

Cancer, Blood Poison and Rheumatism.

If you have blood poison producing eruptions, pimples, ulcers, swollen glands, rashes and rindings, itching skin, copper-colored spots or rash on the skin, various patches in mouth or throat, falling hair, bone pains, old rheumatism or foul catarrh, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). It kills the poison in the blood; soon all sores, eruptions heal, hard swellings subside, aches and pains stop and a perfect cure is made of the worst cases of Blood Poison.

For cancer, tumors, swellings, eating ulcers, ugly ulcers, persistent pimples of all kinds, take B. B. B. It destroys the cancer poison in the blood, heals cancer of all kinds, cures the worst humors or suppurations, swells, thousands cured by B. B. B. after all else fails. B. B. B. composed of pure botanic ingredients. Improves the digestion, makes the blood pure and rich, stops the awful itching and all sharp, stinging pains. Thoroughly tested for thirty years. Beware of the large bottles, with complete directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice also sent to you.

I wouldn't give much for the memory of the man who cannot forget.

WORST FORM OF ECZEMA

Black Spots on Face—Affecting Paris Now Clear as Ever—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black spots all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of annoyance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of my town. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good. Finally my husband purchased a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spot had as entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. The Cuticura Remedies not only cured me of that dreadful disease, eczema, but other complaints, such as well, Headache, Sledge, 349 Jones Ave., Seims, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

Generally speaking the smaller a man is the larger his troubles seem to be.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Freight-Car Honeymoon.

"One of the queerest wedding journeys I ever heard of," the girl remarked, "was that of a friend of mine who was married in Canada the other day. She lived in Ontario, and her husband had settled on a farm in one of the new provinces in the far West. After they were married they set out for their new home in a freight car that the bridegroom had specially fixed for the journey. The front half of the car was arranged as a sleeping and living room and kitchen combined. They had the necessary tables and folding chairs, box cupboards for the dishes and supplies, and a big oil stove. Lamps hung from the roof of the car, ship fashion, and the whole interior looked particularly cozy when the bride had finished the work begun by her husband. The odd part of the outfit was the fact that the rear half of the car was fitted up as a stable for the two horses that were a part of their wedding gifts. The journey ended safely and happily, I should imagine, from the letters I have had from the bride. No girl who could have a private car or a steam yacht for such a journey would be more enthusiastic than my friend was over her economical and unique honeymoon."—New York Press.

When a woman doesn't mind tobacco smoke in the house it is a sign she isn't telling the truth.

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh is Always the Best.

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that I could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman—"now I laugh to know there is. Since childhood I drank coffee as freely as any other member of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl, and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter at the age of 38 I seemed to be on the verge of consumption. My friends advised me with 'How bad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting. The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged. Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum Food Coffee. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change. I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled. The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong. I began to take an interest in things about me. Household and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they enquire what brought it about, I answer 'Postum Food Coffee, and nothing else in the world.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs.

COULD NOT KEEP UP.

Broken Down, Like Many Another Woman, With Exhausting Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. A. Taylor, of Wharton, N. J., says: "I had kidney trouble in its most painful and severe form, and the torture I went through now seems to have been almost unbearable. I had backache, pains in the side and loins, dizzy spells and hot, feverish headaches. There were bearing-down pains, and the kidney secretions passed so frequently and with a burning sensation. They showed sediment. I became discouraged, weak, languid and depressed, so sick and sore that I could not keep up. As doctors did not cure me I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and with such success that my troubles were all gone after using eight boxes, and my strength, ambition and general health is fine."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The engraver does his work at cut rates. So. 12-06.

More Steam Engines Used Now Than Ever Before.

The use of the steam engine is increasing faster to-day than ever before. Many mammoth industrial plants are exclusively engaged in building steam boilers and engines, and it is the proud boast of one of these, the Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, that it averages a complete boiler and engine outfit of fifty horse-power every thirty minutes of the working day. When the visitor to their plant has gone through two or three of their great warehouses, and emerges upon a boiler yard of twenty acres, he wonders where upon earth use can be found for all the boilers and engines. But, if he will watch the loading process, he will see ten or twelve trainloads per day go out, labeled for destinations all over the world, and will gain some notion of the magnitude of the world's work. Then, when he is told that this one concern, Leviathan of the trade though it is, does not produce ten per cent. of the world's output of steam boilers and engines, he will begin to realize how vast is the production and consumption of steam power throughout the world.

The product of this one plant, which builds every type and size of horizontal steam engine, affords an interesting study of mechanical evolution. The balanced slide-valve, the shaft governor, the rotating, or Corliss valves, self-oiling devices, compound cylinders and direct connected shafts are only the more visible improvements. The built-up connecting rod, the removable bearings, improved piston construction, stronger and lighter designs of bed, more intelligent designing of all reciprocating parts, better selection of materials and more accurate workmanship throughout are some of the things that differentiate the engine of to-day from that of half a century ago. The changes in boiler construction have not been so numerous, but they have been quite as marked. In the output of this one concern can be found every size and type of boiler, from the little horizontal tubular of fifteen horse-power, to the new Atlas water-tube, which purifies its own water, superheats its own steam and gives the highest efficiency yet accomplished in boiler construction.

He is without the Word who bears no witness to the Way.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Chesler & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Portrait of Interest.

No other portrait has so great an appeal as the lovely and pathetic likeness of Keats which Severn made during a long night vigil some three weeks before the end. This drawing has been several times spoken of as having been made the night before Keats' death, the early morning following the afternoon of his decease. As a matter of fact, the original (though some of the reproductions are without it) has the inscription in Severn's writing, "28th January, 1 o'clock '45. Drawn to keep me awake—a deadly sweat was on him all this night."—From William Sharp's "The Portraits of Keats" in the Century.

When iron bridges first began to displace wooden structures, the change was made largely in the interest of durability. This faith in the permanence of iron as compared with wood has been justified in a measure, but the Engineering Record notes the fact that the oldest bridges in the country have been those built of timber, explaining that this is true only in rare cases where the life of the structure has not been affected by the increase of moving loads. The partial failure of iron bridges, which were expected to have practically indefinite length of years, has been due not only to the great increase of moving railway loads, but to defects in the earlier designs. The life of iron railway bridges has rarely been more than twenty years, many have been replaced in a much shorter time.

Chairman Shouts announced his willingness to sell his railroad stock and devote his entire time to the Panama canal. He urged that the type be settled at once.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—The simple waist made of a becomingly shaped bertha is the one always in demand, and it is so becoming to the greater number



The Pale Blue Hat.
A pale blue hat was an English turban, with a short brim and a large crown, around which was wreathed a voluminous chiffon veil. The ends of the veil hung down behind almost to the waist, the ends being tucked. A large bow of satin ribbon and a pale blue wing trimmed the turban on the left side.

One Seam "Leg o' Mutton" Sleeves.
The sleeve that is made in "leg o' mutton" style, that is full above and plain below the elbow, is one of the notable favorites of fashion, and is perhaps the most becoming of all models. The one illustrated can be made to the wrists or cut off at either half or three-quarter length, so that it provides for several styles and for occasions of many sorts. The roll over flare cuffs make a feature and are exceedingly becoming. When liked frills of lace can be sewed beneath, but the cuffs are all that are essential. All reasonable materials are appropriate, while the cuffs can be of the material trimmed, of contrasting silk or velvet or of all-over lace as liked. Each sleeve is made in one piece

of womankind as to find ready acceptance. This one, designed by May Manton, is shown in ivory white crepe messaline with frills of the



material, and is exceedingly charming and attractive, but can be utilized for almost every material of the season. The list of soft and appropriate silk is a long one, and there are also a great many lovely wool and silk and wool fabrics that are equally in vogue. When yoke and long sleeves are added it becomes, of course, a much simpler model and adapted to daytime wear. These last are exceedingly handsome made of lace, but can be of the material trimmed or of embroidery or tucked tulle or of almost any contrasting material that may please the fancy.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for long sleeves two yards twenty-one or twenty-seven or one yard forty-four inches wide; for short sleeves one and three-quarter



The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a quarter yards twenty-one, four and a quarter yards twenty-seven or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Of Radia Silk.

A radia silk, the surface white with shadowy gray dots and circles in the pattern, was made with a shirred skirt, with two box pleats over the shirring in front, and a deep inverted box pleat in the back. Six narrow tucks, a wide band of Irish crochet,

are as smart as they can be with every-day and demi-toilette evening dress, and that much is made of the little vest or waistcoat that appears beneath almost every collar, as often as not made of some material that does not coincide with the gown.

Lord Curzon, of Kadleston, former Viceroy of India, has declined the invitation to contest the seat in Parliament, city of London.

The High Collar.
It is certain that very high collars

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

Dewberry Culture.

Select good, healthy, well matured plants. Select rather poor soil, or mixed soil is best. A rich, deep soil is all right for blackberries, but dewberries will bear two or three times as many large, fine berries on their natural kind of soil, clay or clay mixed.

Plant eighteen inches apart in rows and rows four feet apart in well prepared soil.

Plow and hoe sufficient to keep land clean.

Trimming is very important. First year continue to clip ends of vines off when ten or twelve inches long. Continue this through first summer, which makes a round or bushy plant, thick with firm fruit buds which will bear a good paying crop the next year after setting out. Now note this carefully when blooms are dropping and fruit begins to form clip off the new sprouts on the ground or crown of plants, which will be from eight to twelve inches long at this time. Do this twice while fruit is growing and ripening, as it keeps this growth out of the way of the pickers and causes so much more substance to go into the fruit. Then, soon after fruit is gathered, clip out all vines that bore fruit close to crown, and each season keep the plants rounded up same as first year, remembering to hoe and plow sufficient to keep land around plants clean. In early spring each year, should you find them too bushy, thin out and clip back if some are too long. Planting on clay or mixed soil, close planting (eighteen inches in row and rows four feet apart), close trimming and clean culture are the special features in dewberry culture. I advise close planting because the close pruning is necessary. The roots penetrate straight down very deep in the soil, hence are not broken to cause suckers to come up like blackberries do. It is all right to work a medium sized ridge up to the row of plants, and it would be all right to scatter some straw around under plants to keep berries cleaner. Dewberries throw up fruit stems, some of them six to eight inches long; also the bush system of training guards against dirt on the fruit. I have tried trellising and also growing in grass, and have tried cutting off plants to top of ground soon after harvesting crop, but have not found any system of culture to compare with the above system, gained from seventeen years' experience with dewberries.—J. W. Austin, Pilot Point, Texas.

Preparation for a Peach Orchard.

If the land is fresh and has just been cleared, it should be cultivated at least two years in cotton or some other crop adapted to the locality. Should this new land be too rich for peaches, the fertility should be reduced by planting corn or some other exhaustive crop for a year. If it is old and worn out, it should be restored to a state of fertility before setting out the trees. The land should be broken up to the proper depth with a two-horse plow, followed with a subsoiler if necessary. Crimson clover, cowpeas, potatoes or other crops which will require fertilization are excellent as cover crops to turn under.

After the land has received the proper plowing and subsoiling, I recommend broadcasting or drilling in peas in May, using one bushel to the acre; 150 to 200 pounds of good fertilizer per acre will materially increase the growth. In February or March I break up the pea vines by running over the ground with a cutaway harrow, then turn under with a good iron plow. As the depth of the top soil has been increased, the land can be plowed to a greater depth than at the previous plowing. I subsoil again, if necessary, and in November the land is ready for the orchard.

Another excellent mode of preparation is to sow crimson clover in September, first broadcasting with stable manure or applying good commercial manure. The clover is plowed under in May and peas sown. All peach lands should be thoroughly and deeply plowed, because after the trees are planted, and are in growth, they cannot be plowed deeply. All places in the orchard where the top soil has been washed away should receive careful and special attention; such places are devoid of humus. This must be supplied by a liberal application of stable manure or compost. Peas or clover, which must be plowed under in March, should follow in two years by treating as above mentioned; these depleted parts of the orchard can be made very fertile.

The land is checked off at the proper distances with a good two-horse turn plow. At the intersections holes two feet square are dug; the top soil is thrown to one side. I use a liberal amount of well decomposed stable manure in each hole, and have this thoroughly incorporated with the soil. If stable manure is not available, then I

use from one to two pounds bone meal, or the same quantity of a mixture of two parts acid phosphate to one cottonseed meal. When using chemical fertilizers the best results are obtained by first setting the tree, filling up the hole one-half its depth, and then applying the fertilizer, but mixing it thoroughly with the soil. The earth must be firmed well about the roots of the tree and leveled off.

After the trees have put out growth of one and one-half to two inches, I rub off all but three growths, so distributed that the tree will be well balanced. The early rubbing off cannot be too thoroughly emphasized; a great saving of time is effected by rubbing off before the young growth becomes too tough. The trees should be gone over twice during the growing season to remove all superfluous growth. If these are allowed to attain some length it is then necessary to use the pruning knife, a slow and more expensive operation.—L. A. Berkman, Richmond County, Ga.

The Meat Houses.

We are asked to tell of the way of treating houses in which meat is kept to prevent the depredations of insects.

Of course the windows are to be closely screened to keep insects entering from without.

Whitewash the walls and so have all the crevices filled. Keep the floors clean.

The mature insects that have already entered the building may be killed by fumigating with pyrethrum or tobacco.

It is advised that this be done "by closing up the rooms tightly in the evenings after work." Then a sufficient quantity of pyrethrum or tobacco should be burned on live coals to completely fill the place with the fumes.

What has been so charged is to be left tightly closed anywhere from eight to twenty-four hours. At the end of this time the full-grown insects will be dead, but the maggots will not, and so it will be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times, at intervals of a week at most, this to prevent the laying of more eggs and the consequences of hatching.

The bisulphide of carbon is used for this sort of fumigation; "but it must be used at a time when there is no fire on the premises. When it is employed the house should be left closed for twelve hours at least, and it ought then to be aired until no trace of the odor remains before fires are again introduced."—Home and Farm.

Planting Trees.

No hard and fast rule can be given for planting distances, because the vigor of growth varies with different varieties and the kind and condition of the soil must be considered, as a strong, vigorous growing variety when planted in extra good soil will eventually crowd much worse than weak growing or dwarfish variety on thin land.

We have nearly always made the mistake—a very common one—of planting too close, and a still worse practice has been the planting of peach trees as a "filler" between apple trees. The peaches start off so much faster and their roots extend in every direction so rapidly that the slower growing apple trees are seriously retarded in their growth, and I believe are injured to such an extent that they never fully recover from this starving and dwarfing of their earlier years.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Blasphemy cannot be redeemed by a crushed levant binding or an edition de luxe.

A good many are singing about lying at His feet in order to get out of walking in His footsteps.

There are few things from which Satan shrinks more than from satire.

It takes more than a vacant week to make a worth-while vacation.

Vocation or Avocation.

A leading Boston lawyer asked a witness, a young man of dissolute habits, whether he was not accustomed to loaf around bar-rooms and billiard halls. The witness pertly answered, "That is my business."

"Yes, I know," the lawyer replied, "but is it your only business?"—Ex.

There is no other disease quite as contagious as gossip.