.

Mellilotus is abundant in the black-prairie region of the South, even where the lime rock is only thinly covered with soil.

There are three varieties of mellilotus—the biennial white, the biennial yellow and the annual yellow. The last named is of little value.

Mellilotus generally should be sown in February and March at the rate of 20 pounds per acre of hulled or one-half bushel of unhulled seed. Both biennial varieties make a fairly good growth the first season, live through the winter and mature seed the second season, after which the plant dies. After a field is once thoroughly seeded, both the first and the second year's growths occupy the ground each season.

In Kentucky and other states of like latitude where mellilotus is well established it is common to pasture lightly until the second year's growth is approaching maturity, when the stock is removed and the crop is later cut as hay or allowed to mature as a seed crop. In states well to the South one cutting for hay is commonly made the first season after sowing and two or three cuttings during the second season. When cut early before the stems are hard and woody, mellilotus hay is of good quality and valuable for feeding. The flavor of the plant, however, both green and cured, is such that animals often will not eat it until trained to do so.

Red Clover.

Red clover, which is a very prominent leguminous crop in the North, is not well adapted to the southern climate. However, on fairly fertile soils rich in lime, such as the alluvial and black prairie lands and well-drained river bottoms, red clover makes a good hay crop for one or two seasons.

For the far South red clover should be sown about the middle of September on a thoroughly prepared seed bed. No nurse crop should be used in this section. In the northern part of the cotton belt seeding is sometimes successful when done on grain fields in early spring. About twelve pounds of seed per acre should be used. When red clover yields well in the South, from two to three cuttings of hay of from one to one and one-half tons each may be expected.

Alsike Clover.

In manner and growth alsike clover is midway between red clover and white clover. It will do fairly well on some soils where red clover fails for need of lime. It also grows on some soils which are too poorly drained for success with red clover. It is a good plant for use in mixed pastures, and under favorable conditions its growth is such as to produce fairly good yields for hay. The practice of mixing alsike and red clover is advisable.

Vetches.

The vetches are the strongest growing annual winter legumes and furnish splendid winter pasture and hay. Hairy vetch and common vetch are both excellent to use in mixture with oats or rye winter pasture. Narrow-leaved vetch is best to use in permanent pasture mixtures. When used with winter oats or rye about one bushel of the grain and from one peck to a half bushel of vetch should be sown during September or October. Hairy vetch is harder than common vetch, but the seed is expensive. When grown for the first time on a field the soil should be inoculated.

When pastured in winter, the stock should be removed from the vetch, or vetch mixture, fairly early in the spring to permit growth for a good cutting of hay, or covering of green manure. When cut during April or May enough of the vetch seed will often shell and scatter to reseed the soil.

Crimson Clover.

Crimson clover is a winter annual well adapted as a cover crop in sections where it does well. It is grown most abundantly on the coastal plain soils from New Jersey to South Carolina and near the coast still farther south. Its extent has increased very fast in late years and it is now grown

in many states west of the Allegheny mountains.

Crimson clover should be sown at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre, from August to October, or when the first good autumn rains set in. It is commonly sown in corn or other cultivated crops following the last cultivation either just before or just after a penetrating rain. Inoculation should be practiced on fields where the crop has not been grown previously.

Crimson clover furnishes late fall and winter pasture of good quality and it is sometimes cut for hay in the spring. Its principal value, however, is to turn under for a green manure crop. It fits fairly well into the cotton-cropping system for this use.

Bur Clover.

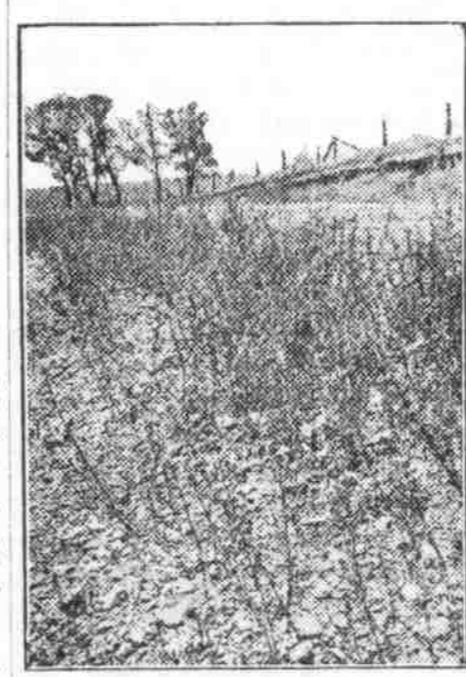
Bur clover is a winter-growing legume which is adapted as a winter cover crop in the section from Tennessee and North Carolina southward. It does not furnish a hay crop but affords good winter and spring pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. When cleaned seed are used inoculation should be practiced, otherwise the particles of soil which the burrs pick up carry sufficient bacteria for inoculation.

Peanuts.

The use of peanuts is fast gaining ground throughout the South both for hay and for pasture. The crop does well on most sandy soils when they are plentifully supplied with lime. The Spanish variety is best adapted for use as hay and pasture. The peanut is a legume which fits well into rotations with cotton or corn as principal crops. They are frequently planted in rows alternately with the rows of corn. About two bushels per acre should be planted, and in the northern part of the Southern States they should be shelled previous to planting. They make splendid pasturage for hogs, which eat both vines and nuts. They also make hay of good quality which is relished by both cattle and sheep.

Florida Beggar Weed.

The Florida beggar weed is an annual forage plant adapted to the light sandy soils of Florida and southern Alabama and Georgia. Like crab grass, it develops late in the season, and so is very useful for pasturage when other pasture plants are at their poorest. When 20 or 30 pounds per acre of rough seed are sown after early crops, such as oats and melons



Mellilotus Alba, Showing Ability to Succeed in Practically Pure Gravel Bed Alongside Road.

the beggar weed develops in time for a good late pasturage. It is fattening to horses, mules and cattle. It is frequently cut for hay before getting woody and is likewise sometimes used for silage.

Velvet Beans.

Velvet beans are a valuable leguminous crop in sections having long growing seasons. The crop takes from five to seven months to mature, which limits its usefulness to sections south of a line extending through Savannah, Ga., and Austin, Tex. Recently developed early varieties are valuable, however, farther northward. The extremely heavy growth of the velvet bean makes it a valuable legume for restoring fertility to the soil. The heavy growth also makes it necessary to provide some means of support for the plant for best results. Such support is practically supplied by planting it with corn or pearl millet. With corn it is planted in the same or alternate rows at the same time the corn is planted. From eight to twelve quart of seed per acre are usually planted

She Is Nemesis of Wildcats.

Miss Catherine Modine of northern Curry county, credited with being the champion bobcat huntress of the state, has filed application for one of Uncle Sam's homesteads in the timber reserve. Miss Modine and her shepherd dog have accounted for more than 100 wildcats and lynxes, says a Brandon dispatch in the Portland Oregonian.

With her mother, she successfully conducts a stock and dairy ranch near Denmark, doing their own plowing, fencing and land clearing. There is not a man on the place and there is not a better-developed ranch for its size in that neighborhood.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is evident that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Couldn't Use Him.

"Father, said the sweet young thing, 'allow me to present my friend, Mr. Numbskull.'"

"Don't present him to me," snapped father, glaring at his victim. "I wouldn't have him as a gift."

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Berman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

Bruises should be judged solely by the way they were obtained.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00 President of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:

"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do—and more. 'We have driven our car many thousand miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in.'"

JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

Barringer Garage Company
Charlotte, N. C.

Lookout Biscuit
FRESH—CRISP—WHOLESOME—DELICIOUS
THE SANITARY METHODS APPLIED IN THE MAKING OF THESE BISCUITS MAKE THEM THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
Your Dealer has them, or if not he should. Ask him or write us giving his name.
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