HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR.

The Pompadour Still with Us, But It Is Not Worn So High as Formerly.

The coiffure is the puzzle of the hour to the feminine mind. Mme. la Mode has issued her edict that the pompadour with the rat must go, save for the grande dame with her white hair, patrician face and velvet gown. But for once the feminine world rebels.

The pompadour, properly dressed, gives a girl an air of distinction. Very few faces can stand hair demurely parted in the middle and knotted low on the nape of the neck. As a result the really clever girl works out a compromise between the high dressed hair and the low, while the girl who does not know how to do the correct thing clings to her pompadour in the front and drops her back hair on the nape of her neck—a combination which is startling, to say the least, and leaves an ugly space between pompadour and knot.

One of the most pleasing compromises shows the rat removed from the pompadour and the front hair Marcelled just as if the rat were to be used. It is then parted on the side (and, by the way, neither the right nor the left side is obligatory; a girl must study her face before deciding where to place the part), then the hair is drawn back lightly and knotted on the nape of the neck, but not too low.

Sometimes no part appears, but the pompadour, minus the rat, is waved in three puffs. These puffs are not tight, but the finger or comb is run through them to secure a light, fluffy, waved effect. One puff is drawn down slightly over the forehead, and the other two run back from the temples, or, if the face needs a different treatment, the three puffs run around the brow like a frame, fluffed and waved so that they practically overlap each other. With this dressing of the pompadour the hair may be worn in a flat figure eight on top of the head, or the waving may continue over the crown and back of the head and be caught in with the back hair in a figure eight on the nape of the neck. This figure eight should not extend below the junction of the collar with the gown.

SHAPING CHILD'S NOSE.

A Little Care Can Do Wonders in the Way of Changing This Feature.

The child's nose can be made as shapely as you please, but it must be molded day by day and squeezed and pressed into shape or it will not be as it ought to be.

Never let the nose become closed. Difficulty in breathing is sure to dilate the nostrils. They will stand out so as to spoil the symmetry of the face.

The way to mend it is by constant working upon it. Do not irritate it,

"AS THE NOSE IS BENT."

nor make it red, inflamed or sore. But at night, before going to bed, massage the sides of the nose, lifting it and pressing it into Grecian shape. The straight Grecian nose is the pretty nose of to-day. And the woman whose nose turns up or down, or lies flat, is the woman who needs to put in a little time massaging her nose.

Remember always that the cartilage is soft and that you can flatten the nose at a blow. In the same way, you can lift it and mold it into nice shape.

The eyebrows can always be made nice, and in the case of a little child the eyebrows are susceptible of much treatment. They can be curved and made as pretty as one would want to see.

Flowers and Plumage.

When a combination of tints is required, plumage is generally resorted to, flowers of a different color from the hat shape being mostly reserved for trimming under the brim. For this purpose, pink or yellow roses are often chosen, and also white and palest pink camelias, with their own green leaves. A somewhat daring harmony consists in the choice of two long ostrich tips, one of a bright rose pink, the other a brilliant copperish red, as trimming for a cigar-brown felt. I have also seen a dark moss-green felt hat trimmed with three tips, one turquoise blue, another saffron yellow and the third a lighter moss-green shade. In both cases the feathers were fastened in front of the crown so as to curve slightly forward over the brim, which was turned up in front and flattened down behind. The brown hat had liberty ribbon to match, bound round the base of the crown, crossed at the back, where the ends passed through slits in the felt, to be knotted together lower down and hang in streamers over the shoulders.—Millinery Trade Review.

To Aid Short Memories.

A Vienna society has been formed to aid people witih short memories. A card is issued, upon which the purchaser writes the date of an engagement and posts to the society's office. By the first post of the day of his engagement the card is received by the purchaser.

HOUSEWORK BENEFICIAL.

Vigorous Labor of the Home Good Physical Culture Exercise When Properly Followed.

Sweeping, dusting, scrubbing and all that must be done with the shoulders thrown back, but as a rule the first thing a woman does is to contract her shoulders. Then she grows narrow chested and wails over her shape lost in doing drudgery.

When sweeping, especially, bear in mind that one must stand straight. Then grasp the broom, and instead of doing work from the elbows down, as is so commonly the case, let the strokes be broad and firm, the strength coming from the shoulders. It is enough to bend the head to watch the broom; it is quite unnecessary to stoop, so says the Chicago J urnal.

It will take a woman who has swept for a long time some practice to overcome the wrong way, and adapt herself to the right, but she can. And after a time she will find that her chest is broad-

"NO NEED TO GET ROUND-SHOULDERED."

ening, and her whole poise is better instead of being worse.

Dusting is an exercise that will do as much to teach a woman to lean properly as any that is taught in a gynasium. Here again the thing to remember is that any leaning must be done from the waist, not from the shoulders.

In dusting the furniture of a whole room many different postures are taken, and if a woman cares enough about her looks to take a little pains she can learn a great deal about grace in bending sidewise and down.

Done from the waist and hips it will develop the hips and give a good waist line.

One thing I would say here is that a woman cannot be too particular about having the windows open, so that she can get plenty of fresh air while doing housework.

The work is invigorating, and there should be good air taken into the lungs while they are supplying the body.

Moreover, cleaning, of course, makes a great deal of dust, and as much as possible this should be driven into a draught and so out, that it may not be taken into the system.

Scrubbing is one of the best exercises for developing the muscles of the arms and making the arms well rounded. It also calls the shoulder muscles into play and develops the chest so that a hollow neck will fill out to pretty lines.

The lungs are given opportunity to expand and the whole frame benefits.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two cupfuls equal a pint.

Four cupfuls equal a quart.

One teaspoonful salt to one quart of soup.

One tablespoonful salt to two quarts of flour.

One pint of milk or water equals a pound.

Two cupfuls of solid butter equal one pound.

One teaspoon extract to one loaf of plain cake.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cup.

One teaspoon of soda to one cupful of molasses.

Housekeeper's Slate.

The housekeeper's slate is so useful that it is a wonder it was not thought of years ago. It will make a suitable and valuable gift to the bride. An older housekeeper might be glad of one for Christmas, and the gift, at the worst may prove a bit of kitchen missionary work which is in most cases badly needed. Buy a good slate, one that is thick and well-finished. Take off the slate frame, if there is one, and have the slate framed in an attractive plain flemish oak frame. Upon the back place screw eyes, two for hanging, one for a stout cord for the pencil, and one for another cord which holds a sponge.

Chatelaine Sewing Bag.

A sewing chatelaine can be made of satin ribbon two inches wide. The ends of the ribbon sewed together and fasten to a large bow of ribbon. A spool of silk, glove mender, emery and a small pair of scissors are fastened to the ends of the ribbon. A dainty work bag can be made of a piece of silk. A round piece of cardboard, covered with silk, forms the bottom of the bag. The upper part is gathered with a drawing string and fastened to an oval bag top, in silver.

Child's Image on Bank Notes.

The accepted design for the new Austrian five kroner bank notes, which will shortly be issued, is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head, which forms its chief ornament. The model for this head was the son of Prinz Franz Josef Rohan, whom the artist saw one day in the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked for the child's name and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

His Real Name.

Joseph Conrad, who has made such a reputation as a writer of sea stories, is well known to be a Pole by birth, but few of his many readers are aware that his real name is Korzeniowski.

Alternative Rulers.

Singleton—Who rules the house—you or your wife?

Wedderly—Neither. The baby and my wife's mother take turns at it.—Chicago News.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

BOOKKEEPING ON THE FARM

The Progressive Farmer Can Not Get Along Without It, the Other Kind May.

I believe Emerson and Flint in The Manual of Agriculture say "The keeping of accurate accounts is indispensable to complete success in farming," and I indorse the the saying from start to finish. If a farmer does not keep an account of what he does the fact is that he never knows whether his business is profitable or not. He might know whether he is richer now than he was ten or fifteen years ago, or whether he is worth several hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars less. It may be with some that there is very little difference. They are just standing still and do not know which branch of their business is keeping them poor and which one is making the living. If a little figuring had been done the part which was making the loss could have been dispensed with, but the most of such farmers do not know which one it is, and often do away with the best one. A little figuring is often worth dollars to us. Figure and keep account of your hog business, and if you lose money on hogs and can not make anything at the business, try something else, or do nothing. Keep a book account, and you will always know these things. I keep in a day-book or diary what is done each day. This only takes a line or two for every day. I put down the work I do, and any business transaction, or in other words this is my diary, and everybody knows what a diary is. I find it helpful in referring to back dates many times. Besides this I keep a complete set of books on the simplest plan of bookkeeping. These are small books ruled in different form as needed. The whole set of five cost only fifty cents, and will last the average farmer several years. A farmer does not need to have those large clothbound books. If he wishes he can get some of the practical blanks which students use at the business colleges, or some of the smaller clothbound books which are not expensive, but no matter how much they cost, you should keep an account in some way. To just keep a list of transactions in a small day-book is better than none at all, and it would be well to carry a small book and pencil all the time. Farmers have just as much right to look and act like business men as anyone, for every farmer should be a business man. So keep an account of your business. It is very essential that farmers keep an account of their business transactions, for they can see just how they stand financially in a few minutes, and those who keep books stand better than those who do not, and by not keeping books they hardly know which way or how bad they do stand. "Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all things in writing that you givest out or receivest in," is what we find in the Eccleciastes xiii., 7, and it is a wise idea. Along this line it would be better if farmers would do a little more figuring. If you are going to undertake something which is new to you, figure well before you go into it. We can figure on almost anything, and never figure too high. Always give good measure in figuring and allow plenty for extras. I urge all farmers to keep some kind of an account of their transactions. I am satisfied that it pays, and if you try it you will be satisfied.—E. J. Waterstripe, in Epitomist.

WHEAT-CLOVER ROTATION

The Growth of Clover Improves the Soil Splendidly For the Coming Crop.

The growth of clover improves the soil in splendid way for the coming crop. When clover is sown among the young wheat, the roots strike deep and the plant collects and feeds on nitrogen. Thus the clover stores up a supply of this useful and expensive element of plant food in the subsoil for the growth of wheat or corn which follows.

The large amount of nitrogen which the clover contains is one of its most prominent features, it being twice as much as that found in the grain crops. It is found that the two average clover crops of the one year contain about four times as much nitrogen as would be contained in an average crop of wheat grown on the same land. And there still remains in the roots, stubble and leaves of clover more than enough nitrogen that can be used by the wheat crop which will follow.

The thing for the farmer to do is to have a fine growth of clover. This he can easily get by using the proper amounts of potash and phosphoric acid. In the clover, as in all the root crops, potash is the most needed element; therefore, potash fertilizers are found to be the best for them.

In a rotation, by growing a clover crop, the farmer should insure a rank growth of clover by supplying plenty of potash. Thus he will get the expensive nitrogen, which is furnished by the clover, at a small cost.

An average corn and timothy crop will use and take from the soil some three hundred pounds of nitrogen. If the farmer would buy three hundred pounds of nitrogen to put back into the soil as a fertilizer, it will cost him some $45. But he can save most of this expense by growing a good clover crop, which will supply, as we have seen, plenty of nitrogen for the corn crop.

In growing clover, an excess of phosphoric acid will have a tendency to unduly stimulate the crop and force it to early maturity, which means poorer growth. Therefore, if fertilizer has been used on the wheat at the fall planting, the farmer will find it desirable to apply the potash as a topdressing in the spring, say from one hundred to two hundred pounds of muriate of potash per acre. The object is to maintain a proper balance to plant food necessary for the different crops in rotation.—American Cultivator.

—Those who order eggs early have the best chance to get them when they want them. Egg orders are always filled in rotation, and a breeder with a reputation always has orders for eggs booked ahead.

ABOUT ROUP IN FOWLS.

The "Grippe" of the Feathered Race Which Quite Often Proves a Fatal Ailment.

This is the season of the year when this disagreeable, and often fatal disease is most prevalent among the fowls. It is the "Grippe" of the feathered race, which quite often runs into consumption, or general wasting away. It begins with a cold, with running at the eyes and nostrils—with rattle, cough or wheezing, and frequently accompanied with swelling about the eyes, and the collection of offensive fetid matter in mouth and eyes.

It is a disease which seems to be confined to domestic fowls and birds; as we have yet to hear of anything in feathers that is wild, having this disease when killed or captured.

This disease is a most disagreeable one to doctor, and a hard one to cure. We have had many ups and downs with it, and have tried, probably, every remedy that anyone else has ever tried; and we are prepared to say that none of them can be relied upon in every instance. We have cured roup on many occasion, but on a great many others we have failed—and we have had more of failure than success.

The truth is, roup is largely the outgrowth of inexperience, and mismanagement on the part of the poultrymen. It is a disease that may be more easily prevented than cured. Indeed, there need be no roup under proper management.

Dryness, warmth and exercise are the three things necessary to keep fowls in health during the cold and wet season of the year. The first-named means a good roof and siding to the henhouse, and the second implies a snug corner for the roosting perches—a space curtained off in one corner, so that there will be a warmer temperature about the chickens on the roost at night than is generally current in the more open space of the house. The third essential suggests a place where there is dry litter and dust, where grain may be thrown for the fowls to scratch for.

Situated after this manner there will be little, or no roup. It is either the cold and wet, or the warm and damp situation which induces roup, and the listless bird that has no place to scratch about in, and thus utilize its natural function, that is first to take it.

Probably the best remedy for roup is a quick dip of the head of the sick bird into a small bucket of warm salty water—several dips in succession after it has gone to roost of an evening. This remedy repeated three or four times a week will often cure roup in the milder form. But, if the canker and offensive matter has appeared, a hatchet is the best remedy.—H. B. Greer, in Farmers' Home Journal.

BEEF CATTLE A SPECIALTY.

Cattle Raising a Safe Enterprise, But Should Be a Special Feature.

South Carolina has never raised beef cattle to any extent. Up to this date, with a few exceptions, cattle of all sorts, sizes, sexes and ages have been bought up by dealers, fed a short time and put on the market. In the upper part of the state no one so far as we know has made it a special business. It is now one of the safest enterprises that a farmer can enter on. The price of beef is high, and the demand is constant. There is no danger of glutting the market. Cattle, small grain and cotton make a combination that will lift mortgages, improve lands, give better homes and produce more prosperous conditions.

When one looks over the waste places of this state, he sees the necessity of a revival. The Beef trust is fastened on the people. The price of cut meats is fixed by the trust, which is encouraged by our national legislation. There is no sign of a reduction in the price. Our people should be exhorted to raise beef cattle on a large scale. On the rivers and abandoned lands of the state there is ample room for thousands of cattle.

Raising beef or fat cattle is a specialty. The dairy business, thoroughbred hogs, sheep and horses can not go along with it. The fact is, the farmer who is trying a half-dozen or more specialties at the same time will generally fail. He should have a big bank account, and then he may get some fun out of the business. Let him take that one thing for which he and his land are best suited, and stick to it through thick and thin. If cotton is his crop, let him plant cotton, with only enough small grain, corn and truck to supply the farm. If in the dairy business, let him raise dairy cattle, and subordinate all his efforts toward getting the best dairy possible. If he goes into the fat cattle business, let every crop planted and every house built be to the interest of beef cattle. That is the only way to succeed in South Carolina. Two years ago a carload of young shorthorns and grades were sold in Spartanburg. They were bought by farmers. Up to this date no special improvement has been reported in size or quality of cattle.—Dixie Farmer.

HERE AND THERE.

—If you expect good cows, take good care of the heifers. Give them feed that will properly nourish and develop them.

—In selecting breeding stock it is an item to know whether they are from a family noted for fertility, as this is an inherited quality.

—How to keep dirt out of milk is a long road to travel, but we know that all of it comes from either the milker's hands or the body of the cow.

—There has been more than the usual complaint this season about weak pigs. Various diseases seem to take a more serious hold on the animals than before.

—Those cracks in the stable floor and under the doors cause your cows great suffering during the cold winter blast. Note the shrinkage in the milk pail, as well as in the creamery check.

—It has only been a few years since registered neat cattle was an unknown quantity in the south, but climate and feeding conditions are so favorable that the southern states are rapidly coming to the front in the production of live stock.

A PARAQUAYAN REVOLUTION

Heads of Army and Navy Dragged Ashore by a Single Shirt Collar.

During a recent revolution in Paraguay, according to a correspondent, a minister of war and the admiral of a fleet were captured when swimming for liberty and dragged from the river "by a single shirt collar." The whole Paraguayan navy was captured at the same time. The plot was hatched in Buenos Ayres, says the correspondent. One dark night a steamer sailed from the port of La Plata bearing several hundred patriots, with Krupp field pieces, rifles and ammunition. When the boat got near that historic spot, Humaita, which played such an important part in the war that ended in the downfall and death of the Dictator Lopez, she encountered the entire Paraguayan navy.

This navy consisted of a steam barge seized from a private river company and manned by 100 men. It was commanded by the minister of war, who turned himself into an admiral for the occasion. A characteristic South American fight took place.

At the first shot the war minister and the admiral jumped overboard and tried to swim ashore. But the pair were caught by the victors and dragged out of the water by the single shirt collar mentioned above.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

Jewel of a Cook Uses Reward for Industry in Making Her Escape.

A young broker's wife had at last procured a cook with skill in her line and suburban staying powers. But the spell was broken by the husband while his wife was at the shore for a few weeks, relates the New York Sun.

"Selma," he said one day to the Norwegian jewel, "if you have a couple of hundred dollars saved up I'll double it on the street for you to-day." So the trusting servant turned over to the young broker $150 of her year's saving. That night the broker returning home entered through the side gate. As he passed the kitchen door he saw the prize cook preparing dinner.

"Selma!" he called. "Look here! It's all yours. And he held up a roll of bills.

"All for me!" she gasped. "How much is it?"

"Five hundred and forty dollars," said the broker.

"I vork no more. I go back to Norway to-night." And grabbing the money she darted upstairs. The broker ate his dinner that night at a suburban restaurant, and now the couple have a city apartment.

The Feeble Lad.

Indulgent Mother—John, I wish you'd quit sending that boy around on all sorts of errands. He's not a bit well lately and hardly able to get back and forth from the practice meets of his athletic club.—Baltimore American.

CAUSE AND CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Shown by Numerous Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cure the Kidneys and the Rheumatism Cures Itself—Remarkable Case of Maggie E. Deckert.

Eagle River, Wis., Jan. 16th.—(Special)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys is proved by the cures Dodd's Kidney Pills are making in every state in the Union. They cure the Kidneys and the Rheumatism cures itself. A cure that has caused deep interest in this neighborhood is that of Maggie E. Deckert. In speaking of it she says:

"I had kidney trouble and rheumatism, and was so lame I could not walk. I could not sleep, for I ached all over. I was in a terrible state and firmly believe that if I had not used Dodd's Kidney Pills I would be dead. I took nine boxes of them and they have done me more good than all the other medicines I ever took. Now my aches are all gone, I can eat and sleep and I am feeling good. I want all the world to know that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

There is a story that gold has been discovered in Ireland. It is startling to think of how many citizens of the United States and New York policemen have run away from a good thing.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The 1905 Calendar of N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, is 14x28 inches and designed for office or library. The color scheme is gray and white and is very harmonious. These Calendars have enjoyed a steady sale for years at twenty-five cents each; for this sum, which barely covers cost and postage, a copy may be had as long as the edition lasts.

The Baltimore clergyman who inquires: "What shall we do with our old men?" labors under a misapprehension. The longevity and the precocity enjoyed by the present generation leave us neither old men nor children.—Washington Star.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

That man who is wasting his time in inventing thornless cacti and fadeless flowers ought to do something practical, and invent a headacheless Welsh rarebit.—Washington Post.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

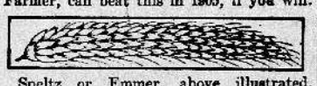
Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

A Brooklyn woman complains that her husband hasn't spoken to her in nine months—and he's a barber. The lady is unquestionably right in concluding that the man is crazy.—Buffalo Express.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.



Speltz or Emmer, above illustrated, gives 80 bushels grain and four tons hay besides per acre. It's wonderful. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte Fodder.....	180,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass....	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [K. L.]

The whipping post has lately been suggested as a cure for about everything except frenzied finance. Why not try it on that?—N. Y. Mail.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Pity the boy who, at his birth, is sentenced to idleness for life.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The first successful flour mill was erected in London in 1764.

Only Sometimes.

"Sometimes," said Cholly, "I cawn't help wondahing what some of us ah living for anyway, don't you know."

"Jerusalem!" exclaimed his rough old uncle, "do you wonder that only sometimes?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Scientific Discovery.

After reading about those cracks in the evening luminary we naturally reflect that the man in the moon must be the lone fissure man.—Kansas City Journal.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF TORTURE.

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in a Week by Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I tried many doctors and treatments, but could get no help, and had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (Signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

All the fun of having a bank account is destroyed for a woman because the cashier knows how much money she hasn't got.—N. Y. Press.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

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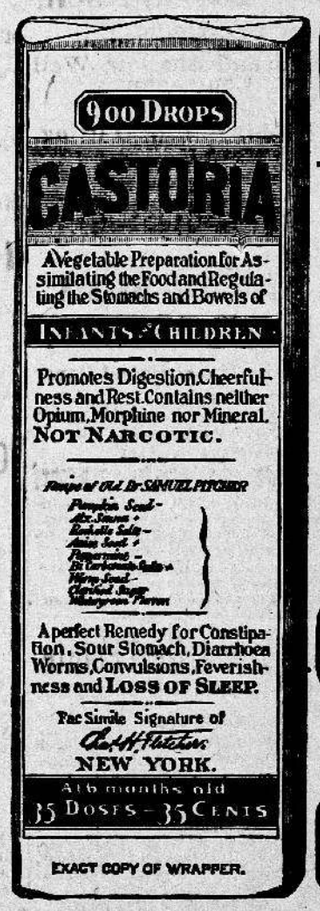

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