

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Bleeding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that bearing-down feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Fatigue, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Thirty Years' Experience in Berry Fruit Growing.

Thirty years old in any one line of business is quite patriarchal, for this has been a generation of changes and frequent adjustments and readjustments. It has not failed to the lot of many men to hold to one thing for so near the third part of the century. I consider myself fortunate that fate has permitted me to bend virtually all the energies of my life to one thing, given me time and opportunity to master it in proportion to my abilities and to reap a reward that seems to me greater than my deserts. And still more fortunate am I in that I have had sons to grow up around me, profiting by my experience, to see more broadly and reach higher, making my plans and aims their plans and aims, but larger. But I am not writing a family history, but a treatise on fruit growing.

In that thirty years I learned many things and had to unlearn many things. What I had to chiefly unlearn was that the old system of manuring fruits was wrong. To me and to my average contemporaries in those days manure was manure and fertilizer fertilizer. It occurred to us dimly, if at all, that as different animals required different kinds of food and in different proportions, so did different plants and crops. And I will add that the loss from illy balanced manure and fertilizer in those dark days was enormous, and who will be bold enough to say that the dark days are even yet entirely past with all of us?

The three fertilizing properties which experience has proven should be added to the soil to make it productive are, as is well known, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. All of these are essential, one as much as the other, but they are needed in different proportions on different soils and for different crops, and their blind and injudicious use works loss in many ways.

As nitrogen is the most expensive it is in that the greatest waste and loss occurs in the ignorant use of fertilizers. The loss is greater in berry fruit growing than in any other crop we have, because more fertilizer is used on this than is the custom on other crops and because the loss in quantity and quality through unwise manuring is so great in this crop.

My largest crops of fruit have always come from the most liberal use of fertilizer when rightly proportioned. My largest crops of disappointments have grown where the largest quantity of illy balanced fertilizer was used.

My experience is that a perfectly balanced berry fruit fertilizer should contain at least two and one-half times as much potash and twice as much phosphoric acid as it contains ammonia.

My plan in planting strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc., is to apply cottonseed meal in the drills before the plants are set at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds to the acre. This is sown in the drills and mixed with the soil and listed on just before the plants are set in winter or spring. After that no more nitrogen is used in any form until after the crop is gathered the following year.

I depend upon plenty of potash and phosphoric acid to make the fruit. Nor have I ever failed in my whole experience to make a good crop except one year when hail destroyed about one-half. I apply potash in the form of sulphate of potash, which is decidedly the best form for all kinds of fruit, using about 100 pounds per acre, usually mixed with 300 pounds of acid phosphate or dissolved bone. This mixture I sow broadcast over the plants during late fall and winter. It will undoubtedly pay to use a somewhat large quantity of both of these fertilizers either broadcast before the plants are set or else by chopping in around and between the plants during the summer or early fall. Potash and phosphoric acid, as they are much less likely to be washed out and lost than ammonia is, can therefore be more liberally used without loss, as most of the fertility of this kind remains in the soil until taken up by the plants.

I will add that the largest yield of strawberries which I ever heard of being made in this State was grown by myself under the system of fertilizing above described.

O. W. BLACKNALL.
Kittrell, N. C.

Subsoiling. A few years ago we saw some red clay land, containing little humus, sub-soiled eight to ten inches. The work was done with an excellent two-horse subsoiler drawn by two mules. That work was thrown away. Heavy spring rains solidified the clay. The zeal of the farmer doing the work was not according to knowledge. He knows better now. He will not repeat his error. But he is fully convinced of the great value of subsoiling our clay

lands. If he can break one or two inches of clay with one mule drawing a diamond point tongue plow that is all he wants on land with a light top soil. Following that with small grain and peas he incorporates humus into the soil and is ready then to break up two inches more of the clay. Thus by degrees in three years he will secure a ten-inch soil well charged with humus and capable of resisting heavy rains, or long droughts. Land should never be subsoiled when the clay is wet and sticky. We saw a field prepared for wheat this fall. In places the soil was shallow. A two-horse turn-plow was used. The wet clay was brought to the top, where it remains in clod, and it will be there next spring. Break only so much of the hardpan or clay as can be incorporated with the top soil. This work should be done before the first of March. Any subsoiling that leaves the broken clay in a mass is worthless, as the first heavy rain will cause it to become soil again.—Progressive Farmer.

Value of Cotton-Seed Meal.

A pound of cotton-seed meal is worth a pound and three-quarters of corn for feeding cattle, but when cotton-seed meal is fed and the manure saved with reasonable care, three-fourths of its fertilizer value may be regained in the droppings. Can we continue to waste three-fourths of the value of our cotton-seed meal because we have not learned, and apparently do not want to learn, to raise and care for live stock? At present the price of cotton-seed meal is based on its fertilizer value alone, but as its food value becomes better appreciated, the price will be determined by its combined fertilizer and feeding values. During the last ten years the price of meal has risen from \$15 to \$25 per ton, and I predict that during the next ten years it will advance to \$35, because it is worth that amount in comparison with the usual price of other food stuffs. Can we afford to continue to use it as fertilizer alone, at that price, and ignore and waste its feeding value?

We certainly need live stock to consume this cotton-seed meal, for only by feeding it can we obtain its full value. The same principles are involved when we consider the disposition that should be made of leguminous forage crops. If it is universally admitted that it pays to grow cowpeas as a means of soil improvement, for even when the crop is cut for hay, there is still left to the soil, in the roots and stubble, from \$2.50 to \$3 worth of nitrogen for every ton of hay produced. But when this crop is grown, what shall we do with it? Every ton of this cowpea hay is worth at least \$10 for fertilizer. At the price we pay for plant food in commercial fertilizer.—Progressive Farmer.

Subsoiling With One Horse.

A farmer came to us a few days ago, saying that you are always telling us to break the hard pan and subsoil our land. You are no doubt correct, but what is a poor man with only one horse to do? This is our advice to him and all such farmers: Take pea stubble that is intended for cotton next year. The leaves and remnants of vines are now on the ground. They should be saved. Use a six-inch shovel and lay off the rows cotton width as early as possible. When this is done, take a tongue or diamond point plow and run in the same furrow. That will break the hard pan. Then do the same thing for the middle, leaving the furrows to pulverize the soil. If land is intended for corn, make the rows proper width and run the furrows in the middle. That requires a little time, but it will pay any farmer cultivating lands. Another plan for one-horse farmers is to swap labor. Buy two-horse-plows and harrows in common and take it time about using them. They will soon be able to buy another horse. Two farmers could thus unite.—Charles Petty, in Progressive Farmer.

Millet Seed Poultry Food. The following is from the Farm and Fireside: The commercial millet seed is about as cheap as wheat, and it is possible that in the future it will become a special food for all kinds of poultry. Millet seed contains more oil than corn, but less starch, and is also more nitrogenous. The advantage in its use is that as the seeds are very small each hen is compelled to eat slowly, and must also perform considerable work before she can secure a full meal. Such method of feeding the fowls brings them nearer the natural conditions required, as a portion of the food will be digested slowly and entirely before all the food is eaten. A quart of millet seed scattered in litter—such as cut straw, leaves or earth—in the morning should amply supply fifteen hens until night, when a full meal of grain and other foods may be given for the finish of the day. Hens so kept will give better results than if fed twice a day or oftener.

News of the Day.

It has been calculated that, taking the population of the whole world, there is one newspaper to every 82,690 persons. The United States supports 12,500 newspapers, of which 1,000 are dailies, these being round figures. Germany has 5,500 journals, of which 800 are dailies, England takes second place in the European record with 3,000 newspapers, of which 800 are dailies. France has nearly the same number.

Odds and Ends.

It is understood that Denver will be selected as the site for the army and navy hospital which the Federal Government is to build in the city. The appropriation of \$50,000 has been set aside. The majority of the commission in charge favors Denver, although two members advocated some site in Arizona.

The West Virginia Legislature adopted a resolution declaring against any change in the tariff laws.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? If so, read the following letters:

These testimonials speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured. Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes: "Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grip which left me with systemic catarrh."

The attack upon the divorce laws and upon divorce suits continue, in the pulp and, to some extent, in the press. The real difficulty with reform is not the unwillingness of public bodies to act, says the Newark Sunday Call, but the feeling that the remedies suggested for the unhappy growth of divorce are not satisfactory.

CONSTANT ACHING. Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wears the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills routed it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Justice Long Asleep. A man more than 70 years ago arrested in Calais, Vt., a few years ago on an indictment thirty-eight years old, charging him with stealing a horse.

Best for The Bowels. Cascarets. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grippe, etc., etc. Never Sold in Bulk. The genuine label stamped C. C. O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

If afflicted with weak eyes, Thompson's Eye Water

So. 4.

WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell late line Tobacco, permanent position. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penick, Va.

10,000 Plants for 15c. More gardens and farms are planted on Salzer's plants than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 500 acres for the production of our wares, and we are able to produce you to try them. We make you the following selection:

For 15 Cents Postpaid: 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabanias; 1000 Fine Italy Tomatoes; 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabanias; 1000 High-Big Lettices; 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabanias; 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabanias.

Seven proven packages contain potent seed to grow 10,000 plants, including best of our vegetable seed, and lots and lots of other vegetables, such as cabbages, cauliflower, etc., all for 15c. in stamps, and the postage. See our catalogue for full particulars. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 1000 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Best on Earth. Gantt's Planters and Distributors. WE GUARANTEE THEM. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Write for Prices and Catalogue. GANTT FIFG. CO., Lincoln, Co.

John White & Co. LOUISVILLE, KY. Established 1857. Highest market prices. FURS and Hides. We are Cashiers.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Throat Food, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. At druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

Power From Artesian Well. At St. Augustine, Fla., is the only mill in the world that gets its power direct from an artesian well.

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