

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL

Making a Vineyard.

W. G. J. of Columbus, Miss., writes as follows to the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser: "I am going to put out four acres in grape vines this winter and a few pear and apple trees. I am entirely inexperienced in this business and write to intrude on your knowledge and kindness for the desired information. My confidence in your judgment prompted me to call upon you in this particular. My farm is twenty miles east of Atlanta, Ga., on the Chattahoochee river, four miles from Norcross, the nearest railroad station. The land selected for the vineyard is a hill, has been cleared about seven years, is on red clay foundation and dark red soil. The land is very good, produces about three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. The east side of this hill is the most appropriate place I can find for grapes. Now will you please tell me if this is a favorable place for the grape. My neighbors tell me that this kind of soil is especially adapted to the grape. Also, will you tell me the most profitable kind of grape to plant and where I can get them the cheapest. I will want about four thousand cuttings. Any information you will give me on this subject will be highly appreciated by me. Please advise the most intelligent way for me to pursue to start an orchard and vineyard."

To this Prof. J. S. Newman, of Auburn (Ala.) Agricultural College, who edits the "Agricultural department" of the Advertiser, replies as follows: The soil and exposure are well selected. The soil will retain fertilizers applied to it and hence is susceptible of the high state of improvement so necessary for eminent success in grape culture as well as for that of apples and pears. The exposure to the east is just what is needed for grapes since the early morning sun dries off the moisture from the vines and fruit before the temperature has been elevated to a point favorable to the vegetation of fungus spores. When the temperature rises the moisture has been dissipated so that conditions favorable for mildew and rot are not likely to be supplied upon such an exposure. If grapes are planted upon a western or northern exposure the moisture remains until the sun has raised the temperature and the conditions favorable to rot and mildew are thus supplied.

If you propose using cuttings instead of rooted vines you will have a year in which to prepare your land for the reception of the vines. This will best be done by terracing the entire slope of the hill to be occupied by vines and trees and sowing broadcast in peas, fertilizing them to produce a maximum quantity of vines. Flow between the terraces several times with hillside plow, throwing each furrow down the hill. This will partially level the soil between the terraces and prevent the possibility of surface washing. Before planting make a liberal application of ashes, bone meal and cotton seed meal, and when the trees and vines are planted make a heavy application of compost and bone meal in the furrow opened to receive the plants. Of course these plants, both trees and vines, will be planted in horizontal rows, parallel to the terraces.

The most profitable varieties to plant for the table and for the market are Concord, Perkins, Ives, Delaware and Hartford.

The cheapest way to procure cuttings will be to assist some one who has vineyard to prune his vines for the wood. You will thus learn how to prune and make the cuttings. The latter need not be more than six to ten inches in length. They should be cut just above the bud at one end and just below at the other; cut half an inch from the bud to avoid injuring it. The cuttings may be planted in rows one foot apart and six inches in the drill. They will take root more readily if the top bud is covered from half to one inch under the surface.

For varieties of apples and pears adapted to your section, see the catalogue of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, and select those marked two stars for the mountain region. Some of those recommended for the middle region will, however, do well on your land. Before planting an orchard and vineyard determine to give the attention in the way of cultivation fertilizing and pruning necessary to secure profitable results, or your time, labor and money expended in planting will be wasted. Until the trees and vines come into bearing, plant peas between the rows for the benefit of the soil.

Kind Treatment of Fowls.

Those who have never tried it would scarcely believe how "catchable" a fowl can become. On many farms the chickens are literally left to themselves, and are almost as wild as the birds of the air. When one is wanted for a meal nothing but a dog can catch it, and by the time it is caught the remainder are scattered and hid among the weeds and under buildings, so frightened that they scarcely show themselves again for that day. The hens steal their nests away and hatch as best they can, while many an egg is never found.

I once called at a place to see the quality of fine-bred fowls and the dog seemed to have more privileges than a member of the family. I suppose the people had been in the habit of having it catch a chicken when one was wanted to eat, for as soon as we started out the dog was ahead, and as soon as we came in sight of a chicken it started after it; as soon as one would fly out of reach it would start after another, and I did not get within one hundred feet of a chicken. Frightening fowls in such a way does injury in many ways. Sometimes an egg will be broken before laying time and the hen be injured.

where one commenced sitting to an entirely different place, and she remains where I reared her without any confinement. Sometimes when they first begin sitting they will pick at my hand when I put about them, but they soon learn that I am doing something for them and they cease. There is much to be gained by gentle treatment.—Cor. Indiana Farmer.

Alabama Dairying.

Mrs. Willie B. Dix, of Pine Grove, Ala., which is in Bullock County, a portion of Southeastern Alabama, writes as follows: We have river and creek bottoms that are covered with cane that in the fall and winter affords splendid pasture for milk cows. We have a stock law in our country that requires it necessary to keep our stock under fence during crop time, but after the crops are gathered by common consent all stock is turned out, and when you are feeding cows at heavy expense, our cows revel in corn, pea and cotton fields, and get fat. Cotton seed can be bought for twelve and a half cents per bushel. Our time for butter-making is from October to February, during which time—rough from October to March—no rough food need be fed to cows. We have no creameries. The Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad runs through this section, five miles from this point. Our people would have to be brought to appreciate the co-operative system. We have a growing interest in the dairy business, but while there is an increasing number of thoroughbred Jerseys a real creamery is unknown in this section. Are not the conditions of profitable butter making met in our locality, viz.: minimum cost and maximum product? I should have stated that our mild climate, where our streams never freeze, and where it is never colder than fall weather with you, obviate the necessity of "water warming," etc. My idea is this: that some enterprising dairyman, when he closes his dairy in Illinois for winter, reopen it in Alabama, and go on with his butter and money making. Why not? I want to stipulate that it be near this place, for I want to learn all there is to be known about butter making.—Dairy World.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

We are inclined that it is better to keep a potato at so low a temperature through the winter and spring that there will be no starting of sprouts before planting, and let the growth of sprouts be wholly an underground production. It is a pretty fine piece of work to handle a potato with sprouts upon it, and get it covered without injury to the potato and then there is a growth of often four sprouts from this eye, instead of one strong one, and we get a bunch of stalks where we only want one strong one. Where potatoes are machine-planted, as they now are by the thousands of acres, a sprouted potato is out of the question, and there is no reason why we should, except in a small way, hand-plant our corn, or broadcast our wheat. Mr. T. Torry, in the Ohio Farmer, gives this experience with sprouted seed: I planted one row through the field with homo seed that had sprouted some, breaking off the sprouts, of course. The Northern seed had not sprouted at all when it arrived here, so it went into the ground in perfect condition. Well, the sprouted seed made a growth of vines as good as the rest of the field. I got just one bushel less from the row, however, than from other rows where imported seed was used. There were about twice as many tubers to the bushel from sprouted seed.—National Stockman.

HERE AND THERE.

—Griffin, Ga., is the center of a fine fruit-growing country, and has some of the largest peach orchards and most noted vineyards in the State.

—In dressing fowls for market you can make them look nice and plump by plunging them, as soon as picked, into hot water and then into very cold water.

—Mrs. C. A. Bryan, of Tallahassee, Fla., has been making some excellent vinegar, the Florida sars, from the over-ripe pears in her husband's LeConte pear grove.

—Newly-planted asparagus beds and spinach should receive in late fall a protective covering of leaves or straw, but it is best to postpone this operation until cold weather actually sets in.

—The city of Louisville, Ky., has bought for \$9,800 a tract of three hundred acres of land, located about five miles south of the city in the knobs. It is for a park for future generations.

—One of the worst mistakes in growing small fruits is in raising that of a poor quality. The demand for them is never fully supplied. But very often the market is oversaturated with the poorer qualities.

—A New York girl keeps humming birds for pets. They flutter about her boudoir, among the plants arranged for them. A forist sends daily a basketful of exotics from which they extract honey. They are very fearless, and often alight on her corsage.

—The extreme wet weather of the past month has been very trying on both old and young poultry. They must go out in the wet, but see that they have a clean, dry place at night; and now that the nights are getting colder, tighten up the houses.

—F. K. Phoenix says few seeds grow more easily than good pear seeds fresh from the fruit, planted at once on good soil and mulched during the winter. He especially recommends the raising of seedlings from Flemish Beauty pears, for even if the seedlings bear poor fruit they make good stocks.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—Whatever plan we pursue, let us bear in mind that it takes fully half the food an animal can consume to sustain it, and that our profits come from the last half only.

—The value of a barn with its surrounding cattle-yards is increased by overgrown screens, which are the most pleasing and cheapest shelter against winter storms.

—It often happens that autumn is the best time to apply manure to fruit trees. The soluble portions of the manure sink into the soil during the months before the commencement of growth in the spring.

—Spinach and salsify are very hardy, and are really winter plants, as they require but little protection in winter other than a light covering. Spinach seed may be planted now, but spring is the period for planting salsify.

—Old wells in the fields should never be boarded over, but filled up. They often cause injury to stock when boarded, as the boards rot and unexpectedly fall in. A large number of animals are annually lost by old wells or sinks in the fields.

—Consider the fact that in every working season there are fifty or sixty working days so rainy or disagreeable that a man can not do full work out of doors. The farmer who plans for profitable work indoors on these days is an economist in the true sense of the word.

—It should always be remembered that whatever tends to build up or promote the general health and thrift of the trees will also aid materially in keeping them free from disease. It is quite an item then to make the soil rich, to cultivate and prune so that the trees can be kept in a vigorous, thrifty condition.—Western Plowman.

—A farmer at Cobden, Ill., has been experimenting in the preservation of feno-pots, and finds that application of hot tar and petroleum are efficient and equally good to preserve the parts of the posts put in the ground from decaying or insect ravages. Apply cheap kerosene with a whitewash brush.

—Any substance rich in sugar will readily fatten stock. Sweet potatoes, beets, sorghum refuse, etc., can always be used to advantage for hogs. The small and inferior sweet potatoes, cooked, will fatten a hog sooner than corn, and can be used to advantage for that purpose. Of the roots carrots are best for horses. Turnips, if thickened when cooked with coal meal, make excellent food for all classes of stock.

POULTRY IN WINTER.

The Effect of Close Confinement on the Production of Eggs.

There is a larger profit from poultry, in proportion to the amount of capital invested, than from larger stock or crops, and the winter season is the best for securing the largest profit. At the present day the fowls are regarded as something more than "accidental adjuncts" on a farm, and receive greater attention than formerly, the tree-tops and fences being no longer the only roosting-places, and they are not compelled to seek their food in the cold weather. With the use of the poor breeds some have managed to make large profits from poultry on small locations, and as poultry and eggs are always in demand, the results are satisfactory wherever the hens have been made a specialty.

One of the causes of a lack of eggs in the winter season is that the fowls are fed on too much grain, and do not have that exercise so necessary for their thrift and comfort. From the former extreme of allowing the birds to "shift for themselves," they are now too closely confined, and do not receive the food necessary for the production of eggs. There is more injury done by feeding grain exclusively than from any other cause. The laying hen should not be allowed to get into a fat condition. In fact, hens intended for the market should be separate from the layers, as the food for one class should not be the same as for the other. The first essential is warm, dry quarters, and the next is a variety of food. The hen must have bulky food, like animals, and can not keep in good condition on grain alone. An excellent mode of feeding is to chop clover-hay into half-inch lengths, scald it, sprinkle the mess with bran, and feed it twice a day, with an ounce of meat three times per week to each hen. Such a mixture will be much better and cheaper than giving them nothing but grain. The hens should also be given a scratching-place (cut straw or dry earth), into which a handful of grain is thrown, so as to induce them to scratch and work. As eggs are highest in winter, and the cost of production lower compared with the price, the management of a large flock of hens will give employment to some who would otherwise be idle during the winter season, and the labor is, therefore, only applied from necessity; but a flock of one hundred hens can be made to pay one hundred dollars before the season for low prices arrives, while a larger sum may be secured with artificial modes of raising intelligence.—Mechanical Traveler.

Cure of Pneumonia.

—About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain and then a cough accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALCOCK'S PLASTER. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated, and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since.

WILLIAM A. SAWYER.

A WICKED coal-dealer's motto: "The lighter the weight the heavier the profit."

"PHYSICIAN, heal thyself!" is an injunction promulgated centuries ago, and now some of the older practitioners are pretty well healed.—The Idler.

When the political cauldron boils, the acum quite naturally rises to the top.—Boston Gazette.

TWO HEADS are better than one—especially if they are cabbages and a man has a large family to provide for.—Detroit Free Press.

The pagillus while not necessarily a man of mental culture is usually a man of striking intelligence.—Mechanical Traveler.

A XOX fellow.—The policeman.

A WINE is as good as a written prescription to a knowing soda-water clerk.—Held Mail.

AERONAUTS are generally "well up" in balloons, unless they are sick.

THERE may be objection to the chimney-sweep's calling, but it suits those who follow it.—Boston Courier.

A TEN dollar bill is not like unto a man, for it can pay debts just as well after it is broken.—Waters Plowman.

A CREW seldom on water—a carburetor.—Coming through the Eye—the brewer's wealth.—The.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The late Elizabeth Tabor, of Marion, Mass., bequeathed \$187,000 to religious and charitable objects.

—Miss Christine Nilsson is an honorary member of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York.

—General Sherman says that of all the nuisances on earth, the shaking of hands by American people is the worst.

—The housekeeper of Warwick Castle, England, who died recently, left a fortune of \$350,000, all of which had come to her in the shape of fees from visitors.

—The power of persistence in matters of love was well illustrated in the courtship of Browning's son. For fourteen years he maintained a suit for first unsuccessful, but finally rewarded with success.

—The richest widow in this country, if not in the world, is Mrs. Moses Taylor, whose fortune is estimated at \$40,000,000. She lives in New York, Long Branch and several other places, as the mood strikes her.

—Miss Emily Faithfull has completed the thirtieth year of her philanthropic work. She received a portrait of the Queen, bearing an autograph inscription, as a token of her Majesty's recognition of her services.

—When Bismarck is staying at Kingston he goes regularly three times to be weighed, and as the young girl in charge of the weighing machine says, "makes himself very agreeable and talks most friendly to me." At his last visit he weighed sixteen stone and three pounds.

—The richest Japanese outside of the royal family is said to be R. Kondo of the Mining University of Japan. He is the operator of sixteen gold, silver, and copper mines, and is about to visit the Lake Superior mining districts in order to get a knowledge of the mining machinery used there.

—David Crack, of Marlboro, Md., said to be one hundred and seven years old, was recently married to Susanna Oake, a buxom widow of seventy-five years. The groom was an old slave of Major B. Bruce, then was bought by John B. Brooks. Crack says he took part in the war of 1812, at which time he was a robust young man.

—W. P. Tauboe, of Kentucky, represents the largest Congressional district in the country. It is composed of twenty-one counties, and extends from the famous Blue Grass region to Cumberland Gap, a distance of over two hundred miles. It is a backwoods district, without railroad or telegraph communication, and is canvassed on horseback by the candidate for Congressional honors.

—Captain Bussett, the venerable doorkeeper of the Senate, always goes through a ceremony at the opening of the sessions which few visitors are fortunate enough to see. Trimly accoutered, he proceeds at precisely five minutes before the hour of meeting to the room of the Presiding Officer. He halts in the doorway with military abruptness, makes a stiff but deferential bow, and says: "Sir, the hour of the meeting has arrived." Then he bows again, escorts the Presiding Officer into the chamber, delivers the gravel head into his hands, and retires to his post at the left of the President's desk.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—She—"Good gracious! How dark it is. I can hardly find my mouth." He—"Allow me, Miss, to assist you in searching for it."

—It's ten to one that when you give your seat to a woman in the horse-car she'll trample on your corns while getting into it.—Merchant Traveler.

—A dollar's worth of postage stamps, well soaked and with the gum side up, makes a most efficacious, though somewhat expensive fly-paper.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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If a man has brains he can get along with a very moderate supply of tin.

PAINTERS ought to know more about the signs of the times than any body else.

The book reviewer, unlike other literary men, can do his best work when in a critical condition.

The girl who takes her engagement ring to the jeweler to find out how much it costs will never make a satisfactory wife, especially if the young man finds it out.—Somerville Journal.

Making Purses.

It is curious, because involuntary—in the rheumatic. One severe winter is sufficient to make any and all the contractors out of shape. Persons troubled with rheumatism might save themselves years of pain if they would only use Heston's Stomach Bitters at the start. Slightly cold, nervous, it is, too, for neuralgia, fever and ague, dyspepsia, debility, inactivity of the kidneys and bowels.

Social, namely—the fact that people who "get on," should be "well off."

To Consumptives and Delinquent Females.—"Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil" beats the lungs, builds up waste, and strengthens. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

An out (and out) lying district—the witness box of a police-court.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

The honey-bee is a regular merchant. It calls combs for a living.

DANGER Signaled by a Cough is averted with Hale's Honey of Horsebalm and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A DIVERGENCE—the Watch on the Rhine.—Litt.

If You Are Sick With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and rest. In each of these cases it is needed or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure of malarial, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the cause with that great Nerve Tonic, and the system will disengage.

Will Cure You! Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHMOND & CO., Burlington, Vt. For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Advertisement for Diamond Dyes, showing a diamond and text: "Diamond Dyes. Guaranteed to color more goods than any other dye ever made, and to give more brilliant and longer lasting colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other."

A Dress Dyed A Coat Colored Garments Renewed A Child can use them!

Nothing is so good as CATARRH for CHILDREN. Suffering from Cold in Head SNUFFLES or CATARRH HAY-FEVER.

Advertisement for M. W. Dunham's Oaklaw Farm, featuring a horse and text: "M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAW FARM. \$3,000 PERCHERON FRENCH COACH HORSES, IMPORTED."

Four Books Learned in One Reading. A Year's Work Done in Ten Days.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

Advertisement for Tutt's Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Tutt's Pills. This popular remedy never fails to cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion."

Advertisement for Ledger Library, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "THE LEDGER LIBRARY. ISSUED QUARTERLY. FIRST BOOK. PRICE 75 CENTS."

Advertisement for Double Life, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "HER DOUBLE LIFE. BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS."

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA."

Advertisement for Paine's Celery Compound, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Paine's Celery Compound. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5."

Advertisement for Will Cure You!, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Will Cure You! Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5."

Advertisement for Diamond Dyes, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Diamond Dyes. Guaranteed to color more goods than any other dye ever made."

Advertisement for We Cure Catarrh, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "WE CURE CATARRH. Nothing is so good as CATARRH for CHILDREN."

Advertisement for Plays! Plays! Plays! Plays!, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! Four Books Learned in One Reading."

Advertisement for Candy, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "CANDY. FLOYD & MOONEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT."

Advertisement for Frank Schuman, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "FRANK SCHUMAN. 412 1/2 Main St., MEMPHIS, TENN."

Advertisement for Victor D. Fuchs, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "VICTOR D. FUCHS. GRAIN DEALER. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT."

Advertisement for Patents, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "PATENTS. W. H. COMSTOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW."

Advertisement for M. W. Dunham's Oaklaw Farm, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAW FARM. \$3,000 PERCHERON FRENCH COACH HORSES."

Advertisement for Worth their Weight in Gold, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Worth their Weight in Gold. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

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