BACKACHE A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Pain in the back is the kidney's signal of distress. If this timely warning signal is neglected there is grave danger of dropsy, gravel, uric poisoning, or Bright's disease.

When you have reason to suspect your kidneys, use a special kidney medicine.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve weak, congested kidneys—cure backache—regulate the urine. Good proof in the following statement.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

James E. Poyner, Thompson Ave., Roseville, Ill., says: "I was laid up with kidney trouble. The pain in my back was so bad that I couldn't move. The kidney secretions were in a terrible condition. An acquaintance advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did so. They made me well and during the past four years I have had no further trouble."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

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.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "out the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weaknesses, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, &c., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases, and the marvelous results effected by the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Sq., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Might may overcome right but it can never destroy it.

Sweeping Statement.

"Scribbets is going to quit being a press humorist."

"Did he tell you that?"

"No, but he said he was not going to write any more jokes about mothers-in-law, bald-headed men, women's hats, intoxicated husbands and family fights."

Wanted a Bite.

"Oh, yes; it was raining—had been all day. But they didn't mind that so much; you see, they were fishermen. All the same, they were trudging home, with weary steps and very weary-looking faces.

Their baskets were empty, and to be candid, they were in a very bad temper.

As they entered the little village a large dog ran at one of the party. The dog had a ferocious look, and was barking furiously. But the fisherman did not take much alarm at the animal. He just kicked it away carelessly.

"Aren't you afraid he'll go for you?" inquired another of the party, somewhat anxiously.

The one who had kicked at the dog looked at his companion in a sorrowful manner.

"I only wish he would!" he replied. "I'd chance almost anything to be able to go home and say I'd had a bite!"

The First Toast.

Wilson Mizner, the well-known viveur, explained, on a New York roof garden, the origin of the word "toast"—toasting a lady.

"You will remember," he began, that in olden times it was the custom to serve punch with toasted—that is to say, roasted—apples floating in it. These apples were called the toast. The toast—remember that.

"Well, it happened at Bath one day that a celebrated beauty stood in the Cross Bath, surrounded by a throng of admirers, and one of these admirers, intoxicated with admiration, took a glass of the water in which the ebauty stood, and holding it aloft, drank her health, draining the water to the last drop.

"Beau Nash, who stood near by, shouted:

"'I like not the punch, but I would I had the toast!'"

HARD TO SEE.

Even When the Facts About Coffee are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see. Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they thinr laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and way out of these ills.

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "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. Adv.

MANAGEMENT OF SANDY SOILS

By J. A. JEFFERY,
Professor of Soils Michigan Agricultural College.

After sandy land, such as is found in western and northern Michigan, has been brought under cultivation, great care must still be exercised in its management. The cropping value of these soils will depend more than anything else upon the incorporation and retention of organic matter. To this end: a careful rotation of crops should be adopted. It should be simple and short, something like this:

(1) Clover, one or two years, plowing under as much of the aftergrowth as is possible when preparing for the succeeding crop; (2) a cultivated crop—potatoes, corn or possibly beans, and (3) grain of some kind, seeding again to clover with grain.

This is not the only rotation that could be followed, but the important thing is to introduce clover into the rotation as frequently as possible. No grain or cultivated crop should be planted twice in succession.

The plowing should be shallow, probably never to exceed five inches, and this with a view to keeping the organic matter as near the surface as possible, where it will accomplish the most good, particularly in protecting the soils from the ravages of the winds. It is good practice not to use the plow too frequently. Many farmers use the plow only in breaking the clover sod. The disc harrow is used at all other times in preparing soil for crops.

When cultivated crops occupy the land, the cultivation should be frequent and shallow. Only those who have practiced persistent shallow cultivation can appreciate the importance of thus stirring the soil in preserving the moisture and insuring profitable crops.

Use "catch" crops where possible. If a regular crop has been removed fairly early in the fall and the succeeding crop is not to be planted the following spring, it is always worth while to seed the land to oats or rye or vetch. Frequently it will be found desirable and profitable just before the last cultivation of the corn to seed the corn field to winter vetch seed at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. The field may be seeded to oats or rye instead. The benefits to be derived from the catch crop are at least three:

1. In the fall and early spring soil is protected from the winds.

2. During the winter these crops catch and retain the snow upon the ground, from which fact the soil benefits not only from the blanket of snow during the winter, but, also, from the melting of the snow in place in the spring.

3. The discing in of the crop in the spring adds to the soil organic matter, and in the case of vetch, nitrogen as well.

Green Manuring.

Green manuring is the practice of growing a crop to plow under before it matures. This is done to increase the amount of organic matter in the soil. Different crops are used for this purpose.

Rye is perhaps the most commonly used, and probably chiefly because it can be planted in the fall and makes a considerable growth before the growing season closes. It takes up the growing again early in spring and continues until the farmer is ready to plow it under. It is sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to two bushels per acre.

Of the spring grown crops oats or rye are frequently used, and are sown at the regular rates of seeding.

Sometimes Indian corn is sown at the rate of one bushel to one and one-half bushels per acre for this purpose. It may be sown in drills or broadcast.

Oats and peas are sometimes used, sown at the rate of one bushel of oats to two bushels of peas to the acre.

Sand vetch is also used, the seeding being at the rate of 30 to 50 pounds per acre. The seeding in all cases is done as early as conditions of soil and air are suitable for the planting of the crop.

The sand, hairy or winter vetch seems to be rapidly growing in favor, both as a catch crop plant and as a green manuring plant. Its value rests upon three things, viz:

1. Because of the size of the seed it may be planted as deep as two inches, thus increasing its chances for moisture supply, and thus insuring germination. The clovers and alfalfa frequently suffer because they may not be planted deep enough to insure moisture and anchorage to preserve the plant from blowing away.

2. The plant makes a very rapid and vigorous growth, producing a large amount of material to plow under or disc in.

3. It is much more valuable than the grains for this purpose because of the amount of nitrogen which it gathers during its growth and leaves for the use of future crops.

On the Miami sandy soils of southern Michigan the cow pea is being much used as a green manuring crop. Peas are sown at the rate of 3 pecks per acre, about the first week in June, and the crop is plowed under from the first to the middle of September. When wheat is sown after cow peas thus plowed under, the yields of wheat are greatly increased, and when clover is seeded, with the wheat the following spring, it seldom fails to make an excellent catch.

A seed test in time saves any number of bushels.

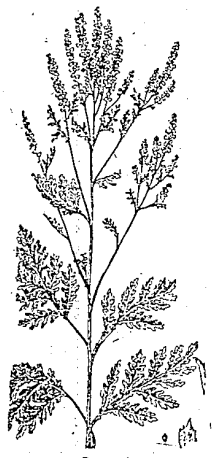
WEED CONTROL IN AUTUMN

By R. J. BALDWIN,
Michigan Agricultural College.

After the crop is removed, from new seedings and stubble lands, the weeds which have been kept in check by the growing crop are apt to spring up and make a sufficient growth to produce a crop of seed and crowd the thin seedings of grass and clover. The number and variety of such weeds will depend upon the locality and the care exercised in the operation of the farm. Ragweed, pigweed, foxtails and Canada thistles are among the most common kinds found. Such weeds can be prevented from seeding to a great extent, by clipping with the cutter bar of the mower tilted high so as to leave the new seedings. It is objectionable to attempt to control weeds or new seedings with sheep for the reason that sheep are almost sure to eat the tender seedlings and leave the coarser weeds.

The practice of clipping with a mower has been used by the Michigan Agricultural college farm, where a constant warfare must be kept up against weeds which are continually being introduced in the purchase of hay, straw and grain for feeding.

Perhaps the most persistent fall weed and the one that is most conspicuous during August and September along roadsides, ditches and grain fields, is the ragweed (shown in illustration). Its ragged, rank growth and



Ragweed.

long lived seeds makes it an especially bad weed. Its tall green tassel which contains such an abundance of yellow pollen is said to be the cause of hay fever. Careful farming with clean cultivation crops, such as beans and corn, is the most effective system of holding this weed in check.

Care of Stallions.

A stallion shut up in a dark stall without the companionship of other horses often becomes moody and savage. Some English stallioners ride a pony while leading their horses for exercise, and the horses become so attached to these ponies that they become fretful and uneasy when they are not near.

At night the ponies are given a stall next to the horses. Of course, some horses are too savage in nature to permit their being led in company with a pony, but if broken to this treatment when young, stallions can be handled in this way.

Fall Sown Clover.

Even last year there was good success with fall-sown clover and the season was none too favorable. There are a great many enemies to spring-sown clover, weeds, grasses and too thick stands of grain, which fall seeding escapes.

When a spring seeding has been scorched out after removal of the grain crop, the land should at once be disked and reseed the clover on a fine seed bed with a firm subsoil. Even if it is very dry the chances are there will come enough fall rain for the clover.

It is a usual practice in the spring to have what is called a "cleaning-up day." There are some thing, however, which ought to be cleaned up in the fall, such as weeds which have been missed and are waiting to scatter their seeds far and wide on the snow in winter, and limbs in the orchards which will invite rabbits to live there and nibble the fresh bark of young trees.

The amount of money invested in farm machinery on the average Michigan farm is nearly as great as the money invested in a barn. The barn is always insured against fire but the machinery is never insured against rust, unless a good shed has been made for it. Some machines ought never to be rained on and if the shed is handy they can be run in instead of being left in the field at night.

Some protection should be placed around young trees in the fall to prevent girdling by mice and rabbits during winter. Wire screen, tar paper, etc., are used for this purpose and often save whole orchards even where these pests were not thought to be numerous.

EXHAUSTION OF THE SOIL.

Prof. E. H. Farrington of Wisconsin Agricultural College, in speaking of Soil Exhaustion, made a very interesting statement regarding the selling of dairy products from the farm as compared with selling the grain productions directly off the farm. Here is what he says:

"There is a great difference in the amount of soil fertility removed from the farm by selling crops as compared with the selling of cream and butter. The constituents of the soil that become most easily exhausted by farming operations are the nitrogen, the phosphoric acid and the potash. These each have a market value per pound and can be bought in commercial fertilizers. They are also contained in farm manure.

"An analysis of different crops and of milk, butter and cheese will show how much of these various constituents are removed from the farm when a certain quantity of these products are sold. For instance, by using the same prices per pound for the following crops, etc., we find that the fertilizing constituents taken from the soil when one ton of hay is sold from the farm have a value of $4.34, one ton of corn $5.36, one ton of wheat $6.63, one ton of milk $2.17, one ton of skim-milk $2.31, one ton of butter 49 cents, one ton of whey 34 cents, and one ton of cheese $14.19. The value of each ton of these different products is well known. For instance, the ton of hay may be sold for $20.00, while the ton of butter is worth $600.00 and a ton of cheese $200.00. These figures show, however, that if the crops raised on the farm are fed to the cows and either cream or butter only is sold, then for every $600.00 worth of butter only 50 cents worth of fertility is drawn from the farm."

In encouraging the farmers to engage in dairying, Prof. Farrington says:

"Dairying keeps up the fertility of the soil as already explained.

"Skimmilk is very valuable to the farmer not only for the reasons given, but because it is profitable for a farmer to become a stock raiser—that is, raise calves, pigs, poultry, etc., rather than a crop producer and a seller of grain.

"Dairy products, butter and cheese, are not bulky to market, being much more concentrated and the cost of transportation less than it is for hay, grain, etc.

"Dairying utilizes waste land, such as stony pastures, timber and swamp land, which may be used for pasturing the cows if these are kept, but which otherwise would give no returns.

"Dairying gives profitable employment during the entire year and idleness is not good for either man or beast."

A visit to the National Dairy Show at Chicago, October 24th to November 2nd next, will give every one a short course in dairying that cannot be equalled anywhere in the world, and all such matters as here discussed by Prof. Farrington will be illustrated by the world's experts in every branch of the dairy industry. Opportunities to view the best representatives on American soil of the leading dairy cattle, and meet the men who are devoting their lives to the advancement of the dairy industry is here afforded.

Everything will be shown in a big, broad, educational way that all may be enabled to keep abreast of the most modern methods in appliances and the best practice in breeding and feeding dairy cattle, and preparing for market and the marketing of all dairy products. Adv.

Nothing More to Live For.

Without question, the Scots curler of whom Lord Lyveden tells in Fry's Magazine placed the proper value on his sport.

During a recent curling-match in Switzerland, the skip of one of the teams, who happened to be a Scotsman, was so delighted with the accurate shot of one of his team, that he was heard to address him in the following manner: "Lie down and deemon; lie down and dee. Ye'll never lay a finer stane nor that if ye live to be a hundred."

Point for Sherlock Holmes.

Somebody wondered how long a certain woman who had just left the room had been married.

"About 15 years," said the jeweler.

"How do you know?" asked the jeweler's wife. "You never saw her until tonight."

"I can tell by the size of her wedding ring," he replied. "The width of wedding rings changes about every five years. The kind she wears was in style 15 years ago."

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the whole world, makes the laundress smile. Adv.

The Anxious Seat.

Father—Johnny, go fetch me my slippers.

Johnny (nervously)—Do you want both of them or only one, dad?—Exchange.

CURES BURNS AND CUTS.
Cole's Carbolsalve stops the pain instantly. Cures quick. No scar. All druggists, 25 and 50c. Adv.

Impossible.

"Jaggs is a man of loose conduct."

"Hardly, for whenever I see him, he's tight."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

Many a fellow fails to hit the bull's eye in the big shoot because he has wasted all his ammunition in practice.

"I Got This Fine Pipe With *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture"

All kinds of men smoke Duke's Mixture in all kinds of pipes—as well as in cigarettes—and they all tell the same story. They like the genuine, natural tobacco taste of

Liggett & Myers
Duke's Mixture

Choice bright leaf aged to mellow mildness, carefully stemmed and then granulated—every grain pure, high-grade tobacco—that's what you get in the *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture sack.

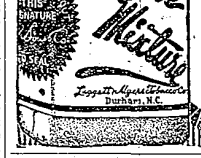
You get one *and a half* ounces of this pure, mild, delightful tobacco, unsurpassed in quality, for 5c—and with each sack you get a book of papers *free*.

Now About the Free Pipe

Inevery sack of *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture we now pack a coupon. You can exchange these coupons for a pipe or for many other valuable and useful articles. These premiums cost not one penny. There is something for every member of the family—skates, catcher's gloves, tennis rackets, cameras, toilet articles, suit cases, canes, umbrellas, and dozens of other things. Just send us your name and address on a postal and as a *special offer during September and October only we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents FREE of any charge.* Open up a sack of *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture today.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *and Coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*1 in 20 double coupon*), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

Premium Dept.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.



Potteries Prospering.

The output of the pottery industry of the United States had a value of $34,518,560 in 1911, according to the United States geological survey chart of clay products production, by states, compiled by Jefferson Middletown. The pottery collection for 1911 was greater than for 1910, when the output was valued at $33,784,678, the increase being $733,882. Of the total production, Ohio was first, with an output valued at $14,775,265; New Jersey second, with $8,401,941; West Virginia third, with $2,880,202; New York fourth, with $2,178,364; Pennsylvania fifth, with $2,156,817, and Indiana sixth, with $1,004,737. The output of no other state had a value in excess of a million dollars.

Thoughtful Wife.

"Think I'll go to the ball game today."

"All right. Is there a telephone at the grounds?"

"There's one near there. Why?"

"If the home team loses I want you to telephone me, so that I can take the children and go over to mother's until you get your temper back."

Precaution.

Chimmie—Hey, Maggie, hold dis bag o' peanuts fer me fer a minute—here comes a poor relation o' mine!—Life.

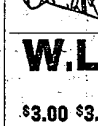
Milk-crust all over tiny baby's face

Mothers, if your little ones are suffering from tormenting, unsightly skin or scalp eruptions, how can you fail to profit by the experience of this mother, who writes:

"I do not know what caused the milk-crust on my baby's face, all over it except the eyebalts. It started as a rash, of an itching nature; though only three weeks old it tried to scratch it. Then in about a week or ten days it had formed into crust that was very sore, whitish, and came off in scales. For about five weeks I used different washes, but it did no good. From the first application of the Resinol Soap and Ointment, in a few hours, seemingly, we could see the change. I can safely say I cured the baby with Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. Anyone who will try them will sure get results that are lasting." (Signed) Mrs. Lavenia B. Ruffin, Cauthornville, Va., May 19, 1912.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c) and Ointment (50c), or mailed on receipt of price. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. They are invaluable household remedies for skin troubles, boils, sores, wounds, burns and piles.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES



FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

For Headache Nervousness and Backache due to disorders of Kidneys and Bladder

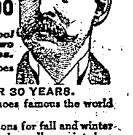
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 AND $5.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 School Shoes, because one pair will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes, same as the men's shoes.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.



THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas latest fashions for fall and winter wear, notice the *short vamps* which make the foot look smaller, points in a shoe particularly desired by young men. Also the *conservative styles* which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price. *Fast Color Eyelets.*

CAUTION.—To protect you against inferior shoes, W. L. Douglas stamps his name on the bottom. Look for the stamp. Beware of substitutes. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 78 own stores and shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, they are within your reach. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to factory for catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.