SYMPATHY, BUT NO APOLOGY

Lawyer's Tart Remarks Not Greatly Softened by His Rejoinder When "Called Down."

Andrew Lipscomb, who practices law before the courts of Maryland, was trying his first case before a judge named Herrick. Lipscomb, wishing to impress the judge, was, in the language of the bar, right lippy in his remarks to the eminent gentleman. Finally, Herrick lost patience and exclaimed:

"Sit down! Sit down, sir! If you don't sit down I'll fine you for contempt of court."

Lipscomb sat down, but turned to a young lawyer beside him, and remarked, in an undertone:

"That's the crustiest, most opinionated old judge I ever saw. I'll show him where he gets off. He's an old fool."

"If you talk like that, I'll beat you up!" replied the young lawyer. "He's my father!"

"How sad!" said Lipscomb, smoothly. "How sad."—Popular Magazine.

ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work.

"I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Benj. Passage, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

AWFUL.

The Listener—That fellow plays the cornet to beat the band.

The Musician—That's right; he can't keep time.

Proof.

Mr. Casey (sitting up in bed)—Moike, did yez put out the cat?

Mr. Casey—Oi did.

Mrs. Casey—Oi don't belave it!

Mr. Casey—Well, if yez think Oi'm a liar, get up and put 'er out yerself.

Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into any other.

Modern young men court in haste and repent at leisure.

BACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS

Together Tell of Bad Kidneys.

Much pain that masks as rheumatism is due to weak kidneys—to their failure to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer aching backs, bad joints, backache, too; with signs of kidney disorders, get Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

An Illinois Case

Edward Porsche, 1823 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I suffered terribly from kidney trouble which resulted in dropsy. For three months I was laid up with the terrible pains in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills came to my rescue after doctors failed and I cannot endorse them too highly."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c. a Box

Doan's Kidney Pills

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., LTD., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Potato Culture

By H. J. EUSTACE,
Professor of Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College

The Soil and Its Preparation.

A well drained sandy loam is ideal for potatoes. Such a soil should, if possible, be included in a regular rotation and the potato crop follow a clover sod which should be turned under in the fall, or early in the spring. When fall plowed, the sod will partly decay by spring and there will be an opportunity to work the soil several times with both disk and harrow before planting, which is very important. It has been demonstrated many times that much better crops can be produced upon a soil that has had extra working than when it has not been given.

Always avoid low fields where the frost may destroy the plants early in the fall before the growth has been completed.

The Seed.

Whole tubers about the size of a hen's egg are very satisfactory for seed, especially so in a dry season. If such seed is not available use cut pieces about the size of a hen's egg and have at least two good eyes on every piece. Larger seed pieces may give a large yield but not enough to pay for the extra amount of seed required, especially if it is expensive."

If any of the seed is "scabby" even to a very slight degree, it should be treated by soaking for two hours in a solution made up in the proportions of one pint of formalin to thirty gallons water. Formalin can be procured from any druggist. Do this shortly before planting and before the seed is cut. Do not put the treated seed back into crates or bags that held the tubers before treatment, unless the crates are washed and the bags soaked in the solution. The scab disease may live in the soil for some years, so do not plant upon land that recently grew scabby potatoes or beets if it can be avoided.

Fertilizers.

The best fertilizer for the potato crop is undoubtedly, stable manure spread upon a clover sod before plowing in the fall. If spring plowed, spread the manure on during the winter or early spring. The plowed-under clover will in itself make a good fertilizer.

If it is desired to use a chemical fertilizer, our experiments made during the past few years indicate that a "home mixed" fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 10.8 per cent potash used at the rate of 500 pounds per acre is the most satisfactory. A ton of this fertilizer is made by mixing:

193 pounds nitrate of soda containing 15.5 per cent nitrogen.
357 pounds dried blood containing 14 per cent nitrogen.
1000 pounds phosphoric acid containing 14 per cent nitrogen.
450 pounds sulphate of potash containing 48 per cent nitrogen.
2,000 pounds "home mixed" potato fertilizer.

It should not be overlooked that the value of a chemical fertilizer depends largely upon the physical condition of the soil, the moisture content as well as proper drainage and cultivation. Even very heavy applications of fertilizers will not make up for the lack of any of these conditions nor will the use of any kind of chemical fertilizer take the place of the humus or decayed matter in the soil.

Planting.

When the planting is done by hand, furrows may be opened with team and one horse plow and if any chemical fertilizer is to be used it can be spread in the furrow by hand. On light or loose soils it is desirable to plant the seed about four to six inches deep. If shallow planted some of the potatoes will become exposed and sun burn. The seed pieces are dropped the distance desired, covered with a hoe, and the whole field smoothed over with a harrow.

Cultivation.

Frequent cultivation will greatly help to produce a good crop and keep the field free from weeds. A spike tooth harrow is usually used once or twice before the plants come up and again just as they appear. A weeder is often used at this time and about once a week afterward until the plants are several inches high. During this time it may be advisable to go over the field once or twice with a cultivator. After the plants are five or six inches high cultivate about once a week or every ten days until there is danger of injury to the vines.

Spraying.

Potato plants are sprayed with bordeaux mixture (6 pounds of copper sulphate, 5 pounds of stone lime and 50 gallons of water) to protect them from blight and rot. (Phytophthora infestans) and with poison (½ pound of paris green or 2 or 3 pounds of arsenate of lead added to the bordeaux) to kill bugs. The blight and rot are not present every season in Michigan, but in tests made at the college during several recent seasons, it has paid to spray the plants when blight has not been present. The application of bordeaux mixture in some way stimulates the plant and it grows longer in the fall, is freer from sun scald, tip burn and other troubles. Begin spraying when the plants are six or eight inches high or when the first spraying for "bugs" has to be made and repeat the treatment about every two weeks so that the new growth will be covered with the bordeaux mixture. If the weather is "muggy," conditions under which blight flourishes, spray oftener. Four or five sprayings will usually be sufficient and they can be made for 80 cents to $1.00 per acre for each spraying, all expenses of material and labor included.

Winter Vetch for a Cover Crop in Michigan Orchards.

By H. J. EUSTACE, Horticulturist, Michigan Agricultural College

Most of the successful orchards in Michigan are plowed in the spring and cultivated until mid-summer. This season is the natural one for trees to make a growth of new wood and the plowing and cultivating make the plant food in the soil available and stimulate the growth. After the cultivation ceases, the new growth will ripen, become hard and in a condition to pass through the average winter without injury, which it could not do if growth continued late in the fall.

At the last cultivation, it is desirable to sow something that will make a "cover crop" on the land during the fall, winter, and early part of the spring. If nothing is sown, weeds will make a "cover," but they will not make a uniform growth nor will they result in any benefit to the land and they may become a serious annoyance.

Many desirable features will result from having a cover crop in an orchard or vineyard, some of the more important ones are:

1. Their growth helps to check the tree growth and ripen the new wood.

2. A cover of vegetable growth over the soil, supplemented by the root system will prevent, to a very large extent, the washing of the valuable top soil by the heavy fall and spring rains. This feature is especially valuable on knolls and hillsides.

3. A cover crop will catch and hold the leaves as they fall from the trees. They contain some fertility and afford some protection.

4. The cover crop itself will make a blanket over the soil and by holding the snow from blowing away, this feature will be more effective, as it will largely prevent deep and severe freezing of the roots and the alternate freezing and thawing, all of which causes serious losses in many Michigan orchards, especially those located upon the lighter and more porous soils.

5. One of the most valuable results from the use of cover crops is that they add humus and plant food to the soil. Certain plants commonly used for cover crops as clover, vetches, peas and beans, possess the power of gathering nitrogen from the air, storing it in the plants and later it becomes available in the soil.

Some of the advantages of the cover crop that might be mentioned are: That they encourage the deep rooting of trees; they make the fall and spring operations in the orchard more comfortable and they improve the physical condition of the soil.

The experiment station has been carrying on tests in orchards and vineyards in different parts of the state to determine the best plant for a cover crop under Michigan conditions. At this time, winter vetch (Vicia villosa) promises to be especially valuable for this purpose. The plant is sometimes called Hairy or Sand Vetch. It was imported from Europe many years ago and has long been used in the southern states especially as a forage crop. An appreciation of its value for orchard cover crop purposes is comparatively recent.

When sown as late as the middle of August, it makes a fair growth before winter, it will stand tramping well; it is not difficult to get started; it is hardy and will withstand the possible drought of fall and cold of winter; it grows vigorously, in the early spring; it adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil; it will succeed on a variety of soils and especially on sandy soil.

For cover crop purposes in Michigan, the seed should be sown during July or early August, usually at the time of the last harrowing.

If the seed is sown broadcast about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre is required and it should be harrowed in. Good results have been secured by drilling 18 pounds of seed per acre.

A quick growth or "catch crop" can be secured by sowing a bushel of oats or rye with the vetch. Since the vetch does not make a large growth in the fall, this combination is often desirable.

There will not be any difficulty in turning under the vetch if the orchards are plowed at the proper time in the spring. Where the growth is extra large, a chain or rolling coulter may have to be used on the plow.

Stock like turnips.

Screen the water tank.

Give every horse his own collar.

Cull the ewe flock before breeding.

The soy bean is an excellent legume.

A pig should never be compelled to squeal for his food.

Cut the weeds out of the fence corners before they go to seed.

Pigs fed on dirty, dusty floors are apt to contract lung trouble.

A two-piece stave silo makes practically as good a silo as a one-piece.

How about underdraining that low place on the farm? Now is the time.

You must have vigor in the sow if you expect strong vitality in the pigs.

The hoe is a wonderful tool for conserving the moisture around the small plants.

No need of "pitch holes" or ruts in the road. Use the King road drag, brothers.

All young animals to be profitable should be kept growing from birth until maturity.

Clean out the sheepfolds and sprinkle thoroughly with plaster before putting in beds of straw.

The self-sucking cow and the confirmed fence breaker are equally disagreeable to have in the herd.

Farmers will not get the full benefit of the rural free delivery until after they get the parcels post.

The total production of phosphate rock in this country in 1910 was 2,654,958 long tons, valued at $10,917,000.

After all that may be said in favor of other pastures, clover stands at the head when it comes to the right thing for pigs.

Don't let those cockle burrs go to seed on stubble ground seeded down. Run the mower over the field before seeds form.

Do not cut the grass a day too early or a day too late. Send in the mower just when bloom shows like a mist over the field.

Get ready to cull the ewe flock before breeding this fall. There are some ewes that are too old and should go to market.

A dust mulch for the garden is better than a sprinkling can. Stir the soil every few days and you will need to carry very little water.

A sharp disk is the best tool that can be used to level down the bogs on a piece of rough, boggy slough land after the tilers are through.

There is money as well as humanity in providing shade for pickets or shut-in calves or other animals. It costs so little to try this it is a shame not to.

Selling crops as soon as they are harvested usually means that one gets a very poor price for one's product. As a general rule the prices of grains go up a little later on.

A parasite with a long and unpronounceable name has been introduced into California to fight the codling moth. It is said to be making good and has begun the destruction.

Make a start in sheep this fall by buying 25 high grade ewes and a pure bred ram. We did this and sold enough of the increase the next spring to more than pay for the first investment.

Naturally, fowls are healthy, and no stock on the farm has been so much abused. Yet in spite of all the ill-treatment they receive they do much better than any other stock on the farm of equal value.

On farms having high, dry land, which has a light growth of grass, and where a new breeding gobbler has lately been introduced, the largest flocks and the most thrifty looking turkeys are found.

Moisture is a great factor in the production of blackberries. There is sufficient water in the sub-soil to ripen this fruit, provide you do not let it get away. Frequent cultivation is the remedy to apply.

To perpetuate health in a flock of fowls for breeding purposes, as rethy specimens, making sure that both parents are of healthy and prolific ancestry. Never under any circumstances use a male that is unsound, but rather seek to have him as nearly a perfect specimen as possible.

In closely built houses, where there is poor ventilation, the air becomes contaminated by gases arising from filth and the accumulation of droppings. As the hens are exposed to these gases during the night, it is no wonder that the system becomes poisoned by them and disease results.

A farm shop is handy.

Prepare for hog marketing time.

It is time to get the machinery under cover.

A hog cannot help being dirty in a wet, filthy pen.

Try to have the water tanks under some sort of shade.

In milking it is the last few pulls that produce the profits.

A dog that worries stock has no business on the dairy farm.

A good shade goes a long way toward thrift in the hog pens.

To get the best results the cow must be kept quiet and treated kindly.

Oil is cheaper than harvesters. Good oil is cheaper than thin cheap stuff.

A screen fly trap setting near the back kitchen door rids the house of many flies.

There is going to be a lot of alfalfa sown this fall. How much of it will be on your farm?

It pays to get out and do as much work as possible in the early part of these hot days.

One thing that keeps the hired man on the farm is a neat, well-kept, and well arranged farm.

A disk from an old pulverizer makes a good anchor for holding the end post of a wire fence.

Milking the cows clean and carefully has a tendency to develop a persistent habit of yielding milk.

It doesn't cost any more to be cleanly than otherwise. And there's more profit and satisfaction in it too.

Silage is highly relished by both cattle and sheep, and is fed with profit to these classes of animals.

Our advertising columns are interesting this month. Look them over carefully. May find something you want.

Three tablespoonfuls of formalin to a pint of half water and half milk is an efficient poison to set where flies congregate.

The silo should be placed where it will not interfere with the sunlight entering the barn, or interfere with the entrance or exits.

Supplement the short pastures with those green crops you planted last spring. Didn't do it? Too bad. Remember next time.

A little gunny sacking over that poor cow's or calf's back, when it is picketed near swarms of flies, will help out the feed surprisingly.

Flies can't hatch without a manure or dump pile to incubate in. Keep everything clean and there will be a few million less of these flies.

Sheep and poultry go well together, and when once the buildings and fields are ready for them, how little work, compared with other stock, it takes to care for them.

Many dairymen are giving their cows simply a maintenance ration, and then complain because there is no profit in dairying. Such dairying don't deserve to succeed.

Don't neglect to cultivate the grape vineyard up to fruiting time. The surface of the soil in the vineyard must be kept mellow throughout the hot July and August days.

Skim the milk clean. The milk containing quite a little butter fat may be most excellent for the pigs, but butter fat at 20 to 28 cents a pound is expensive pig feed.

We saved up some of our profits from farming and invested in some farm land a few years ago. The result may surprise you, but we made 30 per cent on our investment.

The coal ash mulch is certainly good for gooseberries and also for tomatoes. Tomatoes mulched with sifted coal ashes will resist blight and keep green and flourishing longer than without it.

Linseed meal is made by grinding flaxseed from which the oil has been more or less completely extracted. "Old process" contains more fat and somewhat less protein than "New process" linseed meal

As a matter of fact the farmer owes it to himself, personally, to be a close student of advanced agriculture and of public questions. This is the way to keep the mind alert and active and to keep mentally young.

The cows and the pigs, etc., are the farmer's customers. They take his feed and roughage. The farmer needs to know what he gets in return in the way of pounds of milk, butter-fat, pork, etc. No successful business was ever built on guessing—farming is no exception.

Cracked corn is one of the best grain feeds for growing poultry. When new corn begins to harden, whether sweet or field corn, it may be "whittled" or shaved from the cob for the eager chicks. On range they will secure bugs, worms and grasshoppers, and pick up grit and bone-making material.

Catarrh is not roup. It is usually caused by dampness, exposure to a drenching rain is a good starter for the disease. Roup is a purulent catarrhal affection of the air passages. Dr. Sanborn says it is a filth disease and not caused by "taking cold." The difference between roup and catarrh is that the latter has a tendency to get well without treatment, while the former seems inclined to progress to a fatal end.

Early Preparation for Wheat.

Stubble land intended for wheat should be worked up as soon as possible after the grain is harvested in order that large amounts of moisture may be retained in the soil. Time may be gained by going over the fields with the disk-harrow before plowing, and many farmers have found it profitable to work the surface in this way between the rows of shocks. If the surface is worked with a disk before plowing, it not only retains the moisture in the soil, but makes it possible to plow the stubble down more evenly and compactly, thus securing a better seed bed.

Another Reason.

Here is another reason for exterminating English sparrows:

"It has been determined that in lining the nest with feathers he becomes the carrier of chicken lice and mites. His habit of going from farm to farm makes him a menace to the flock."

Cut the Thistles.

Before the corn is "laid by" if time is available, it will pay to go through the field with a hoe and cut out the few thistles which have been missed by the cultivator. These few thistles, if left to mature, will form the center of patches which will appear in next year's grain fields.

A Timely Hint.

Before you put the binder or mower away for the season make a list of the repairs which they need while they are fresh in mind and the time lost to the machine or put it in the tool box. Such a list will help a great deal next summer when you are in a hurry to prepare for haying and harvest.

Farm Management.

Many farmers every year lose a portion of the value of their crops because they have not force enough to sow them in season.

Sheep in Far West.

Some owners of land in the far west claim they can raise 14 sheep to the acre on alfalfa and beet pulp.

A Picture of Contentment

All men look pleased when they smoke this choice tobacco—for all men like the rich quality and true, natural flavor of

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

Smoked in pipes by thousands of men—everywhere known to cigarette smokers as "the makings."

We take unusual pride in *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture. It is our leading brand of granulated tobacco—and every sack we make is a challenge to all other tobacco manufacturers. Every 5c sack of this famous tobacco contains one *and a half* ounces of choice granulated tobacco, in every way equal to the *best* you can buy at any price, and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

If you have not smoked the Duke's Mixture made by the *Liggett & Myers* Tobacco Co. at Durham, N. C., try it now.

Get a Camera with the Coupons

Save the coupons. With them you can get all sorts of valuable presents—articles suitable for young and old; men, women, boys and girls. You'll be delighted to see what you can get free without one cent of cost to you. Get our new illustrated catalog. *As a special offer, we will send it free during September and October only.* Your name and address on a postal will bring it to you.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with coupons from HORSE SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRAIL, GER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*50c tin double coupons*), PEACE PLUG, PIEDMONT, CHARMETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other bags or coupons issued by us.*

Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I Certainly Do Recommend HENKEL'S FLOUR

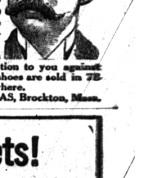
Bread Flour for it makes delicious bread and lots of it. Velvet Pastry Flour for cakes and pastry. Good every day.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 School Shoes. Best in the world



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world because they look better, fit better, and wear longer than ordinary shoes.

CAUTION.—When you buy shoes be sure W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. It guarantees protection to you against inferior shoes. Beware of substitutes. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 75 own stores in large cities and retail shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

No Suffering Yets!

The unnatural suffering of so many women at times can be relieved by a little care and proper help. Beecham's Pills give just the assistance needed. They act gently but surely; they correct faults of the system so certainly that you will find better conditions prevail

Amongst Women Who Take

this renowned and effective remedy. Beecham's Pills will help your digestion, regulate your bowels, stimulate your liver. Headaches, backaches, lassitude and nervous depression will trouble you less and less after you take at times—whenever there is need—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Women wishing to retain their youthful looks and to feel at their best should be sure to read the special directions with every box.

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

Mixing the Names.

Mayor Bacharach of Atlantic City, at a dinner at the Marlborough-Blenheim, told of a summer girl.

"On the beach in the moonlight," he said, "a youth clasped a maiden passionately to his breast and murmured:

"'Do you love me, darling?'

"'Yes—ah, yes,' Reginald,' she sighed.

"'Reginald?' said the youth in a startled voice. 'You mean Clarence, don't you, dear?'

"Smiling sweetly, she nestled closer. 'How stupid of me! I was thinking it was the week end.'"—Exchange.

Which?

"Why did papa have appendicitis and have to pay the doctor a thousand dollars, mamma?"

"It was God's will, dear."

"And was it because God was mad at papa or pleased with the doctor?"—Life.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

In this age of research and experiment, when so much is being done in the scientific treatment of human diseases, it is indeed most gratifying to be able to announce a really important discovery. There is no reason why a single person should suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Trouble, which has so much with French Hospitals and Lost it is worthy the attention of those who suffer from kidney, bladder, stomach, liver disease, chronic weakness, blood, skin or nervous troubles, etc. There is no need to suffer from Piles, Fistula, Rupture or any rectal disease if you will write for FREE book on PERUNA. Peruna is a remedy that has stood the test of time. It has been used in thousands of homes for many years. It is a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis, throat and lung troubles. Peruna is a tonic. It is a catarrh remedy. It is a systemic remedy. It is a constitutional remedy. It is a blood purifier. It is a nerve tonic. It is a stomach tonic. It is a liver tonic. It is a kidney remedy. It is a bladder remedy. It is a rectal remedy. It is a skin remedy. It is a nerve