

**MR. DODSON WARNS
USERS OF CALOMEL**

Says Drug Acts Like Dynamite on Liver and You Lose a Day's Work.

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can't sallowate.

Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone, because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.—Adv.

His Excuse.

"I'm going to strike!" asserted the farm hand. "There's too dod-busted much work around this place!"

"But you seem to do very little of it," he severely said, "so why should you strike?"

"It makes me tired to see anybody else—yaw-w-w-n!—working," he replied.—Kansas City Star.

**OUT O' ORDER
STOMACHS**

Indigestion, Acidity, Sourness and Gases ended with "Pape's Diapepsin"

The moment you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the lumps of indigestion pain, the sourness, heartburn and belching of gases, due to acidity, vanish—truly wonderful!

Millions of people know that it is needless to be bothered with indigestion, dyspepsia or a disordered stomach. A few tablets of Pape's Diapepsin neutralize acidity and give relief at once—no waiting! Buy a box of Pape's Diapepsin now! Don't stay dyspeptic! Try to regulate your stomach so you can eat favorite foods without causing distress. The cost is so little. The benefits so great.—Adv.

Safety First.

A prominent manufacturer said, the other day, to one of his workmen: "Learn to keep your temper, my friend. Believe me, nobody else wants it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists Sell. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Principal and Interest.

"What are the principal places of interest here?"
"The offices of the money lenders."

Some tailors would make excellent cavalrymen; they are natural born chargers.

**THE MAKING OF
A FAMOUS
MEDICINE**

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

**BEST TIME TO PRUNE
TRANSPLANTED TREES**

Early Spring Has Been Most Generally Recommended.

Fear Has Been Expressed That Branches Cut Back in Fall Will Not Dry Out Sufficiently—Results of Missouri Station.

The time to prune transplanted trees, and young trees not to be transplanted, has been much discussed. Early spring has been most generally recommended. It is the usual custom to prune back the branches of young trees when they are transplanted. Some writers have recommended delaying pruning back fall transplanted trees until spring. The precaution often urged against cutting back the branches in the fall is that the tree loses too much moisture through the cut surfaces of the twigs. Fear has been expressed that the cut-back branches will dry out sufficiently to kill back badly during winter. The question naturally arises as to whether more water will be lost through the wounds of the cut twigs than would be transpired from the branches were they left intact.

In order to answer this question for Missouri conditions, which are more or less typical of the central states, general observations have been made on young trees pruned at different seasons at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in the last twenty years. The results uniformly indicate that better growth results if the branches are cut back in the fall. This holds true for young trees generally, whether they are transplanted in the fall or spring or are not transplanted.

The same observations are true of grapes. A skillful grape propagator and grower at Hermann, Mo., has found that grapes make better growth if pruned back in the fall. This grower sets his cuttings in autumn as soon as the vines shed their leaves and thereby successfully roots Norton, Cynthiana and other varieties found to root with difficulty if the cuttings are made and set in early spring. He further says that one-year-old grapes, designed to stand a second year in the nursery, make much better growth if pruned back in the fall; also that bearing grape vines make stronger growth if pruned in autumn as soon as their leaves are shed. This is particularly true of varieties that tend to make poor renewal growth from the lower spurs.

That the water content of young apple trees is not greatly affected by fall pruning was established by experiments in 1900 and 1901 at the University of Missouri. Little difference in water content was found between apple trees transplanted in late fall and those which were not transplanted. Also, the trees whose branches were pruned back in late autumn contained, on the average, slightly more water than those which retained their branches. While this difference is not great it at least indicates that the pruned branches did not suffer from drying out through the wounds, but that on the contrary the pruned trees dried out slightly less than those which were not pruned.

QUITE SIMPLE POST PULLER

Effective Device Made of Ordinary Pieces of Timber With Chain Attached to Singletree.

This is a very simple post puller. It consists of a 2 by 6-inch timber about 3 feet long, placed in a slanting position against the post which you desire to pull out of the ground. Fasten the chain around the post just above the ground and run it over the plank. The next step is to hitch a singletree to the end of the chain and one horse easily pulls out any ordinary fence post. This device will be found very handy by



With a Piece of Plank, a Chain and a Horse, Fence Posts Are Easily Pulled Out.

farmers repairing their fences or tearing out old ones to replace them by the modern steel or concrete fence posts which have won such great favor among farmers generally. The chain may be quickly attached to any post and the prop put in place. The parts are easily carried to the next post to be drawn.—Popular Science Monthly.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOG HERD

All Affected Animals Should Be Sent to Market for Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When tuberculosis already exists in a drove of hogs all the affected animals, whether hogs or cattle, should be removed from the premises. The hogs should be sent to market for slaughter at an abattoir under federal inspection. The tuberculin test should be applied to all cattle on the place, and those reacting should be properly disposed of. The pens and stables should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before restocking.

**HIGH COST OF POULTRY MAY BE GREATLY
REDUCED BY JUDICIOUS USE OF GARBAGE**



Chickens Relish Garbage, Which is a Good Egg and Meat Producer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fresh garbage, fed as soon as possible after it is discarded from the tables of consumers, provides an efficient feed for poultry. Used judiciously, it will reduce the cost of egg and meat production from 25 to 30 per cent.

Cleanliness and sanitation in the preparation, handling and feeding of garbage are essential, as sour or tainted garbage is particularly objectionable to chickens, because any fermentation induces digestive disorders and profuse diarrhea. Apparently the intrinsic value of garbage as a poultry feed comes from the fact that it provides a diversified ration which satisfies all the needs and requirements of the flock. It is a big scale replica of the small feeding operations of the backyard poultry raiser who maintains his birds chiefly on table scraps and leftovers from the family board. Although the character of garbage varies during the year, due to the fact that more succulent vegetables and fruits are used during the summer, the refuse is always a valuable substitute for costly grains and concentrates in the hen dietary.

Subject Garbage to Careful Selection.

Some poultrymen have experienced unsatisfactory results in the use of garbage because they did not practice careful selection. It cannot be expected that the hens will thrive on feed which is contaminated with broken glass, scraps of tin, phonograph needles, and the like, and it is only the owner who will pick over the garbage and eliminate the objectionable foreign matter that will realize profitable and dependable results from its use. The best plan is to try to get the housewife to keep such undesirable material from going into the garbage. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture recommend running the garbage through a meat or vegetable chopper and mixing it with a little of the moist mash before it is placed before the fowls. The amount which is fed will entirely depend on the size of the flock, it being usually advisable to provide as much refuse as the birds will clean up with a relish in the course of an hour. Any feed which the fowls reject should be removed from the troughs, feeding pens or yards as soon as possible thereafter. Otherwise it sours and contaminates the premises and, subsequently, if the fowls peck at it during a period when they are hungry, it invariably causes digestive trouble.

Where garbage is fed, it is always essential to supply a light ration of grain twice daily, as well as to have a dry mash available in hoppers before the flock all the time. Generally, table scraps are rich in protein, although where the garbage is deficient in this ingredient, it is practical to supplement the mash with about 5 per cent of meat meal.

Cold Weather Facilitates Garbage Feeding.

Generally speaking, there is less danger from feeding garbage in the winter than during the summer, as the cold weather prevents rapid decomposition and fermentation of the refuse. Often the suburban flock owner may secure the garbage of neighboring families who do not keep chickens. This source of feed may be so plentiful that he can expand his poultry operations and afford to pay a small amount for the table refuse. Where many uncooked potatoes are present in the garbage, it is usually a good plan to separate them and to cook them before feeding to the fowls. Otherwise these are not well utilized and often induce digestive trouble.

Experiments in feeding garbage at the government experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., indicate that 30 hens will use about three quarts of garbage daily to advantage. In addition, keep a dry mash consisting of three parts by weight of cornmeal, one part of bran, one part of middlings, 5 per cent of meat scraps before the hens all of the time. The experiments proved conclusively that where fresh garbage is properly fed a bountiful egg yield results, while economical and rapid meat production is also engendered by the judicious use of garbage in the ration. Ordinarily it is advisable where garbage is plentiful to mix enough supplementary mash with the garbage to give the mixture a good consistency. In case the table scraps contain much fruit and vegetable peelings, it is essential to add more mash, while if the garbage is made up chiefly of potato peelings, bread, meat and

the like, less mash is necessary. Special precautions should be exercised to free the garbage from soapy water or excess liquid, this being commonly accomplished by dipping off and feeding the top of the garbage and allowing the excess liquid to remain in the container.

Feeds Garbage Freely.

One Southern poultryman who handles about 1,000 fowls reports excellent results from the use of well-selected garbage, which he obtains from a large charitable institution. He hails the garbage twice a day, and feeds it to the birds about ten o'clock in the morning and again during the middle of the afternoon, so that the table scraps are fed fresh, only two or three hours after they are discarded from the kitchen. This poultryman feeds the garbage on the grass of the range in such quantity that the fowls clean up all the refuse. The successful results obtained by this chicken fancier are due largely to the well-selected and thoroughly fresh garbage which is fed. He reports excellent results not only from the feeding of garbage to fattening cockerels and old hens, but also to its use for laying hens and pullets. Even a small number of turkeys which are maintained on the farm are always attentively on the watch for the garbage wagon. The gobblers relish table scraps keenly and desert tender grasshoppers and nutritious chestnuts as readily as the chickens scamp from succulent alfalfa and well-filled hoppers of mash when the garbage is spread out on the ground.

**FARMERS' EXCHANGES
DISTRIBUTE STOCK**

System of Clearing Houses Developed in State of Iowa.

Breeders Given Opportunity of Securing Purebred Sires—County Agricultural Agent Renders Valuable Assistance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of county farmers' exchanges in live stock, feed and seed has been developed in Iowa during the past year, forces of the state agricultural college and of the United States department of agriculture working in co-operation. One of the principal activities of the exchange is in the distribution of purebred live stock. The breeders send a list of the animals they have for sale to the office of the county agricultural agent. He makes up lists of these animals and distributes them throughout the county, frequently advertising in the local papers. If any animals are not disposed of in the county, a list of them is sent to the extension department of the state agricultural college, where lists are made up for the entire state and sent to every county and to adjoining states. In this way many farmers who otherwise would not have the opportunity of locating purebred sires are able to get exactly what they want. Through the exchanges many carloads of purebred stock have been sold to buyers from other states.

POULTRY NOTES

It is estimated that five chickens will yield a pound of feathers.

The Runner duck is not inclined to fatten so readily as other varieties.

Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls make a greater profit than mongrels.

The goose is the great "Christmas bird" and brings best prices around holiday time.

In preparing for winter egg production a supply of succulent green food should not be overlooked.

Poultry houses need ventilation, plenty of it, but arrangements should be made to prevent draughts.

With turkeys it does not pay to keep too old or too young breeding stock. Never keep more than 12 hens with one male.

**SOIL EROSION ON
SLOPING TRACTS**

No Slope Steeper Than 15 Degrees Should Be Cleared for Best Cultivation.

TO PREVENT SERIOUS HARM

One of the Most Effective Methods of Thwarting Soil Washing is by Terracing—Stops Washing Away of Land on Hillsides.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer who contemplates clearing a wooded tract which is more or less uneven in character should make sure that, if cleared, it will not suffer from erosion. How steep a slope of wooded land can safely be cleared for farming depends largely on the character of the soil. It has often been said that no slope steeper than 15 degrees should be cleared and, as a general rule, this probably holds good. However, not infrequently slopes of less than 15 degrees show serious erosion under cultivation, while occasionally others of 20 degrees and more show no serious results. The question, therefore, is one that must be settled for each locality, or even for each tract.

In Case of Doubt.

Usually the farmer who is in doubt can find in the vicinity a piece of cleared land similar in character to his own, and can judge his problem by the condition of the cleared area. In case of doubt, the safest course is to leave the land uncleared, according to the forest service.

Some erosion must be expected on all sloping land cleared for cultivation, but where the tract is really suitable for farming, however, the erosion can



Bad Erosion Results From Clearing Land of Too Steep Slope.

be reduced sufficiently to prevent serious harm. The general principle to be kept in mind is to prevent surface run-off, as far as possible. Water that is absorbed by the soil not only causes no erosion but increases the supply of ground water, diminishes drought, feeds the streams and maintains a steady flow in adjoining streams.

Terracing is Effective.

One of the most effective methods of preventing erosion on sloping cultivated land is terracing, a subject well worth special investigation by the farmer who wishes to till sloping tracts and at the same time keep the good soil on the upper areas from being washed down the hillsides.

VALUE OF WOOD-LOT TIMBER

Farmer Should Familiarize Himself With Products—Big Losses Can Be Prevented.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Lack of familiarity with the business of timber selling usually puts the owner of a small woodland at a disadvantage, and in many regions material from the wood lot is sold considerably less than its real value. The loss to the farmers is, in the aggregate, very large. In order to stop this loss, it is necessary that the farmer inform himself about the different kinds of grades of wood-lot products, the methods of estimating and measuring them and ascertaining their value, the methods of selling, the markets, and the current market prices. Especially does he need reliable information about the amount and real value of his standing timber and the location of good markets. Farmers' Bulletin 715, which may be had free, contains detailed information on these points.

GRAIN DESTROYED BY FIRES

Considerable Amount Lost Each Year—Avoid Placing Number of Stacks in Small Space.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A considerable amount of grain in the field is lost each year by fires which reach the stacks through dry stubble or through lightning. Fire protection demands that a large number of stacks should not be placed in a small space and that each group of stacks be safeguarded by means of a firebreak. Special precautions should be given as to preventing thrashing engines setting fire to grain.

WHAT TEXAS MOTHERS SAY

Houston, Tex.—"I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful tonic for women. It has been of essential benefit to me during my monthly hood and I recommend it very highly to other young mothers."—Mrs. Willie McNeely, 2113 Common St.



Bensley, Texas—"During my pregnancy I have always taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic and strengthener, and it is each case it has proved to be a wonderful comfort and help to me. I had practically no suffering and my babies have been strong and healthy. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine the young mother can take, and I never hesitate to recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. Ida Chance.

San Antonio, Texas—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an excellent medicine for women in a run-down and weakened condition or during and after pregnancy to give them strength and keep them in a good healthy condition. I took Favorite Prescription before my youngest child came and it kept me in a strong, healthy state, and my suffering was much less than at my previous times. I also took it afterward and it did me all the good in the world. I have always thought well of Dr. Pierce's medicines and always recommend them."—Mrs. S. Lee, 214 Reddle St.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take, because it is prepared from roots and herbs containing tonic properties of the most pronounced character.

It is not a secret remedy, because its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

Get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription today, either in liquid or tablet form, or send Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for large trial package.

**HOW TO GET RID
OF YOUR COLD**

The quick way is to use Dr. King's New Discovery

DON'T put off until tonight what you can do today. Step into your druggist's and buy a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery. Start taking it at once. By the time you reach home you'll be on the way to recovery.

This standard family friend has been breaking colds, coughs, grippe attacks, and croup for more than fifty years. It's used wherever sure-fire relief is appreciated. Children and grownups alike can use it—there is no disagreeable after-effect. Your druggist has it, 60c. and \$1.20 bottles.

Bowels Begging for Help

Torpid liver pleading for assistance? How careless to neglect these things when Dr. King's New Life Pills so promptly, mildly, yet effectively come to their relief!

Leaving the system uncleared, clogged bowels unmoved, results in health-destructive after-effects. Let stimulating, tonic-in-action, Dr. King's New Life Pills bring you the happiness of regular, normal bowels and liver functioning. Keep feeling fit, doing the work of a man or woman who finds relief in it. All druggists—25c.

**Liggett & Lyons
KING PIN
CHEWING TOBACCO**
Has that good licorice taste you've been looking for.

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**
Removes Dandruff, Itchiness, Redness, Cals and Restores Gray and Faded Hair. 25c. and \$1.00 in drug stores. E. W. Parker, New York, N. Y.

**Safe Remedy
MITCHELL
EYE SALVE**
FOR
Sore Eyes

**Hand
Sapolio**
Cleanses
Invigorates
Softens the Skin

OYSTERO
Made from fresh, whole oysters with only the moisture evaporated by vacuum. Contents of one vial makes a pint of delicious oyster broth. Will keep indefinitely.
5c. will bring you a three vial carton, postpaid. Send \$1.05 for four three vial cartons, or \$2.05 for six three vial cartons. I dozen three vial cartons, postpaid.
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In spare time taking orders for guaranteed Finner tailored women's clothes. Wonderful opportunity. You invest nothing. We train you. No extra. Express or parcel post prepaid. Complete outfit. Free. Your own clothes Free. Big cash credits. Write us today.
Great Western Tailoring Co.
Dept. 177, Jackson Blvd. & Green St., Chicago

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Use E-Z STOVE POLISH
Ready Made—Ready to Shine
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