

Reflections of a Bachelor.

It's like finding money not to speculate.

Women call it a sewing party because that is what they don't do.

One nice thing about marrying an old wife is generally there is no mother-in-law problem.

You could hardly get anybody to be bad if that was the way to be a good citizen.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."



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

At the industries commission recently held at Vryheid, Natal, it was stated that thousands of millions of tons of coal equal in quality to any yet mined in Africa existed within a radius of thirty miles of the town.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A Rainy-Day Welcome.

The rain was pouring in torrents when Mrs. Haddon flew to the door and admitted her friend, Miss Ransom. "There, you are what I call a real friend," she cried. "I never expect people to keep an engagement to come here in a storm, for they never do. I told Mr. Haddon this morning that I knew you wouldn't, but here you are!"

"I won't keep you standing in the vestibule a minute longer. I just thought perhaps you'd like to let it drip off you a little, as I've had the hall all cleaned to-day. I always have it done when I'm sure of eight or nine hours before it needs to be walked on."

"But—Oh, no; it doesn't matter a bit. Perhaps you'd like to take off your rubbers? Rubber soles? Oh, no; I never wear them, for they make such work on carpets. I mean, of course, one expects to have one's own carpets ruined, because so few people consider it at all, and I know rubber soles are popular. I only meant the rule was for myself."

"There, now, let me find you a comfortable chair; perhaps, as your skirt is damp, you'd rather not sit in one of the covered chairs. Here's a wicker one that I've never had a cushion made for, just for such occasions; and that brings your feet on the rug, too."

"Now if you'll excuse me for one moment, while I speak to Bridget, I'll be ready for a nice long talk. It was so good of you to come, and so unexpected!"

Truth is a Stranger to Fiction.

The novelist's small but valuable son had just been brought to judgment for telling a fib. His sobs having died away, he sat for a time in silent thought.

"Pa," said he, "how long will it be before I stop gittin' licked for tellin' lies, an' begin to get paid for 'em, like you do?"—Lippincott's.

Salvation cannot be spread without sacrifice. So. 33-'06.

A WINNING START.

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force For the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course, and have not suffered except when indigestionally varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in 10 pgs.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

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

Winter Feedings. Finishing on Grass

B. E. J. Carlisle, writes: I have a bunch of twenty-nine calves averaging forty pounds. I have plenty of cowpea hay and 1000 bushels of corn for the wintering and will have plenty of blue grass and clover pasture for summer. Would it be more profitable to put these calves on full feed or keep them over and grass them? What is the best feed to fatten?

Answer—It is quite impossible to advise what is the best policy to pursue with regard to feeding a bunch of calves or holding them over during the winter and finishing on grass. There are so many cattle going on the market in the fall of grass that it seems sometimes that the better policy would be to feed them during the winter so as to keep them growing and in good condition and put them on grass for two or three months and finish them in June or July, while the pastures are still good and the cattle can be fattened with a minimum amount of grain. This saves the pastures during the hot, dry weather of summer, which is a matter worth considering. Of course, cattle can generally be finished cheaper on grass than in the stall. The season has a material influence and the price of land is also an important factor. In sections of the country where hay is high priced meadows can often be used for hay production to advantage. One acquainted with local conditions can figure out these matters and determine the best policy to pursue.

Blue grass and clover make an ideal pasture. If the land is rich one should make as much as 300 to 400 pounds of gain on good, growthy heifers during the grazing season. To do this you need to reserve one to three acres of land for each animal. When you figure up the rent or taxes on this land and its value if allowed to produce hay it will not be hard to tell whether it is better to finish the heifers with the feed you have or carry them over the summer. If you feed them this winter you should be able to make them grow right along with plenty of cowpea hay and corn and cob meal mixed with cottonseed meal, gluten meal or linseed meal. Mix the feeds in equal parts. If you have some shredded stover or other dry roughness, feed as much of it as they will consume along with ten to fifteen pounds of cowpea hay. Cattle fed on dry foods should take to grass kindly, and it will not be necessary to feed them much if any grain when the early sap gets out of the grass. Cattle fed as suggested should put on a good deal of flesh and not so much fat, and should be in ideal condition to take on "sap," as the saying is, when turned on grass and finish off rapidly.—Knoxville Tribune.

Concentrates For Cows.

T. D. H. Glade Spring, Va., writes: I have two Jersey cows, two years old, and have been feeding them clover hay and top fodder for roughness. At night I have been cutting up a portion of this feed and mixing with it one-half gallon of chop (with shorts left in) per head. As a morning feed I wish to use wheat bran and cottonseed meal, and would like to know the best proportions and the quantity to use. These cows will calve in May, and are now giving about one and a half gallons of milk per head per day. Is there any danger of producing abortion by over-feeding above? Would also like to know the best food to give a six-months-old standard bred colt to secure best development, regardless of cost.

Answer—Good clover hay and top fodder will furnish suitable forms of roughness for dairy cows. Give them all they will eat of this mixture, and you can thereby save a little on the concentrates, particularly as clover hay contains quite a high per cent. of digestible protein, and supplies the cow with one of the necessary elements of nutrition, in a cheaper form than you can purchase it through concentrates.

You speak of the meal you are now giving as one-half gallon of chop with the shorts left in. I am at a loss to know what you mean by this. Chop may be made up of a great variety of things. If you mean bran and middlings, for instance, you are only giving the cow a little over one and a half pounds of grain at a feed. This is a very little ration for cows giving the amount of milk mentioned. It is much better to feed animals by weight, or at least to have a measure with marks along the sides so you can tell at a glance when you are giving a pound of a given foodstuff. A measure of this kind can be purchased for a few cents, and some streaks of red paint

Items of Interest.

President Shea's faction held control in the teamsters' convention.

Virginia Robinson 5 years old, was burned to death at Cameron, W. Va.

The Henrico road supervisors refused to authorize an election for a bond issue to improve the county roads.

The women suffragists convened in Copenhagen.

Pointed Paragraphs.

As a rule a young widow begins to get better looking about ten days after the late lamented moves to the cemetery.

Men haven't much love for men, women haven't much love for women; and most men and women have less love for each other than they have for themselves.

along the outside will enable you to know just what you are feeding in the way of meal. Foodstuffs vary greatly in weight. For instance, a quart of wheat bran weighs about one-half pound, and a quart of cottonseed meal one and a half pounds. Thus, if you were to feed one-half gallon of cottonseed meal you would be giving three pounds; on the other hand you would be only giving one pound of bran. To feed intelligently, therefore, one must get down to the weights and measures. I am aware that many people think that using weights is a hobby of scientific men, but if they will stop and think a little they will see that it is the only basis by which you can gauge what you are doing. Make a mixture by weight of one-third cottonseed meal and two-third wheat bran, or, better still, if you can get some corn and cob meal make a mixture of equal parts. This ration may be fed to your cows at the rate of one to one and a half pounds per 100 pounds of live weight, depending on the milk flow and period of lactation. Cows weighing 800 to 1000 pounds will consume from six to ten pounds of grain per head per day with profit. The amount fed must be gauged by the feeder, and this in turn will be determined by the flow of milk obtained. As much as three pounds of cottonseed meal can be fed with perfect safety, and it will not produce abortion if fed with proper discretion. It should not be fed immediately before or just after parturition. Wheat bran will be the most desirable concentrate you can use at this time.

A standard bred colt should be fed liberally on protein or muscle making foods. You can not obtain anything much better than whole or crushed oats, and you can feed them liberally without danger of injuring the animal. Bright, clean, clover hay will also be a desirable addition to the ration, but if it is at all dusty it should not be fed. In that case timothy hay should be fed. An animal should not be allowed to consume too much timothy, however, as it is likely to cause an undue development of the stomach and interfere with the symmetry of the animal. Give the colt all the salt it needs, plenty of exercise and good fresh water and keep it on pasture as much as possible. A spoonful of blood meal added to the ration each day will prove stimulating to the appetite and help the animal in good condition. A mixture of bran and oats will also make a satisfactory ration. Very little if any corn should be fed to a colt who are trying to develop as rapidly as possible and in which you desire to secure the highest type of stamina and the best muscular development.—Andrew M. Soule.

Making Silage.

If any of you have had doubts about the use of ensilage in Florida, you can have them put to rest by reading the report of a Florida farmer as published in the Rural New Yorker:

I have been feeding silage for the past eighteen years, and have had no trouble in preserving it. I am now using two underground silos, with a combined capacity of 165 tons. I have tried several different crops for filling, such as cow peas, velvet beans, and kafir-corn. They all kept well and made a fair quality of silage, but I think that in point of economy and quality of feed, there is nothing to compare with fodder corn. The corn should be cut when the grain begins to glaze, or as our Southern farmers will understand best, when the fodder is ready to pull, which should be about the last of July or the first of August. However, it is seldom that you can wait quite this late, as the corn begins to fire, and unless there is sufficient rain to keep the lower leaves green there will be more loss than gain by waiting. Sometimes in a very dry season we have to cut before the corn quite reaches the roasting ear stage. There is but one special precaution necessary to keep silage in this or any other climate, and that is to pack thoroughly, and if your silo be square, special care must be taken in packing the sides, ends and corners.

I have never fed silage later than July 15, though I see no reason why it should not keep all summer. However, we do not need silage here after June 1, as there are so many green crops that can be fed direct from the field. I do not consider that there is any room for comparison between silage and dry fodder for this locality, as owing to our uncertain climate it is impractical to shock our corn.—R. F. McBradford, Leon County, Florida.



Earth Roads.

A road should not be wider than twenty-five feet. An ordinary rural will never hurt a road, but the storm waters and snow thawing in spring will cut and wash out the roads; therefore the roads should not be made over twenty-five feet wide, so that the centre of the road is close enough to the ditches to give the falling waters a chance to reach them. The centre of a road should not be more than two feet higher than the bottom of the ditches; if the centre is higher a loaded wagon will slide into the ditch if the road is frozen in winter.

I also find that in a long slope, say one-half mile long, or longer, and where the road is higher on one side than on the other, a culvert pipe should be put in every forty rods to lead the water into the lower ditch, as the higher side of the road gathers more water. For culverts nothing but sewer tile should be used. When putting in a culvert a man should always take into consideration the amount of water it has to carry, and whether the ground to be drained is more level or sloping. If the ground is more on the level a small tile, by giving it the proper fall, will take care of an immense amount of water; but on sloping ground it will take a much larger culvert, as the water comes rushing down the hills, and if the culvert is too small and has not the proper fall, the water will run over the road. The culverts should not be laid too deep, to keep them from clogging, but the dirt on the top of the culvert should be higher than the adjacent ground, so that in case the water should break it will not disturb the culvert.

A road bed twenty-five feet wide is wide enough even on a hillside. It is true a deep ditch will wash out on both sides, but as the road wears down it will also wash in the centre. Then in repairing the road the dirt should not be dragged into the centre of the road, but should be carried to the sides and dumped into the ditches. I have done this several times and find it satisfactory. This will lower the road, but will leave it high and hard in the centre if the roads are laid out in the centre where they belong, and are made straight and given the right width, and culverts are put in wherever they are necessary, and put in right and of the right kind of material, and the roads are kept in repair. Then if the State will pass a law to aid the counties and townships in making macadamized roads, the roadbed will be in such a shape that the gravel or rock may be applied at once, and will insure a great saving to the community as a lasting improvement.

The above embodies the results obtained by a very successful roadbuilder in the State of Kansas constructing earth roads.

Dustless Road in View.

Prospects of a dustless roadbed without the use of oil or cut stone is pleasing officers of the Illinois Central road. Though gravel is conceded to make the easiest riding roadbed, its dust feature has made it a nuisance. General Manager Rawm, of the Illinois Central, and his assistant, Mr. Fritch, have made a find in the way of dustless gravel. Recently the company began taking gravel out of the Mississippi River at the Memphis bars. The gravel, being washed for centuries, is free from soil, the only thing or it is sand and all but twenty-five per cent. of this is washed off after it is taken from the river. The first of this new ballast is being used on the Yazoo & Valley line. It is clear and clean as a crystal, and must ever be dustless. The Illinois Central will extend the new-found ballast over all lines of the system, giving it an easy riding, and at the same time a dustless roadbed.—Buffalo Courier.

Public Roads in Alabama.

In 1904 there were 50,089 miles of public road in the State of Alabama. Of this mileage, 1281.5 miles were surfaced with gravel, 392.5 miles with stone, fifty miles with shells, twelve miles with sandclay mixtures, and four miles with chert and slag, making in all 1720 miles of improved road. It will be seen from these figures that 3.4 per cent. of the roads has been improved. By comparing the total road mileage with the area of the State, it appears that there was 0.97 of a mile of public road per square mile of area. A comparison of mileage with population shows that there was one mile of road to every thirty-six inhabitants, but only one mile of improved road to every 1063 inhabitants.—Home and Farm.

Oil in Making Roads.

The use of oil in road making; was tried with some success in experiments at Jackson, Tenn. The best results were obtained with heavy, natural oils, which were applied while hot, being heated on the cart by steam, using about one-third gallon per square yard. The road material and the oil formed a mixture something like concrete, which produced little dust, and proved quite desirable, also reducing the noise of traffic. The coating is about one-eighth thick. The experiments, being very recent, are not yet regarded as complete with regard to the lasting effects of the oil.

An Old Painter's Ideas.

The Autumn season is coming more and more to be recognized as a most suitable time for house-painting.

There is no frost deep in the wood to make trouble for even the best job of painting, and the general seasoning of the Summer has put the wood into good condition in every way. The weather, moreover, is more likely to be settled for the necessary length of time to allow all the coats to thoroughly dry—a very important precaution.

An old and successful painter said to the writer the other day:

"House owners would get more for their money if they would allow their painters to take more time, especially between coats. Instead of allowing barely time for the surface to get dry enough not to be 'tacky,' several days (weeks would not be too much) should be allowed so that the coat might set through and through. It is inconvenient, of course, but, if one would suffer this slight inconvenience, it would add two or three years to the life of the paint."

"All this is assuming, of course, that the paint used is the very best to be had—the purest of white lead and the purest of linseed oil, un-mixed with any cheapener. If the cheap mixtures, often known as 'White Lead' and oil which has been doctored with fish oil, benzine, corn-oil, or other of the adulterants known to the trade, are used, all the precautions of the skilled painter are useless to prevent the cracking and peeling which make houses unsightly in a year or so and, therefore, make painting bills too frequent and costly.

"The house owner should have his painter bring the ingredients to the premises separately—white lead of some well-known, reliable brand and linseed oil of equal quality—and mix the paint just before applying it."

Painting need not be expensive and unsatisfactory if the old painter's suggestions are followed.

Not by their signs, but by their service, shall ye know them.

DOCTOR CURED OF ECZEMA.

Maryland Physician Cures Himself—Dr. Fisher Says: "Cuticura Remedies Possess True Merit."

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies and was entirely cured. I am a practicing physician, and very often prescribe Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured where other formulas have failed. I am not in the habit of endorsing patent medicines, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to proclaim their virtues to the world. I have been practicing medicine for sixteen years, and must say I find your Remedies a No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter. G. M. Fisher, M. D., Big Pool, Md., May 24, 1905."

Even busy men occasionally make idle remarks.

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A poor excuse is worse than no excuse.

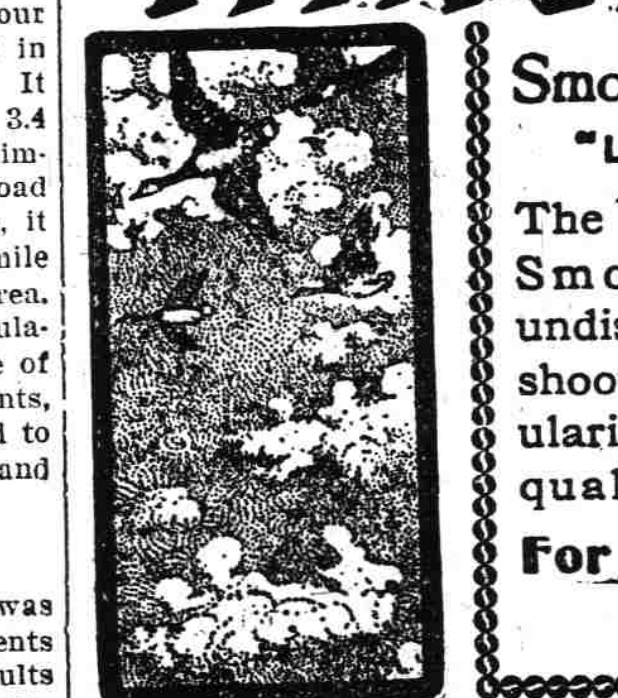
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60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre. That's the yield of Sauer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, also catalogue of Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting. WALKER SEED CO., Box A. C. La Crosse, Wis.

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