FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Appropriate Action.

"I hear the young nobleman is spoons on Gwendolen."

"Yes; it's made quite a stir."

To Fortify the System Against Summer Heat

Many users of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic make it a practice to take this old standard remedy regularly to fortify the system against the depressing effect of summer heat, as those who are strong withstand the heat of summer better than those who are weak. Price 50c.

Doing as one pleases soon ceases to be fascinating if no one objects.

ON FIRST SYMPTOMS

use "Renovine" and be cured. Do not wait until the heart organ is beyond repair. "Renovine" is the heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and $1.00.—Adv.

A man may be lucky because he is married—or because he isn't.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 60 years, has born the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

For **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 50 cents a bottle, $5 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

DO YOU HAVE SICK HEADACHE

Who of us does not suffer at times from this awful pain? All are subject to it—a disordered stomach, inactive liver, constipation are causes. But headaches are mere warnings of something more serious. Heed the warning, take

Dr. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup

and head off the more serious ailments. This preparation positively relieves all perils of constipation and its kindred disorders, and restores the system to its normal condition—gently but thoroughly.

Get a bottle today. Two sizes, 50c and $1. All dealers.

A wise bride borrows her mother-in-law's cook book.

Cures Ivy Poisoning.

For ivy poisoning apply Hanford's Balsam. It is antiseptic and may be used to kill the poison. Prompt relief should follow the first application. Adv.

There is danger that a little learning will result in a swelled head.

TRY CAPUDINE

—For Colds and Gripp—

RELIEVES the ACHING and FEVERISHNESS. Helps Nature to get right again. Good for Headaches also. —Adv.

It doesn't take a smart baby long to outgrow its smartness.

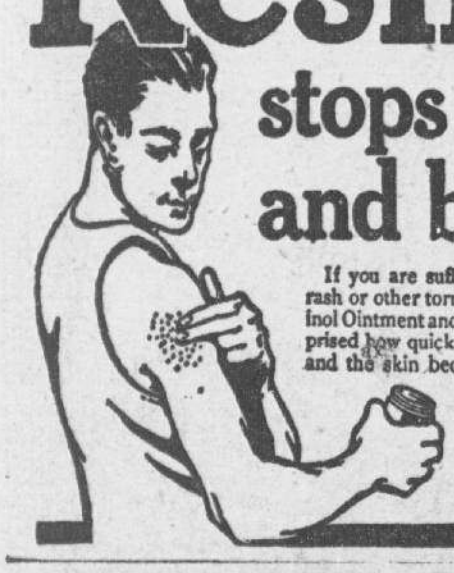
LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into shoes and used in foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel easy, and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Labor conquers all things.

Resinol

stops itching and burning



If you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching and burning stop and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Sold by all druggists, for free trial size of each write to Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Resinol Shaving Stick makes daily shaving easy for tender-faced men.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and $1.00 at all Drug Stores

Biggest Car For Price

Pullman $740

114-inch Wheel Base

DEALER WANTED for the fastest selling popular priced car on the market. Two, Three and Five Passenger models. Write for our proposition to dealers. While established dealers are preferred, experience is not absolutely necessary. Pullman dealers are backed by a substantial organization, a splendid factory and a powerful advertising campaign. Let us send literature and details.

SPECIFICATIONS:—114-inch wheel base; 32 H. P. four-cylinder motor; Batavia non-skid tires on all four wheels; cantilever rear springs; complete electric starting and lighting equipment; Dixie high-tension magneto; honeycomb radiator; full floating rear axle. C-H Magnetic Gear Shift, $125 extra.

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., YORK, PENNA.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

MANNING AUTO CO., FT. WORTH, TEXAS

GOOD MARKET SQUABS

Best Breeding Stock Is an Essential to Success.

Runt Pigeon Is One of Largest, But Not as Prolific or as Good Breeder or Feeder as Homer—Carneaux Is Popular.

Prolific pigeons producing large squabs are commonly kept confined in pens, which involves proper housing and a flyway, or outside yard, covered with wire. Common pigeons, allowed their freedom, are less prolific and produce smaller squabs. A study of New York squab quotations shows that the price per dozen for dressed squabs fails rapidly as the weight goes down and the other departs from white. While prime white weighing ten pounds to the dozen brought $3.75 per dozen in March, last year, in New York, six-pound squabs were not quoted above $2 per dozen, while $1.50 was the high price per dozen for dark squabs, and culls brought only five or six cents apiece.

Of the squab-raising varieties the Homer is considered the most popular

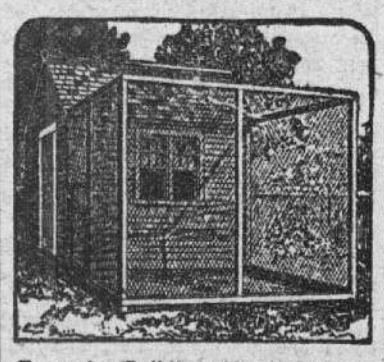
White Runt Female.

variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons purchased from other lofts. The Carneaux pigeon has recently become popular as a squab producer. This variety is somewhat larger than the Homer and it is stated is about as prolific. Several other varieties of pigeons larger than the Homer are used on a small scale in squab raising, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneaux to increase the size of squabs. The Runt is one of the largest but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer.

Some of the other varieties reported used as squab breeders are the Dragoon, White Maltese or hen pigeon, the White King and common pigeon.

Good breeding stock is an essential of success in squab raising, but as it is difficult to tell the age and sex of pigeons, and age is very important, it is necessary to buy from reliable breeders and preferably those who guarantee their product. Variety alone does not insure successful squab production. The birds differ individually and they should be selected for their productive power and vitality, for quality and size of their squabs and their ability to feed and rear offspring. Dark-colored skins, legs or beak indicate poor quality of flesh, bringing lower prices on markets. Care should be taken to select breeding birds which have white or pinkish white skin and light-colored legs.

Pigeons are most valuable as squab producers when from two to six years of age, although many will breed until they are about eight years old. The small varieties mate and breed at five to six months, and the large varieties at eight to nine months. It is advisable, therefore, to buy mated pigeons from two to three years old, or to secure young birds six to eight weeks old and tame them at the proper age. All squabs which are to be saved for breeding should be banded before they leave the nest and a careful record kept of their breeding. Squabs hatched



Expensive Buildings Not Necessary.

in April, May and June, when their value on the market is comparatively small, make good breeders. If a breeding pigeon dies its mate should be removed from the pen and a new mating made.

It is not necessary to put up an expensive building to start squab raising. The illustration shows how an old outbuilding may be utilized for pigeons by a beginner at trifling expense. The wire netting to form the flying pen in above picture cost $1.25.

DAMPNESS MUST BE AVOIDED

Dry Quarters Are Essential to Health and Growth of Little Ducklings and Chicks.

Dampness is sure to cause trouble among little chicks and little ducklings. They should not be allowed to get into or tip over their drinking water, or to sit down on a damp place in their brooder or yard. Dry quarters are essential to health and growth.

MOST VALUABLE FARM CROPS

Trouble Experienced in Growing Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, Etc., Where Not Grown Before.

Legume crops (clover, alfalfa, peas, etc.) are among the most valuable of farm crops. Trouble is experienced at times, however, in growing them in new agricultural districts or regions where legumes have not been grown before. This difficulty ofttimes is due to the absence of the necessary tubercle bacteria from the soil in question. The practice should be followed, therefore, of inoculating the soil or seed when any of these crops are grown upon ground which has never grown the crop before.

This inoculation may be made by the use of soil from a field in which the legume has grown. This soil should be obtained from the old legume field and distributed over the field to be sown in legumes at the rate of approximately 300 pounds per acre, and at once harrowed or disked in. This operation should take place during the morning or evening or upon a cloudy day, as the intense sunlight destroys the bacteria. Care should be exercised in making this transfer of soil to get it from fields which are not infested with weeds.

Should such soil not be available, Dr. Ira D. Cardiff, director and botanist of the Washington agricultural experiment station, states that the next best method of procedure is to use a pure culture of bacteria which may be mixed with the seed before it is sown.

STARTING WITH LIVE STOCK

Grading-Up Method Recommended as Best Beginning—Use Best Pure-Bred Sire Obtainable.

The average farmer starting into the live stock business is not in shape financially to purchase purebred stock and conduct the business the way it should be. Purebred breeders should not try to set men up in the breeding business who have but very little money and practically no experience. An amateur, starting under such conditions, is almost sure to fail and instead of being a booster for better live stock, curses the breed that lost him money and the purebred breeders in general.

Those without considerable experience and some capital, wishing to start in the live stock business, will find the grading-up method the best in use.

Grading up a herd by the use of a purebred sire is the safest beginning,

Splendid Beef Type.

even for the prospective breeder of purebred stock. It is not only a cheap and safe way of starting in the breeding business, but it brings out plainly in the grades the main breed points and proves what good blood will do. Only a few generations of grading up will be sufficient to place before you a picture of breed characters not seen in years in purebred breeding on a small scale. The only danger in the beginner grading up a herd is that the first results are so satisfactory that to improve the next generation some promising grade is apt to be selected as a sire, which means the stopping of any further improvement.

By all means use a purebred sire as good and well bred as your financial condition will permit.

VENTILATION FOR BROODER

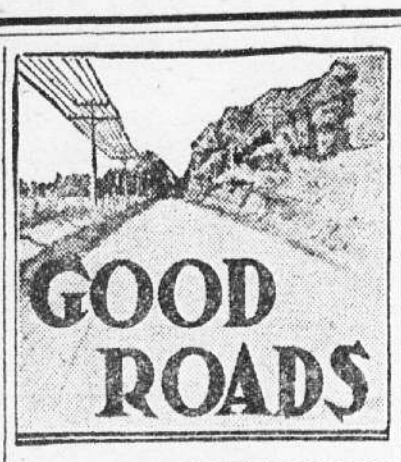
To Be Satisfactory Arrangement Must Be Made for the Introduction of Fresh Air.

A brooder in order to be satisfactory must have a provision for constantly introducing fresh, warm air under the hover for the chicks to breathe. A warmed box with no provision for effective ventilation compels the chicks to breathe the same air over and over again and it soon becomes practically poisonous.

FITTING COLLARS ON HORSES

Splendid Idea to Make Them Fit Snugly to Avoid Danger of Injuring the Shoulders.

In fitting collars on horses it is well to make them fit snugly. So long as the hand will pass readily between the front of the collar and the horse's neck at the bottom and sides, there is no danger of injuring the shoulder. The hames should then be carefully fitted to the collar.



MATERIALS FOR FARM ROADS

Should Be Located With Reference to Efficiency of Farm Plant—Good Drainage Needed.

The private roads on the farm differ in general from the public roads only in the amount and kind of traffic which they carry. The fundamental principles involved in their construction and maintenance are the same. But, as the farm road is called on to bear far less traffic, the ordinary methods of construction and maintenance are so modified and the use of materials so adapted as to meet the special requirements and reduce the cost. To build the farm roads in the same man-

Gravel Road on English Farm.

ner as public thoroughfares, which carry much greater traffic, in general would be a useless waste of money.

The first consideration is the location of the roads and paths about the farm. The roads and paths are a part of the permanent farm plant. Consequently they should be so located as to best serve the purpose for which they are intended, should fit in with the general scheme of the farm, and at the same time should avoid as much as possible places which would require difficult and expensive construction or maintenance. The main consideration, however, must be to secure the highest degree of efficiency from the farm plant as a whole.

The earth road is the most common type of farm road and will probably so remain. When properly crowned, drained and maintained with the split-log drag or other similar device, the earth road, on all but a few exceptional soils or in a few places immediately around the farm lots and buildings, can be made to answer the requirements fairly well. A little grading will in general give the earth road a crown sloping from the center toward the side ditches at a rate of about one inch to the foot, and side ditches of sufficient size to carry away the storm water can usually be constructed without difficulty. If the ground is springy the side ditches may be made deeper, or the ground water may be carried away by tile drains.

The fundamental requirement of an earth road is always good drainage. This involves, first, the removal of the water which reaches the surface of the road from precipitation or otherwise; and second, in certain places the removal of any ground water which reaches the road from underground seepage. Surface drainage is accomplished by securing a reasonably firm crowned roadway and providing ditches of sufficient size and with ample grade and frequent outlets. Subdrainage to remove the water from beneath the road surface or to prevent its passage into the roadbed is usually acomplished most effectively by so-called blind drains or by means of properly located tile drains.

REPAIR BAD SPOTS IN ROADS

Mudholes Should Be First Drained and Soft Dirt Removed—Don't Be Afraid of Dragging.

Don't try to fill a mudhole without first draining out the water and removing the soft mud. Don't try to fill it with large stones, because if this is done there will soon be two mudholes instead of one. Don't try to fill a mudhole with sods or similar material which absorb water readily.

On an earth or gravel road ruts are best treated with the drag. Don't be afraid of dragging too often during a rainy spell. If a thin coat of sand or gravel be spread over the road surface when it has been softened by rain and then worked in by traffic and a liberal use of the drag, a poor earth road can be much improved and made to carry a surprisingly heavy traffic for a short time.

Keep to the crown of the road. If everybody does that, and keeps just out of the rut, there cannot be any ruts. Let the water have a chance to run off. It cannot if you rut the sides.

Reasonable Proposition.

A good road between every farm and market is a reasonable and worthwhile proposition.

Look for Bad Spots.

If you must haul over ten miles of good road and one-half mile of bad road, you must load for the bad.

FARM STOCK

HORSES THRIVE ON ALF

No Other Hay Comes So Near Ideal, If Sanely Used—Has L Protein Content.

Some ridiculous prejudices a against alfalfa. The less know it the more intense is the pr one that constantly has to be as the plant advances into s territory is that it is unsuit even dangerous to horses. Th is, no other hay comes so near ideal, if sanely used. Where grown and best known, it has popularity and use as a staple for horse and mule stock of all One element that makes alfalfa able is its large protein content larger than is found in any oth Best results are obtained by with it, as a balance, other feed ing less protein.

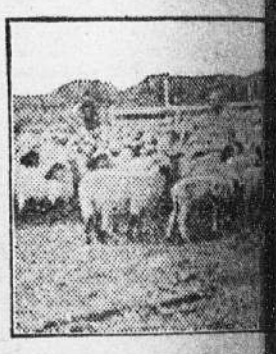
Horse owners accustomed to prairie or timothy hay, and the mangers heaped, are likely feed on alfalfa, with harmful such as would follow from feed much oats or corn.

Regardless of theories and tists, there is much testimony men severely practical that hay alone serves every purpose roughage for mature horses at work and for growing colts of although for some horses when fast it is found rather too laxative. Hundreds of horse in western towns use it as hay for stage, omnibus, and dray animals, and light In parts of California and states no other hay is known.

MAKING MONEY FROM S

Many Farmers Buying Scrubs and Holding Them for Lamb and Wool Crop.

As an indication of how farm turning to sheep as a quick maker, I may cite the fact that many farmers are going on the kets early in the fall and buying or "native ewes" shipped in West and Southwest and holding over until the next fall. They lamb crop, as well as a wool cr are usually able to sell the ol



Mixed Western Flock.

for more than they gave for the the simple expedient of finishing for the mutton market.

If some judgment is used in these animals they will pay a says an Illinois writer in Farm ress. Many of them are very ewes, not the sort, of course, man would want if he were go the exclusive business of sheep ing, but they usually deliver lamb crop. It is easy to cull poorer ones at the end of the year and replace them with bet imals.

If scrub sheep of this sort w it is very easy to see that good ing stock will greatly increa profits. It should be the aim man who is growing sheep to g ly increase the amount of good in his flock.

MANAGEMENT OF FARM H

Sheep Practically Live Off Wa cept for Short Time When ture is Needed.

Any farm fenced hog tight ped to handle a few sheep, will practically live off the wa cept for a short period when acres of pasture are required. as the corn is laid by, the sh lambs may be turned in. They eat the weeds which you left grass that comes later, also the ers and lower blades of co finally tackle the corn. You can and move them to a stubble pasture until the corn is out, them back into the stalks agai tle or no corn is required for sheep.

CLEANING UP AFTER CH

Work Should Be Done Promp Thoroughly—Little Pigs H Their Immunity.

All farms on which hog cho existed at any time during two years should be clean promptly and thoroughly. The hogs may have possessed a d immunity which enabled them sist successfully any hog cholera of lower power which was m previous clean-ups. Pigs from mothers do not possess this power. The pigs from immu ers lose their immunity after ing.