W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

Lawyers Got It After All.

The inseparable Simpkinson brothers of Los Angeles decided that they would save the expenses of lawyers' fees in case of the death of one of them by making out checks to each other. One of them died recently and the other took the check for the amount of his estate to the bank. The bank refused payment because the author of the check had died, and the lawyers got the money after all.

THE 3 D'S IN DODD'S

Mr. Robert W. Ferguson, Hingham, Mass., writes: I suffered from kidney disorder for years. Had incessant backache and trouble. Nearly died from it at one time while in Vancouver, but overcame it by a persistent use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Finally I was completely cured. I occasionally use the remedy now in order to keep the kidneys regulated. I have the highest praise for Dodd's. Be sure to get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for deranged, disordered, diseased kidneys, just as Mr. Ferguson did. No similar named article will do.—Adv.

Looking Backward.

"Mrs. Gadder speaks of a spread that cost a thousand dollars or more as a 'little dinner.'"

"Yes, and did you ever notice the far-away look in Mr. Gadder's eyes sometimes when she makes a statement like that?"

"No. What do you suppose it indicates?"

"I guess he's thinking of the time when he was glad to get a cup of coffee and a dish of beans for his dinner."

Over the Wine.

Ed—Are late hours good for one?

Co-ed—No, but they're all right for two.

She Is Nemesis of Wildcats.

Miss Catherine Modine of northern Curry county, credited with being the champion bobcat huntress of the state, has filed application for one of Uncle Sam's homesteads in the timber reserve. Miss Nodine and her shepherd dog have accounted for more than 100 wildcats and lynx, says a Brandon dispatch in the Portland Oregonian.

With her mother, she successfully conducts a stock and dairy ranch near Denmark, doing their own plowing, fencing and land clearing. There is not a man on the place and there is not a better developed ranch for its size in that neighborhood.

Not Her Drink.

Little Isabel's mother had very injudiciously allowed her to drink weak tea with her meals instead of milk.

One day Isabel was taken out to lunch at a friend's house, and the friend, never dreaming that a child could drink anything other than milk, placed it before her in a broad, low, fancy cup.

The child gazed at the milk in silence for a while, and then astonished her hostess by remarking disdainfully, "I ain't a cat."—Buffalo Express.

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.

Any person can half-sole his own shoes with recently invented soles that are attached by clamps around the edges.

Woman taxi drivers are the latest in England.

SAXON

Strength-Economy-Service

The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:

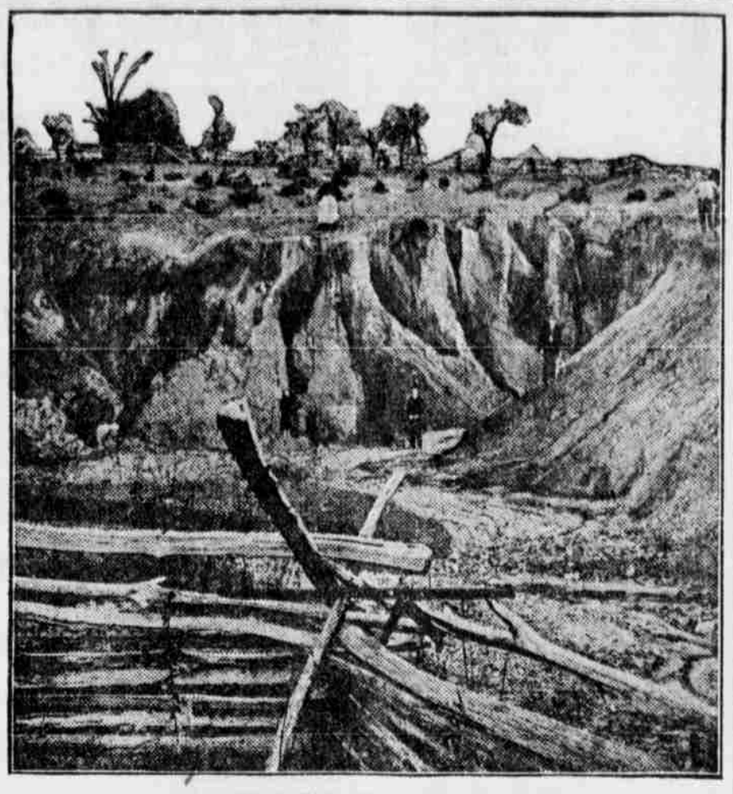
"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do — and more.
"We have driven our car many thousand miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in."
JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

H. A. Wetmore
Sioux City, Ia.

PREVENTING EROSION OF FARM LANDS



GULLIED FIELD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The existence of vast areas of so-called worn-out hill lands throughout the United States may be attributed chiefly to soil erosion, due to the natural agencies of wind, frost and rain. In most localities wind and frost, owing to their comparatively slow processes, play but a minor part in the depletion of the soil and the ultimate destruction of good farm lands. It is the failure of the soil to absorb the rain water which falls upon it that presents by far the most serious aspect of the problem. As an indication of the damage done by erosion, it is estimated that the Potomac river each year carries off in solution about 400 pounds of solid matter per acre of land drained, containing plant food sufficient to produce a crop. Unless such loss be replaced annually by natural agencies or the application of fertilizer, it is obvious that the land soon will deteriorate greatly in productiveness and eventually be abandoned.

In addition to the loss through erosion of the soluble elements of the soil, a noticeable impairment occurs in the physical condition of the soil. When the moving water washes the soil particles from the surface of the hillside and deposits them on the land below, the heavier particles, or the sandy constituents of the soil, are deposited first, and the finer, or clay, parts last. Since neither pure sand nor pure clay possesses the productive characteristics observed in a soil composed of the proper intermixture of sand and clay particles, it is apparent that the effect of this sorting process is to diminish greatly the fertility or productive power of the soil. Hence, not only the eroded land suffers but also the land at a lower level upon which the eroded material is deposited.

Forms of Erosion.

Erosion due to moving water occurs in two forms—sheet washing and gullying. Small areas are practically ruined by gullying, while sheet washing diminishes the productive power of large areas.

Gullying generally is the most dreaded of the two types on account of its more apparent destructive effects. Where the ravages of erosion proceed unchecked, deep gullies invariably develop in the field. Their appearance causes not only absolute loss of land and inconvenience in cultivating, but a marked lowering in the water table, with a possible accompanying inability of the soil to retain the proper moisture content for the production of crops and to withstand periods of drought.

The injury due to sheet washing, which occurs throughout the United States, generally is underestimated and is regarded by many farmers as of no particular consequence. It is this type of erosion that slowly carries away the very fertility of the soil without apprising the farmer—except through slightly diminished crop yields each year—that the application of remedial measures is imperative in order to save his farm.

Methods of Preventing Erosion.

Erosion is due chiefly to the free movement of water over the surface of the land, which carries off particles of soil. If all rain water were absorbed by the ground upon which it falls, soil erosion would be reduced to a minimum. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to prevent or reduce erosive action the soil must receive treatment that is conducive to the admission and the storage of large quantities of rain water; and methods must be employed to reduce the velocity, and thereby the transporting power, of the run-off water.

Since the storage capacity of a soil depends upon its porosity, any treatment which results in an increased porosity of the soil will reduce erosion materially. This porous condition usually is obtained directly by deep plowing and by a thorough incorporation of organic matter in the soil. Methods of subsurface drainage which lower the ground water level improve the porous structure of the soil and increase its ability to absorb surface water. The treatment of cover, such as seeding land to pasture, growing timber, and planting cover crops in the winter, tends to check and diminish erosion greatly. Other methods which retard the flow of the water and conduct the excessive run-off from the field with a reduced amount of erosion, are contour plowing, hillside ditching, and terracing.

Deep Tillage.

By deep plowing the absorptive power and reservoir capacity of a soil is increased greatly. It is said that ten inches of loose, plowed soil will absorb two inches of rainfall. The incorporation of organic matter or humus in a soil adds materially to its moisture-holding capacity. This is best accomplished by plowing under deeply, manure, stubble, stalks and various cover crops. This organic matter, in a decomposed state, is capable of absorbing considerable water and forms a richer and deeper top soil.

Vegetation or cover crops will protect the soil in four ways: (1) by holding rain water on the surface for a time, thus giving the soil a better opportunity to absorb the water; (2) by keeping the soil open through the growth of the roots, which form passages for the water to reach the subsoil; (3) by holding the soil particles together through the binding power of the roots; and (4) by reducing the movement of soil particles through diminishing the velocity of surface water. Cover crops usually are grown during the winter or when the land otherwise would be idle. Vetch, clover, cowpeas, oats, wheat and rye are commonly used for cover crops.

Level Culture.

Contour plowing and the following in general of practically level lines in farm operations tend to check the surface flow down a slope and to retain the water where it falls. In cultivating crops, each row is banked up and a shallow depression which holds the surface water is left between the rows. Thus the absorption by the soil of this impounded water is facilitated and the rapid run-off down the slope, with its destructive eroding power, often is entirely eliminated in case of ordinary rains. Contouring contributes also in a considerable degree to the conservation of moisture on hill lands.

Often it seems impossible to prevent erosion on lands with excessive slopes. No attempt should be made to cultivate such areas, but they should be seeded to pasture and usually retained as such. In well-sodded pasture land the soil is not exposed directly to the erosive action of the water, so that erosion is much less destructive than in cultivated fields.

In many sections of the country timberland on excessively steep slopes has been cleared for cultivation, and in many instances after clearing it was found impossible to control or check the erosion. Such lands should be reverted to timber; otherwise the ravages of erosion will reduce it soon to a state of barrenness. It is known that erosion is least active in forested areas, because of the penetration and binding power of the roots and the accumulation of a thick layer of leaves and organic matter on the soil surface.

Underdraining.

It can be seen readily that by the underdraining of land to carry off the excess water from the soil space is created for the reception of more water from the surface. The water falling upon the surface sinks into the soil, percolates through it, and is conducted away by the underdrains to an open drainage channel without running over the surface and causing destructive erosion. Entrapped air, which often prevents the entrance and free movement of water in the soil, finds a means of escape through subdrainage channels. The physical condition of the soil is altered by underdrainage through the aeration and flocculation of the soil particles. A perceptible expansion and a slight upheaval of the soil take place, resulting in an increase in the size of the individual pore spaces. Hence, the rainfall percolates more easily and quickly into the soil and a diminution in the run-off follows.

NO PLACE TO HANG PICTURE

Child Could Not Carry Out Teacher's Instructions Because His Home Had No Walls.

A young teacher of this city, home from kindergarten work in a large eastern city, told this story, which she vouches for. The teacher was anxious to improve the home life of the little foreigners she taught, so she bought some inexpensive pictures and gave one to each child, asking that the picture be hung on the wall of the home. One little foreigner took the picture with evident reluctance, and the next day brought it back and handed it to the teacher.

"Why didn't you hang it on the wall like the others did, instead of bringing it back?" teacher asked. In the explanation that followed it developed that the youngster lived in a large loft-room, with four other families besides its own. Each of the other families had a wall, while the kindergartener's family lived in the middle of the room, hence had no place to hang pictures. —Indianapolis News.

Muffin Recipe.

A few weeks after Mr. Newlywed was married he said to his wife one morning: "Martha, I wish you'd write to that old colored cook your folks have in Atlanta, and find out how she makes the splendid muffins that we used to have there for breakfast."

Mrs. Newlywed did so, and about a week later received the following reply:

"Dear Missy: To make the muffins you-all spoke about take as much cornmeal flour eggs molasses sugar salt and butter as you think you need, cording to the number of persons you think you're going to have stir them all together and bake in a hot oven."—Mrs. Estelle Goodfellow, Maine.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

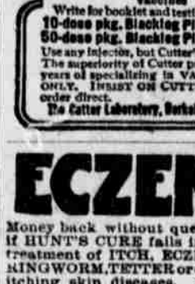
This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

Sometimes a woman will admit that the most trouble she has had with her husband was in getting him.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGONIGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.



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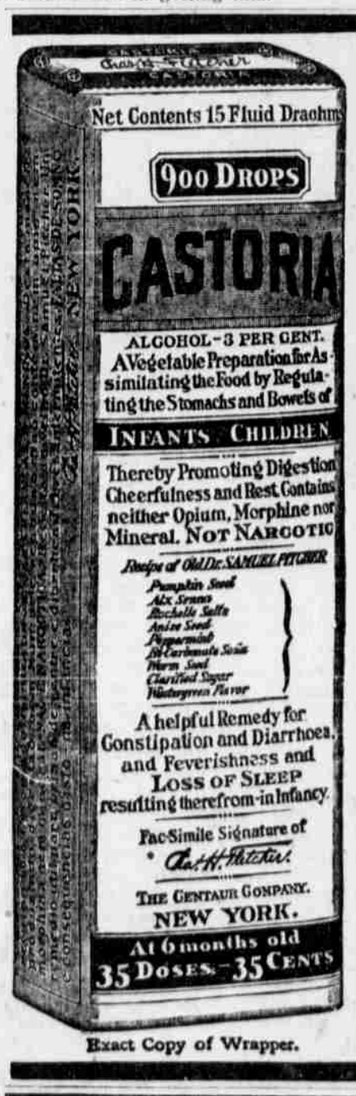

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