Proverbs and Phrases.

To lead a virtuous life is pleasant.

The timid are always cruel.—Gibbon.

Tired folk are quarrelsome.—French.

Truth never was indebted to a lie.—Young.

We should be undone but for undoing.—Themistocles.

He who understands most is other men's master.—German.

MUNYON'S EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE.

Not a Penny to Pay For the Fullest Medical Examination.

If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease mail us a postal requesting a medical examination blank, which you will fill out and return to us. Our doctors will carefully diagnose your case, and if you can be cured you will be told so; if you cannot be cured you will be told so. You are not obligated to us in any way, for this advice is absolutely free; you are at liberty to take our advice or not as you see fit. Send to-day for a medical examination blank, fill out and return to us as promptly as possible, and our eminent doctors will diagnose your case thoroughly absolutely free.

Munyon's, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Everyone has his hands turned toward himself.—Polish. So. 36-'09.

RAISED FROM SICK BED

After All Hope Had Vanished.

Mrs. J. H. Bennett, 59 Fountain St., Gardiner, Me., says: "My back used to trouble me so severely that at last I had to give up. I took to my bed and stayed there four months, suffering intense pain, dizziness, headache and inflammation of the bladder. Though without hope, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and in three months was completely cured. The trouble has never returned."

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

Know prudent, cautious self-control is wisdom's root.—Buns.

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—effects immediately. 10c., 25c. and 50c., at drug stores.

Water For the Bees.

Give the bees plenty of water. They need a great deal and will fly a long distance to get it.

If there is no running stream or lake of pure water near it is well to place a pail of fresh water near the apiary every day.

Bees use water to dilute the heavy, thick honey left over from winter to make it suitable for the young larvae and also to make the cell was pliable.

Bees should be protected from the wind on the north and west by a close set hedge or high fence.

All weeds should be kept down in front of the hives. Mow a plot six feet wide and then cut the weeds and grass close to the ground with a hoe.

An hour once a week spent on the care of the bees will bring larger returns for the effort than any other labor on the farm.

A newspaper man of Chicago who lives a few miles out in the country last year sold $225 worth of honey to three big hotels. He says he did not spend more than an hour a week looking after his bees during the season.

A great gap may be filled with small stones.—Gaelic.

Men prize a thing ungained more than it is.—Shakespeare.

IT WORKS

The Laborer Eats Food That Would Wreck an Office Man.

Men who are actively engaged at hard work can sometimes eat food that would wreck a man who is more closely confined.

This is illustrated in the following story:

"I was for 12 years clerk in a store working actively and drank coffee all the time without much trouble until after I entered the telegraph service.

"There I got very little exercise and drinking strong coffee, my nerves grew unsteady and my stomach got weak and I was soon a very sick man. I quit meat and tobacco, and, in fact, I stopped eating everything which I thought might affect me except coffee, but still my condition grew worse and I was all but a wreck.

"I finally quit coffee and commenced to use Postum a few years ago, and I am speaking the truth when I say my condition commenced to improve immediately, and to-day I am well and can eat anything I want without any bad effects, all due to shifting from coffee to Postum.

"I told my wife to-day I believed I could digest a brick if I had a cup of Postum to go with it.

"We make it according to directions, boiling it full 20 minutes, and use good rich cream, and it is certainly delicious."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Test With Dairy Cows.

The Department of Agriculture has received a report of some tests at the Mississippi experiment station with dairy cows. Experiments lasting sixteen and ten weeks, respectively, were undertaken to see if it paid to feed cottonseed meal when cows had an abundance of green feed. In the former test the cottonseed meal gave five per cent. better returns, but this was not enough to pay for the extra cost of meal. In the second test there was no increase in the yield of milk.

Using cows pastured at night but kept up during the day, cottonseed meal was fed at the barn in comparison with the soiling crops, alfalfa, sorghum and Johnson grass. In a ten weeks' test it was found that forty-one pounds of green feed gave an average daily yield of 14.9 pounds of milk for each cow, while the lot fed 3.4 pounds of cottonseed meal gave 14.2 pounds. The difference in favor of green feed would have been greater if the cows had had no access to pasture. In a comparison of large, medium and small rations with three lots of cows, receiving respectively thirteen pounds, ten pounds and six pounds of a grain ration consisting of wheat bran and cottonseed meal 2:1, the average weekly yields were 333, 873 and 743 pounds. In the last case there was also some loss of body weight. A second test with three lots of nine cows each showed that nine pounds of the mixture yielded better results than eleven pounds.

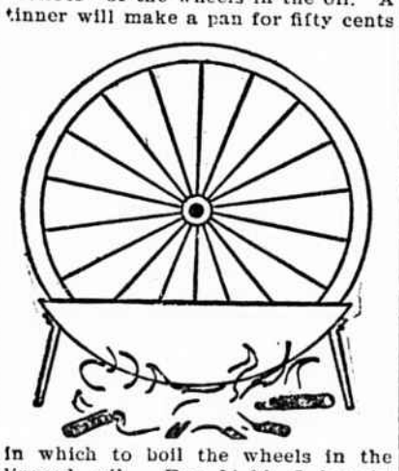
In a test of four months with thirty cows it was found that silage resulted in a saving of $100 over a feed of wheat bran, cottonseed meal and Johnson hay grass.

During hot weather it was found to be of no advantage to protect cows from the heat by keeping them in the barn, as they were more contented in a shady pasture.

Another experiment showed that with 149 cows, the average cost of feed per cow per month was $4.10 in the dry feed herds and $3.50 in the silage fed herds, the average cost of one gallon of milk being fifteen and nine cents respectively, and a corresponding cost of one pound of butter fat of twenty-nine and twenty cents respectively.

Good Care Pays.

The harness and buggy may be made to last twice or three times as long by the judicious use of oil and paint. I bought a cheap buckboard and harness seven years ago. Twice every year I took the harness apart at the buckles—washed it with soap and then rubbed well with "neatsfoot oil," fifteen cents' worth. Every summer when the wheels began to rattle because of getting loose, I got a half gallon of linseed oil and put in a crescent shaped pan and boiled the "felloes" of the wheels in the oil. A tinner will make a pan for fifty cents



in which to boil the wheels in the linseed oil. For $1.00 I bought enough ready mixed carriage paint every summer and treated the entire cart to a coat of paint. As a consequence my cheap harness and buckboard did almost daily service for seven years and was then given in part pay in buying another buckboard and harness. There were others who did not use oil and paint who had three or four new sets of harness and carts.—Mrs. M. G. Adams, in the Epitomist.

Let the Town Clerkships Alone.

No greater opportunity is offered anywhere to the young man who is willing to work than is offered in Southern agriculture to the man who will learn how to do ordinary farm tasks as they should be done.

The boy who trains himself along these lines has the future in his hands, and the farmboys of the South should be turning by the thousands to the agricultural highschools, the winter short courses in the agricultural colleges, the corn contests—to everything, in fact, which will help to make them really proficient in either the science or the practice of agriculture. The farm boy who will train himself can get good wages or a good salary in working for other men, and can thereby accumulate enough to buy land himself and so become a still more definite factor in the agricultural progress of his section.

Let the town clerkships alone, farmer boys; there are much bigger opportunities—more money and vastly more independence and satisfaction—on the farm.—Progressive Farmer.

Wild Onions in Milk.

I had a cow that took to eating wild onions, so the milk was not fit for man or beast to drink, and it would spoil the milk of the other cows if it was mixed with it.

I have been putting about a half cup of molasses in her morning feed. Since I began using it there has been no odor of onions about the milk, except one day. It was very rainy in the morning, and as I did not expect to turn her in the pasture I failed to give her the molasses. But it faired off about noon and I turned her out; that night the milk was spoiled by the onions.

I don't know whether the molasses destroys the odor or taste, or whether the cow omits to eat onions after eating the molasses. I write this for what it is worth.—W. H. Turrentine, Alamance County, N. C.

Where Cotton Does Best.

Unquestionably cotton does better in a moderately compact or firm seed bed. If the land is to be broken deeply in the spring it should be done early and the land thoroughly harrowed two or three times before planting. One of the most successful cotton growers we know rarely breaks his land in the spring with a turning plow. The land is well broken the fall before and sowed to rye or some other cover crop and then in the spring simply disced and redisced until a proper seed bed is secured. No doubt the cover crop is an important factor in his success, but we are much inclined to the opinion that the firm deep soil with a fine seed bed of three or four inches on top is equally important.

Spurs For Poultrymen.

Sitting hens should be dusted with a good insect powder three times during the hatch.

Skim milk is the best summer egg producer and has been shown to be worth one and a half cents per quart for that purpose.

Corn alone will not make good chickens or produce a profitable egg yield. Its value will be greatly increased when supplemented by green and animal feeds.

Chicks may be raised successfully either by hens or in a brooder. If raised by hens, keep the hens confined to coop for two weeks after chicks are hatched, allowing the chicks to run out and in at will.

Use an incubator to hatch early chicks for market, but hatch breeding stocks with hens. If hatched by hens, care should be taken to keep them perfectly free from lice, and even incubator hatched chicks will get lousy if the brooder is not kept clean.

A comfortable house which is dry—one that will keep out the rain and always have a dry floor—is a good investment. Allowing the rain to get into the house to drown lice is a poor way of getting rid of them and will cause other troubles as bad as lice. Poultry cannot be kept healthy for any length of time in a damp house.

In grading up from common stock use pure bred males of the same breed each year and in a few years the flock will be uniform in appearance and, for practical purposes, pure bred.

Improve the poultry, whether pure-bred or grade, by selecting the best hens from the flock as well as by selecting a good male bird. Most poultrymen depend too much on the male and pay little or no attention to the females.

Have the inside of the poultry house as smooth as possible with no unnecessary cracks and corners for mites to hide in. Do not nail roosts and nests to the walls, as they are hard to keep free from mites if they cannot be removed occasionally for a thorough cleaning.

Feed the young chicks only a little at a time. Feed often, for the first three weeks five times a day. After that they may have dry corn meal and wheat bran before them all the time.—J. S. Jeffrey, Poultryman North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sweet Eighteen.

A professor of the class in English history was telling his young men of the impressionable age about the Elizabethan era, when suddenly turning to one of the young men who seemed to be in a dream, with a faraway gaze, he said:

"And how old was Elizabeth, Mr. Case?"

"Eighteen last birthday," came the instant reply.—Tit-Bits.

A GREAT AND MUCH-NEEDED INVENTION.

The man with the protuberant brisket entered the office of a large automobile manufactory with a confident aid. "I have here a great invention—a most necessary one,"

"In the automobile line?"

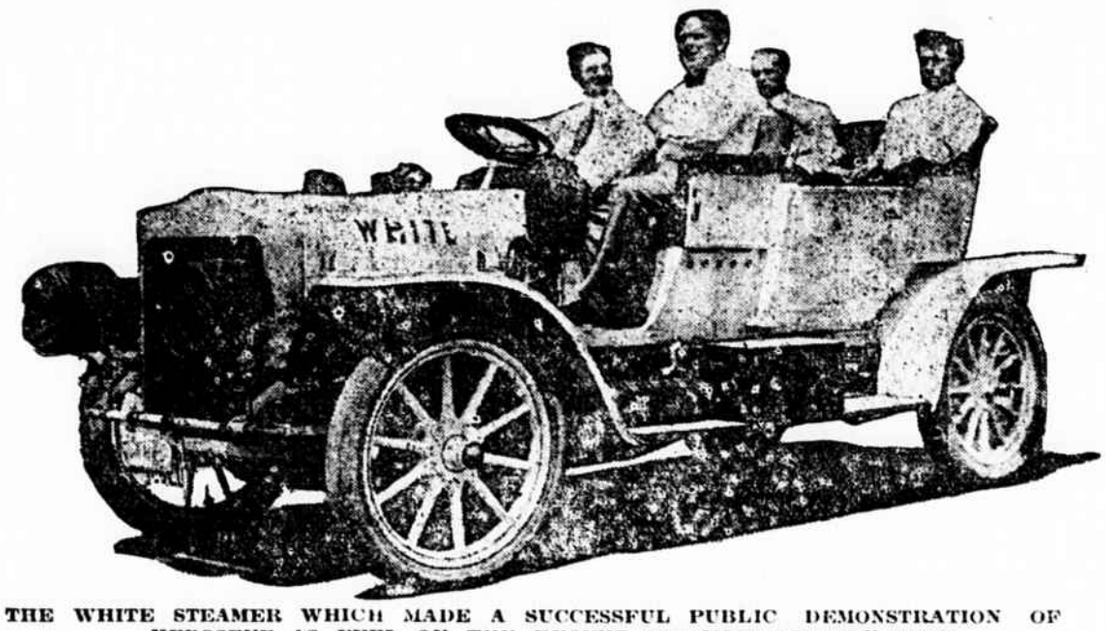
"Yes, sir—a 'shock absorber.'"

"But," objected the manufacturer, "there are dozens of them already on the market."

"None of this variety," said the inventor. "This 'shock absorber' is a device to break the news gently and without shock to an automobilist that his chauffer has taken his motor car without permission from the garage, and, while entertaining a party of thirsty lady friends, has totally wrecked the machine out in the suburbs. That's the sort of shock absorber it is!"

"Name your price," chorted the manufacturer, delightedly. — From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

White Steamers Use Kerosene as Fuel



THE WHITE STEAMER WHICH MADE A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF KEROSENE AS FUEL ON THE RECENT 2650-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The most interesting announcement ever made in connection with the automobile industry was undoubtedly that made a month or two ago to the effect that the new models of the White Steam Cars could be run on kerosene, or coal oil, instead of gasoline. Everyone at once recognized that the use of the new fuel would add materially to the advantages which the White already possessed over other types of cars. There were some people, however, who were sceptical as to whether or not the new fuel could be used with complete success and, therefore, the makers of the White Car, the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, determined to make a public demonstration of the new fuel in the 1909 Glidden Tour.

From the standpoint of the public, no test more satisfactory could have been selected. First of all, the distance covered on the Glidden Tour, from Detroit to Denver and thence to Kansas City, was 2650 miles. This was certainly more than sufficient to bring out any weaknesses, if such had existed. Still more important was the fact that the car was at all times while on the road under the supervision of observers, named by those who entered other contesting cars. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the driver of the White to have even tightened a bolt without the fact being noted and a penalty inflicted. At night the cars were guarded by Pinkerton detectives and could not be approached by any one.

The complete success of the new fuel while on this 2650-mile public test and the advantages gained through its use were well described in the following dispatch which the correspondent of the New York Sun sent to his paper at the conclusion of the tour:

"A feature of the tour which was watched with special interest was that the White Steamer used kerosene, or 'coal oil,' as fuel instead of gasoline. The new fuel worked splendidly throughout the 2650-mile journey, and all claims made in its behalf were fully proven. First of all, as regards cheapness, the White driver secured kerosene all along the route from 6 cents to 10 cents cheaper per gallon than was paid for gasolene. Secondly, the new fuel was handled without any precautions, and it was not unusual to see kerosene being poured into the fuel tank while the crew of the car and an interested crowd stood by with lighted cigars and cigarettes. At the finish of the tour, the White was the only car permitted by the authorities to enter Convention Hall, where the technical examination took place, without draining its fuel tank. Thirdly, the new fuel proved to be absolutely without smoke or smell. Fourthly, kerosene could be purchased at whatever part of the route was most convenient, and not once during the trip through the ten States of the Middle West was there found a grocery store where kerosene was not readily and cheaply obtainable. Finally, the amount of fuel used on the trip showed that kerosene is at least fifteen per cent. more efficient, gallon for gallon, than gasoline. The car in other respects made a most creditable showing, and there was the usual rivalry among the observers to be assigned to the White so that they could ride with the maximum of comfort. The only adjustments or repairs charged against the car during the long trip were tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud guard. These penalties were not inflicted until more than 2000 miles had been completed with an absolutely perfect score."

A particularly interesting feature of the new White Steamer is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a couple of minutes; but so completely successful has kerosene proven to be, that it is not believed that any purchasers will care to use gasoline.

The White Company report that the demands for their new steam cars—both the $2000-model and the $4000-model—exceed their most sanguine expectations. It is evident that the combination of steam—the power which everyone understands and has confidence in—with kerosene—the fuel which everyone has on hand and can handle without any danger—is thoroughly appreciated by up-to-date purchasers of automobiles.

Of all human excellences, justice is the most uncommon.—Plutarch.

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So. 36-'09.

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