



Johns—I heard you tell that man to never darken your door again. Trying to marry your daughter?  
Thomas—No; he's a painter and he painted my front door ebony instead of oak.

CONFINED TO BED.

Ridgway, Pa., Woman Endures Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Jacob Farr, 406 Broad street, Ridgway, Pa., says: "I suffered the worst kind of pain through my back, the kidneys were weak and I had dizzy spells. For a long time I was unable to attend to my work and was confined to bed for weeks. I doctored constantly to no avail. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and soon I was cured. I am better and stronger than in years."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

History Cleared Up. The third grade was "having history." Forty youngsters were making guesses about the life and character of the Father of His Country, when the teacher propounded a question that stumped them all. "Why did Washington cross the Delaware?" Why, indeed? Not a child could think of anything but the answer to the famous chicken problem: "To get on the other side," and, of course, that wouldn't do. Then little Annie's hand shot into the air. Little Annie crosses the Delaware every summer herself, hence the bright idea. "Well, Annie?" "Because he wanted to get to Atlantic City."—Philadelphia Times.

Why She Brought It Up. "Do you remember," she asked, "that you said once that unless I promised to be yours the sun would cease to shine?" "I don't remember it now, but I suppose I may have said something of the kind." "And have you forgotten that you assured me that unless I permitted you to claim me as your own the moon would fall from her place in the heavens?" "Oh, well, what if I did say so? Why do you want to bring that up, now?" "I merely wished to assure you that I'm sorry I didn't shut my eyes and let her fall."

His Soft Answer. And this is the sort of excuse you put up for coming home two hours late for dinner and in such a condition—that you and that disreputable Augustus Jones were out hunting mushrooms, you wretch? And where, pray, are the mushrooms?" "Eere yay are, m' dear, in m' ves' pocket; and w'ile yay ain't so many of 'em, m' dear, we had lots of fun—Gus an' I—huntin' 'em."

What's become of the bookworm fake? Gone out of Stiles? When will they get into Stiles again? Eh, Dr. Stiles?  
If a fireman antagonizes you tell him to go to blazes.

No Trouble—  
A Saucer,  
A little Cream,  
and  
Post  
Toasties  
right from the box.  
Breakfast in a minute,  
and you have a meal as  
delightful as it is whole-  
some.  
Post Toasties are crisp  
and flavory—golden-  
brown, fluffy bits that al-  
most melt in the mouth.  
"The Memory Lingers"  
POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT  
DIVERSIFIED FARMING

POPULARIZING BEEF INDUSTRY  
FOR SMALL GEORGIA FARMERS

We are pleased to note your editorial in regard to the cattle-breeding industry in Georgia, and particularly the reference to co-operative ownership of sires, writes Milton P. Jarnagin, Animal Husbandman, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., in the Constitution. We have been advocating this policy for the past two and one-half years before the State Dairy and Live Stock Breeders' Association, and the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and in many farmers' institutes in various sections of the State. Your endorsement of this policy should go a long way towards popularizing it and bringing it to the attention of many farmers in different sections of the State, whom we have not yet reached. The plan, as we outlined it briefly, is this:  
We go into a community, hold a meeting to arouse enthusiasm, and discuss the importance of live stock-breeding, and where we can find owners of forty cows who are willing to entertain such a proposition, organize a club and get them all to agree on the breed of cattle which would likely prove most profitable under the specific conditions. It is essential that there should be concerted action in choosing the breed for obvious reasons, which will be discussed later. This is not always an easy task. Personal likes and dislikes do and should govern in this matter, but since there is such a similarity in characteristics in all of the breeds belonging to the beef type, if there is any feeling of co-operation the minority are usually willing to be governed by the desires of the majority and a decision is thus reached.

After the first club is organized we go to the next community and persuade the owners of forty cows to organize a similar club, and so on with a third community. This group of three clubs representing 120 which are to be bred to, say a Hereford bull, if it is a beef-producing center, or Jersey bull, if it is a dairy-producing section, gives a desirable number of animals for a satisfactory beginning.

A constitution and by-laws is adopted and officers duly elected. It is the purpose of these organizations to raise funds for purchasing and maintaining the sires. The college finds the place where three sires, desirable as to pedigree and individuality, can be secured and the prices that will have to be paid for them. We prefer the local societies to make the final negotiations and purchase the animals. After these sires are placed in the various communities it will be necessary to choose or designate one man in each for keeping the bull and it will be best for him to be centrally located as possible. Furthermore, he should be compensated for his trouble and expense necessarily incurred.

The by-laws provide for each man to sign an agreement to mate a certain number of cows with the bull each year, and furthermore, it has been found more satisfactory for the stockholders to agree to pay a service fee of \$1 and charge non-members \$2. These fees go into a sinking fund for defraying expenses, and by the time it is necessary to purchase a new sire they will have amounted to a sufficiency so that it will not be necessary to make any more assessments.

The imperative reason for organizing three such localities at one time and purchasing three sires is because at the end of two years it will be necessary to change sires in order to prevent in-breeding. Past experience has shown that after a meritorious sire has been used in a herd until a large number of his daughters have come into profit and it is no longer advisable to continue him at the head of the herd, in most instances it is exceedingly difficult to make a satisfactory sale of him, so that each year many tried sires, with rent-paying, profit-producing daughters meet an ignominious end on the butcher's block. This point is frequently reached by the time the bull is not more than five years old, whereas with proper care he could be counted on to do good service in improving other herds for from five to seven years more.

At the end of the first two years the bull in group No. 1 is transferred to group No. 2, the bull in group No. 2 is transferred to group No. 3, and the bull in group No. 3 comes to group No. 1. At the end of four years a second exchange of this sort is made, thus in each community for the cost of one sire, which is to be paid for according to the number of cows the individual breeder is maintaining, purebred sires will be provided for a period of six years at the cost of one individual.

It is not essential that these groups or communities be located in very close proximity, since the changes are only to be made every two years, the

expense of shipping by rail twenty, thirty or even fifty miles will not be great. However, there is an advantage in having them located as closely together as possible, and that is, it will simplify marketing. Where 120 cows are being bred to Shorthorn bulls in one community, it is only a question of a short time before that community gets the reputation of producing a good quality of Shorthorn cattle. The reputation spreads and other breeders from a distance will soon come to this point for securing animals for breeding purposes, and the butcher buyers, in periods of high prices, will go out into the country districts to make their purchases. In order to cheapen the cost of marketing, cattle should be shipped in car load lots. If the car load consists of animals uniform in age, size, finish, color, conformation and breed type, they will present a much more attractive appearance in the stock yards and consequently they will sell at a higher price. If all of the association, therefore, are located within a radius of ten miles, these benefits will be realized by the breeders; however, this is not essential.

The descendants from the first cross will be half-bred Herefords, the descendants from the second cross will be three-fourths, and the descendants from the third cross will be seven-eighths. The seven-eighths Herefords, for all practical purposes, will be approximately as profitable meat producers as pure breeds. On the other hand, if it is desired to continue this co-operative ownership of sires, though it is not probable that these original groups will continue for a long time, there is no objection to purchasing three additional bulls of the same breed at the end of six years. If this were done, at the end of twelve years for the cost of two sires in each community the individual farmer would have his herd graded up to the place where they would be sixty-three-sixty-fourths pure. The probabilities are that after pure-bred sires have been used in a community for six years the practical demonstration of the advantages to be derived from the use of good blood will have been so clearly shown, and the industry will have developed to such a degree that instead of one entire community buying a single sire, there will be many individual farmers who will buy one or more bulls for their exclusive use.

A satisfactory sire will probably cost \$150, but this is insignificant in comparison with the returns he will make. As with all other articles of commerce and trade, cattle sell on their merit, and the butcher is always willing to pay appreciably more for good beef animals than for unimproved "scrubs." This is particularly true, because the well-bred animals give a higher dressing percentage. The "native" steer will probably not dress out more than fifty per cent, edible meat to the live weight, whereas a high-grade, well-finished beef steer will easily dress sixty-two per cent. On this basis a 1000-pound scrub would give a carcass weighing 500 pounds, whereas the carcass of the well-bred steer would weigh 620 pounds. Even if there was no difference in the quality of meat, but both carcasses were sold wholesale at ten cents per pound, the former would bring \$50, while the latter would bring \$62. On this basis the butcher could and would pay \$6.20 per hundredweight, live weight, for the inferior good steer. If, on this basis of steers from registered sires selling at \$5 per hundredweight, it would not be unfair to assume that the unimproved steer would sell at \$4 per hundredweight. There is an additional reason why the butcher should pay an advance for the well-bred animals, and that is because it will produce a more palatable quality of meat for the consumer, and the consumer is, therefore, willing to pay at a higher price for it.

For the sake of comparison, suppose that the bull is mated with forty cows each year for six years and that he sires thirty calves, or seventy-five per cent; in the six years he would have begotten 180 calves. If they were on the market as two-year-olds at an average weight of 1100 pounds and sold at \$5 per hundredweight, they would bring \$55 per head, or 180 head would bring a total of \$9900. A 1100-pound scrub steer at \$4 per hundredweight would bring \$44. One hundred and eighty steers would bring \$7920, or a difference of \$1980 in favor of the good sire. This comparison would not hold true, because by the time the high-grade steer had reached the weight of 1100 pounds, the scrub steer would be weighing probably less than 900 pounds, so that the net difference in using the two classes of sizes would be much greater than is indicated by the figures. Furthermore, the beneficial effects would accumulate from year to year, because most of the heifers will be retained as breeding animals.

Pertinent pointers on raising pigs. Pigs should be sorted to size and each lot kept by itself. This is not much trouble and will enable the little fellows to stand a better show at the feeding trough. Keep a pair of hippers handy to snip off the sharp points of a sucking pig's teeth. Many small pigs are stunted in their early growth because they cannot hold their own against their larger and more quarrelsome brothers.

The man who raises pigs ought to have a field of peas into which they can be turned just before the peas become hard. Sometimes they are as sharp as needles and hurt the sow so much that she will not permit them to suckle. Never turn very young pigs into the field in hot weather for more than an hour or two a day until the skin becomes toughened.

A BLUFFER ALWAYS.

Ella—A man is as old as he feels. Stella—How about woman?  
Ella—She is as young as she can bluff people into thinking she is.

RAW ECZEMA ON HANDS

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. I had three good doctors but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but get Cuticura and get well. My hands have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now.  
"My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. Mrs. M. E. Fallon, Spears Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1909."

It Was the Other Way. "Mr. Jones," said the senior partner in the wholesale dry goods house to the drummer who stood before him in the private office, "you have been with us for the past ten years."

"Yes, sir."  
"And you ought to know the rules of the house. One of them is that no man of ours shall take a side line."  
"But I have none, sir."  
"But you have lately got married."  
"Yes; but can you call that a side line, Mr. Jones?"

"Technically, it may not be."  
"You needn't fear that having a wife is going to bring me in off a trip any sooner."  
"Oh, I don't. It is the fear that having a wife at home you'll want to stay out on the road altogether!"

She Knew the Worst. Mistress (hiring servant)—I hope you know your place?  
Servant—Oh, yes, mum! The last three girls you had told me all about it.

Complete Cure. Can chills be completely cured? Yes! "No prescription ever effected more than a temporary suppression of the chills. I was told to try your Hughes' Tonic; one bottle made a complete cure." Sold by Druggists—50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Prepared by Robinson-Pettet Co. (Inc.), Louisville.

Pretty Bad. Mrs. Hoyle—Does your husband use bad language at home?  
Mrs. Doyle—He talks to me as if I were a fountain pen.

For HEADACHE—Hick's CAPUDINE. Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c, 25c. and 50c. at drug stores.

It's the experience of every man that he wants a lot he doesn't get and gets a lot he doesn't want.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

After marrying for money, many a man wishes he had been brought up to work for a living.

For COLDS and GRIP. Hick's Capudine is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—acts immediately. 10c, 25c and 50c. at drug stores.

Some people need only a little hole of observation to take in all the important scandals of the age.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A man's argument is nearly always self convincing.

It was in this very cottage in Brookside, 15 miles from Birmingham, Ala., that three Italians nearly died of Fever. They had been sick 3 months. Johnson's Tonic cured them quickly—read letter below:

The two physicians here had very obstinate cases of continued Malarial Fever. All were Italians and lived on a creek 50 yards from my store. These cases were of three months standing, their temperature ranging from 100 to 104. The doctors had tried everything in vail. I persuaded them to let me try Johnson's Tonic. I removed all the printed matter and let the medicine go out in a plain bottle as a regular prescription. The effect in all three cases was immediate and permanent. They recovered rapidly and there was no recurrence of the Fever. S. R. SHIPLETT.

Write to THE JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC CO., Savannah, Ga.

The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds himself regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the food he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak" the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the strictest sense "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither intoxicants nor narcotics, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients printed on its outside wrapper.

Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

TOOK A SECOND THOUGHT.

Aggrieved Visitor Agrees With Man Who Spoke About the Better Part of Valor.

Bishop William H. McVickar of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, has hundreds of Boston friends who will be interested in a story they are telling down in Providence about him. The bishop is as big physically as he is mentally. On a certain occasion some years ago, he preached a sermon on the need for missionary work in the back towns of his state, and especially mentioned the town of Foster, which certainly deserved as much as he said about it.

There are a good many fighters in Foster, and the worst of the lot announced to all who cared to hear that when he went to Providence he would make it his business to chastise the bishop. He didn't happen to visit the city until a month or so ago. On his return he joined the crowd about the stove in the village post-office.

"Well, Hi," said one of the gray-beards. "Did ye lick this here Parson McVickar when ye was down to Providence?"

Hi spat deliberately before he replied. "Lick him?" he said. "Say, he's eight foot tall and four foot broad. Lick him? I 'saw' him."—Boston Traveller.

The Wrong Sort.

An old Irish peasant was one Sunday sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe.

Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewn with struck matches.

"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife. "Faith, and Oi will in a minute, Biddy," said he. "Moike Mulrooney has been a-telling me that if Oi smoked a bit, my ghliss Oi eud see the spouts on the sun. Oi don't know whether Moike's been a-fooling me or whether Oi've got hold of the wrong kind of ghliss."—Scraps.

Tetterine Conquers Poison Oak.

I enclose 50 cents in stamps for a box of Tetterine. I have poison oak on me again, and that is all that ever has cured it. Please hurry it on to me.

Montalba, Tex., May 21, '08.  
Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worms, Itching Piles, Old Itching Sores, Dandruff, Chillsblains and every form of Scalp and Skin Disease. Tetterine 50c; Tetterine Soap 25c. Your druggist, or by mail from the manufacturer, The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.  
With every mail order for Tetterine we give a box of Shuptrine's 10c Liver Pills free.

Playing the Market.

"Curbroke never pays for his meat until a month afterward."  
"So I hear. Prices in the meantime go up, and he feels as though he'd made something."—Puck.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM  
Take the old standard remedy, FEVER-BEATER CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing in simple English and French the latest form. The genuine drives out the malarial and the iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 30 years. Price 50 cents.

How would it do to try the experiment of going to the erring with love, instead of law? Wouldn't it be a step nearer to paradise?  
For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes, Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aspic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

When a girl marries for a home she seldom boasts of what she gets.  
YOUNG MEN AND LADIES LEARN TELEGRAPHY!  
Positions paying \$50 to \$75 a month guaranteed. Quick promotion. Write today for free illustrated catalog.  
SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,  
L. Box 272, NEWNAN, GA.

MICA AXLE GREASE  
Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.  
(Incorporated)