

HAY FEVER

Having used Peruna for catarrh and hay fever, I can recommend it to all who are suffering with the above diseases. I am happy to be able to say it has helped me wonderfully.

—Mayme E. Smith.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

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

The Clover Crop.

It is not advisable as a rule to cut a crop of clover seeded in the spring for hay. In a very wet season it will sometimes be the better practice to do this, but as a rule light pasturing late in the fall after it has become well established will be the better practice. Grazing helps to keep the growth in check and throws more strength into the roots, and of course if you can get a good strong root development, the chances are that you will maintain the stand through the winter and get an exceptionally good crop of hay the next season.

One can certainly damage his ground by plowing it too wet. The soil is very much like a sponge. You observe that when the rainfall is abundant the ground becomes wet and soggy, as it were, and if you plow it in this condition, the particles of rock of which it is composed are run together and form a hard lump or clod. It takes a great deal of work to break this lump of soil up, though of course severe freezing will help to pulverize it. But you can never count on getting a freeze to do the work just at the right time, and by plowing your land wet there is great danger of putting it in bad mechanical condition, and we all realize that a soil in good tilth will certainly grow larger crops because it is easier to cultivate, and the plant roots and moisture can penetrate it with greater ease. Land should never be plowed when so wet that it will not fall in a flaky condition from the moldboard as it is turned over. Winter plowing where the water follows along in the furrow is a great mistake. You are simply seeking over and compacting the subsoil and making a hardpan, as it were, at a depth of 6 or 8 inches through which the roots of plants can hardly penetrate, and your soil is so shallow that instead of making a great reservoir for water to supply the needs of the growing crop next season, you only have a little shallow surface, say from 6 to 8 inches deep, from which the plant must draw by far the larger part of its supply of moisture. Deep thorough tillage and the opening of the pores of the soil is the proper policy to pursue and wet plowing will never favor the development of these very desirable conditions in your soil.

If your ridge woodland is at all fertile why not try a mixture of orchard grass, blue grass and white clover. This will make you an excellent pasture if it does well. The trees and underbrush should be thinned out before seeding and the seed cover with a light harrow. No grazing should be permitted during the first season. If your land will not grow these tame grasses the next best thing you can do is to try Bermuda, though it will not prove satisfactory in a semi-shaded pasture. Bermuda will at least cover the ground in the course of time, will prevent erosion and will furnish a good deal of desirable grazing from four to six months of the year in your locality.

Potash and Phosphate Essential. According to tests made at the various Southern experiment stations and by farmers themselves who have bought high grade fertilizers of known quality from reliable firms, potash and phosphates are especially valuable to the Southern farmer when land is well supplied with vegetable matter through the medium of barnyard manure or green crops. The fact that fertilizers frequently prove unsatisfactory on the farm is directly due in nearly every instance to the farmer buying something which is not what it is represented to be. For example, he frequently buys acid phosphate which is said to contain twenty or twenty-five per cent. of phosphoric acid, but of this amount probably only twelve or fifteen per cent. is available, the remainder being reverted citrate soluble or insoluble, etc. But as he is unfamiliar with the terms used in an analysis of acid phosphates, he is not in a position to buy intelligently and so is deceived. He finds the fertilizer unsatisfactory and therefore concludes that acid phosphate is of no service on his soil. He might possibly have the same experience with potash or with nitrogen, and yet in every instance his conclusions would be entirely wrong. It is to the interest of the farmer to inform himself on these points and only to use high grade goods of guaranteed quality and put up by the most reliable firms. Cheap goods with a low percentage guarantee of plant food are always unsatisfactory on the farm and it is the general use of these that causes so many people to be dissatisfied with commercial fertilizers. All soils of the

South respond more or less freely to the use of fertilizers. On all the soils nitrogen is needed, though more in the form of cowpeas and barnyard manure, that is something that will give humus to the soil and put it in condition to respond to the use of potash and phosphates. The sandy, lighter soils of which there are large areas, respond freely to the use of potash, and to phosphates as well. All soils cultivated in orchards and gardens should be liberally supplied with potash in particular.

Three Abominations.

There are three things on farms that are abominations. The three are mean teams, rusty tools, and crooked rows. These three evils are the farmer's own fault. A good team can be had at any price. If you have a "run-away" team you have yourself to blame. They show their "raisin'." Treat them kindly and they will treat you right. A team that you cannot trust is not a team for the farm. Get rid of "runaway" horses.

Get first-class tools and keep them in first-class condition. You have seen while out in the country a plow here, a harrow there, and a cultivator yonder, and mowers and binders in the shade of a tree. Won't there be a happy time when the farmer who left his tools and machinery out in the weather starts to farm? Won't his old plow "shed" the soil rapidly?

Won't his cultivator shovels work smooth? Well, I guess not. It will take several days' scouring and in that time he has lost more religion than he can get back in a year's time. Keep tools in the shelter. Some farmers make rows so crooked that they cannot follow them and they blame the team, the tools, "the old boy" and all things on earth except the man who laid off the rows.

Straight rows tell the world you love to farm and you love it enough to give your best attention to keep the rows straight. Keep your rows on a bee line on a level piece of land or comparatively so. If land has terraces follow them.

Three points more and I am done. Get a good team. Get good tools. Make straight rows and see how much easier it is to farm.—R. D. Martin, in *Gastonia Gazette*.

Wheat Land For Cowpeas. D. F. D. Boxwood, writes: I want to follow twenty-five acres of my wheat land with peas and four acres with alfalfa, and would like to know what would be the best fertilizer to use.

Answer—Fertilize the wheat land intended for peas with 200 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds muriate of potash per acre. The land intended for alfalfa should be sown in peas and fertilized like the balance. The peas on this land should be turned under as deeply as possible about the first of September, and if the subsoil is very close and compact it would be well to break it up. Prepare a fine seed bed by thorough surface tillage, and compact the soil with the roller. Inoculate the alfalfa with soil or with an artificial culture. If alfalfa is growing successfully in your vicinity, 100 pounds of soil per acre from an old field will be enough to insure inoculation. The soil may be mixed with the seed, which should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. Before seeding the alfalfa, broadcast or drill in 300 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. If the land seems acid, which you can determine by testing with blue litmus paper, apply lime at the rate of twenty-five bushels per acre. The lime could be applied to good advantage before seeding the peas, though it may be put on after the peas have been plowed down. Purchase the unslaked lime in suitable boxes or drill in with the grain drill, or distribute through a manure spreader.

Useful Machinery For the Home. Almost any farmer is always glad if he can purchase any kind of machinery that will in any way lighten his labors. Now, this is all right, and we commend it in every way, but we do not want the women folks to be slighted in this matter. There are any number of little contrivances that are gotten up with the idea of doing away with at least a part of the labor in the farm home. Look these things up and if you can see anything helpful in any of them take advantage of it, for the women folks appreciate, fully as much as the men, anything which will in any way serve to lighten their labors.

Reflections of a Batchelor. A man couldn't make much money collecting the rewards of virtue. The devil was awful smart to pick out a business where he couldn't fail. A college education costs enough to support a boy if he didn't have it. A man can exercise some control over children if they are somebody else's. A girl gets much more offended if you call hugging squeezing.

SALT FOR CHOLERA.

At a meeting of the Kansas Poultry Association Mr. E. Harrington said: This fall Mrs. Harrington discovered that the cholera had appeared among her chickens. I had heard somewhere that there is nothing to beat salt as a disinfectant. I had the hired man clean the henhouse as clean as he could, wash it out thoroughly with a strong brine as he could make, and fill every crack and crevice with brine. He did so, and we haven't had a hen since. I tried the same thing on my hogs when the cholera broke out among them, and I am satisfied that I saved a lot of them and prevented a further spread of the disease.

FALL SPRAYING.

Bulletin No. 254 of the State Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., tells of a little prospect of relief to the orchardist who finds spring all too late to allow of thorough spraying of his scale-infested trees. The results of extensive tests seem to show that fall spraying with sulphur washes safe upon harder varieties of fruit trees and as effective as spring spraying, so far as scale destruction is concerned. Some of the washes tested appear to promise a shortening of time and decrease of trouble in preparation of an effective compound.

STILL ALERT.

It was in the jungle restaurant. The leopard had been drinking and the waiter was trying to take advantage of that circumstance. "None of that Mr. Monk!" yelled the feline vigorously. "The leopard may not be able to change his spots, but let me tell you that he is fully competent to spot his change."—*Courier Journal*.

HOW MANY OF US?

Will to Select Food Nature Demands to Ward Off Ailments.

A Ky. lady, speaking about food, said: "I was accustomed to eating kinds of ordinary food until, for no reason, indigestion and nervous prostration set in."

"After I had run down seriously attention was called to the necessity of some change in my diet, and I continued my ordinary breakfast began using Grape-Nuts with a good quantity of rich cream."

"In a few days my condition changed in a remarkable way, and I began to have a strength that I had never possessed of before, a vigor of body and a poise of mind that amazed me. It was entirely new to my experience."

"My former attacks of indigestion had been accompanied by heat flashes, and many times my condition was distressing with blind spells of dizziness, rush of blood to the head and neuralgic pains in the chest."

"Since using Grape-Nuts alone for breakfast I have been free from these troubles, except at times when I have indulged in rich, greasy foods in quantity, then I would be warned by pain under the left shoulder blade, unless I heeded the warning the trouble would come back, but I finally got to know where the troubles originated I returned to my Grape-Nuts and cream and the trouble and disturbance left very quickly."

"I am now in prime health as a result of my use of Grape-Nuts." The story given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Pointed Paragraphs.

There might be less sin in the world if some preachers were as anxious to kill Satan as they are to preach his funeral sermon.

Habit is stronger than either judgment or passion.

Fools brag where wise men only admit.

Probably more intellectual women would marry if they were asked.

The Age of Lead.

We are wont to speak of this era as the "age of iron," and there is no gainsaying that, industrially speaking, iron is a "precious metal." Nevertheless, few people realize how useful, if not absolutely necessary, to modern civilization, is that other metal, lead. Soft, yielding, pliable, it is not much like its sister metals, but those distinguishing qualities are what give it such a prominent place in the arts and industries.

Modern plumbing, requiring many turnings and twistings, but without tight joints, would be almost impossible without lead pipe. The greatest civilizing agent in the world—the printing art—is absolutely dependent on lead. Hand-set type, Linotype "slugs," monotype type—all are made of compositions of which lead is the chief component—to say nothing of the bearings in the presses as well as all other kinds of machinery in which "babbitt" metal is used.

Solder is another lead product—what a field of usefulness that one form opens up.

Then there is the most important use of all to which lead is put—paint, that necessary material which keeps our houses looking pretty—inside and out—and preserves them from decay.

How many of us thank metallic lead for the comforts of paint? Yet the best house paint is nothing but metallic lead corroded by acid to a white powder known as "white lead." Of course, there are many imitations of "white lead," some of which are sold as white lead and some which are offered by the name of ready-prepared paint under the familiar pretense that they are "just as good" as white lead. But all good paint is made of the metal, lead, corroded and ground to a fine white powder and mixed with linseed oil.

White lead is also used in the coating of fine oil cloths and for many purposes besides paint.

"Red lead" is another product of metallic lead and is what is known as an oxide of lead, being produced by burning the metal. Red lead is the best paint known to preserve iron, steel or tin, and is used largely in painting metal structures, such as skyscraper skeletons, mills and bridges.

There are many other products of the metal lead, such as litharge, orange mineral, etc., which are essential to many of the arts in which we never imagine that lead would be of the least use.

Verily, we live in an age of lead as well as of iron.

HANDICAPPED. "Lived with five families last week?" ejaculated Mrs. Housekeeper. "That isn't a very good record." "It was the best I could do, mum," responded the applicant. "I wuz sick two days."—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

A Guaranteed Cure—Many Have Dyspepsia and Don't Know It.

If you suffer from Dyspepsia or Indigestion in any form, such as gas, belching, bitter taste, offensive

spells, sour stomach, flatulence, dizziness, heart flutter, nausea, gastritis, loathing of food, pains or swellings in the stomach, back or side, deep-seated kidney or liver trouble, then they will disappear in a short time after taking Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, made especially to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles, even of the worst cases. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy expels the gases and sweetens the breath. It cures Sick Headache, Colic and Constipation at once. Druggists or by express 50 cents a bottle. Money refunded if it fails to cure. Medical advice and circular free by writing to Tyner Remedy Co., Augusta, Ga.

LUGS. "I see the 'Society News' is taking only 'millionaires' sons on their board."

"Sort of putting on belts, aren't they?"—*Princeton Tiger*.

SICK FOR TEN YEARS.

Constant Backache, Dropsy, and Severe Bladder Trouble.

Fred W. Harris, of Chestnut St., Jefferson, Ohio, says: "For over ten years I suffered from kidney disease. The third year my feet and hands would swell up for days at a time. I seemed to have a constant backache. Finally I got so bad that I was laid up in bed with several doctors in attendance. I thought surely I would die. I changed medicine and began using Doan's Kidney Pills when I found was so great that I kept on until I had taken about ten boxes. The kidney secretions became natural and after years of misery I was cured. I have increased in weight and show no symptoms of my former trouble."

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

General Vonliarsky, acting military governor-general of Warsaw, was assassinated.

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT.

no matter how bad the weather, you cannot afford to be without a TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUIT OR SLICKER.

When you buy look for the SIGN OF THE FISH.

So. 37-'06.

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STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.

The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, her advice has been freely given to sick women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman, thus has been established the eternal confidence which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result:

First letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

Second letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me.

The New York Board of Education has adopted a resolution to investigate simplified spelling with a view to its use in schools.

AWFUL PSORIASIS 35 YEARS.

Terrible Sealy Humor in Patches All Over Body—Skin Cracked and Bleeding—Cured by Cuticura.

"I was afflicted with psoriasis for thirty-five years. It was in patches all over my body. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap, six boxes of Ointment and two bottles of Resolvent. In thirty days I was completely cured, and I think permanently, as it was about five years ago. The psoriasis first made its appearance in red spots, generally forming a circle, leaving in the centre a spot about the size of a silver dollar of sound flesh. In a short time the affected circle would form a heavy dry scale of white silvery appearance, and would gradually drop off. To remove the entire scales by bathing or using oil to soften them the flesh would be perfectly raw, and a light discharge of bloody substance would ooze out. That sealy crust would form again in twenty-four hours. It was worse on my arms and limbs, although it was in spots all over my body, also on my scalp. If I let the scales remain too long without removing by bath or otherwise, the skin would crack and bleed. I suffered intense itching, worse at nights after getting warm in bed, or almost unbearable. W. M. Chidester, Hutchinson, Kan., April 20, 1905."

Men who brag are those who formerly squandered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 35c a bottle.

After all, a woman's effort to beautify herself is but a vain attempt.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Heaven is going to be a hot place for some cold-blooded people.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. 10 cents.

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"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am now entirely well. I can walk miles without ache or pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

W. L. Douglas's \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.

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