

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER
has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries—Adv.

His Vacation.

"Booze even gets into men's vacations and tangles them up," declared a temperance lecturer some time ago. "A man took the steamer for Boston with his wife. But the minute he got aboard he disappeared into the black, ill smelling hole they call the bar. Some hours later his wife hurried down to the bar and said to him:

"Oh, George, come up on deck and enjoy the scenery. The hills and woods are just beautiful."

"After swallowing his ninth beer, George growled, 'Aw, what do I care for your hills and woods? Do you think I'm gonna lose my vacation over scenery?' —Pathfinder.

For genuine comfort and lasting pleasure use Red Cross Ball! Blue on wash day. All good grocers. Adv.

A Yearn for Beauty.

"Why did you pick out such a handsome shaving mug?"

"Well, I've never been satisfied with my own mug. I thought I'd indulge my fancy a little in this."

In Prehistoric Times.

"How long has he been sick?"

"About fifty years."

"He must have passed the crisis, then."

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. All druggists. Adv.

Ought to Have.

"He hasn't the ghost of a chance with that girl."

"I don't see why not, when he is a lad of spirit."

Atlanta has increased salaries of 1,444 city employees.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blistering, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. This application gives relief. 50c.

RACES QUICK TO AMALGAMATE

Intermarriage of French and English in St. Louis Began Promptly and Continued.

"Mimi" was a pet name for girls in the old French families a century ago. It was Indian and meant little pigeon. "Virginia" was a favorite name for daughters among the French families. The suggestion did not come from the Old Dominion state. Baby girls were christened Virginia because the mothers had read, tearfully, the story of Paul and Virginia. Bernardine de Saint Pierre's novel came out in 1797. It circulated all over the world and reached St. Louis. The romance made the first literary impression on the village. It prompted the use of the name of the heroine many times.

Commingling of the elements of the population of St. Louis came promptly. There was no line of exclusion in business or matrimony. The evolution of the typical St. Louisan was rapid. Of the more than one thousand descendants of Madame Chouteau, the mother of St. Louis, not two hundred have borne French names. In the present generation these descendants are represented in families of six former nationalities.—From "Missourian One Hundred Years Ago," by Walter B. Stevens.

Iron imbedded in concrete in Germany has been found to be free from rust after more than 45 years.



Women whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from, a ten days trial of

INSTANT POSTUM

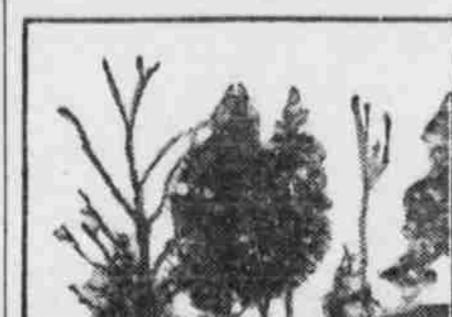
INSTEAD of COFFEE.
Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.

"There's a Reason"

FOR BETTER ROADS**MAINTENANCE IS BIG SECRET**

Great folly to spend money in construction of roads neglected after completion.

Maintenance is the secret of a good road system. It is great folly to spend money in the construction of roads which are neglected after their completion. Unless intelligence and diligence is used in the up-keep of a sys-

**Rounding "Dead Man's Curve."**

tem of roads their value will depreciate under ordinary circumstances faster than new roads can be constructed. It is therefore essential that after a road is once built, great care should be taken in its upkeep. There is no question that the cost of proper maintenance is many times saved in the increased economic value of the highway traffic.

Maintenance may be divided into two general classes: First, the upkeep of roads which have been constructed along standard line with minimum grades, proper drainage and surfacing material; second, the conditioning of roads that have had little, if any, constructive attention.

Highways coming under the first class are not so liable to be neglected by those entrusted with their care, and while their maintenance problem is a very important and necessary one, this class of roads represents only a lesser portion. The greater percentage of roads in the state are not improved. Inasmuch as this class of roads serve the majority of the people and this kind of road will always predominate, it is very necessary that attention be directed to proper ways and means of their maintenance.

Each year more or less construction work is being done and the mileage of improved roads increased, and while this work is going on the unimproved roads should be kept in as good condition as possible at a minimum cost.

The best results can only be obtained by the enthusiasm and local pride of the man who uses the road. He is the fellow most interested, and a small amount of intelligent attention by himself and his neighbors will show great results on their particular section of the road.

This rule applied throughout the length and breadth of any state would mean a system of earth roads that could be pointed to with pride.

PAYING FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Improved Roads Have Always Been Necessary Adjunct to State, Community and Individual.

Good highways are and have always been a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the state, community and individual. The argument, "Good roads cost lots of money," may in reality be true when figured in dollars and miles, but is incorrect when considered in reality. Good roads must be paid for, yet they are paid for whether they are built or not. The wear and breakage on teams, harness and vehicles, and the increased cost of hauling on poor roads is costing the grower far more than the price of building and keeping in repair the very best roads. He is actually paying for the roads without getting them; and, besides, is put to much inconvenience and worry.

In short, good roads cost nothing.

Stored Seed Corn.

Actual tests have proved that carefully stored seed corn will yield as much as 18 bushels more to the acre than seed from the ordinary storage of the corn crop.

Something Lacking.

There is something lacking in the nature of a man that misuses and mis-treats his horses.

Care for Late Farrows.

Sows with late farrows need warm pens and good care for several days.

PLAN OUTLINED FOR MARKETING PRODUCE

Much Time of Farmer and Labor of Horses Wasted by the Present Farm Practice.

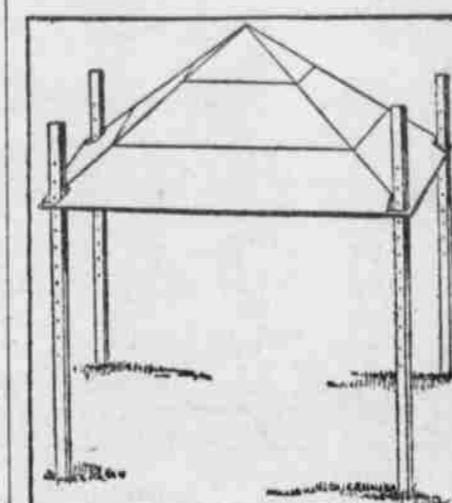
It is impossible to say how many thousand dollars' worth of time of men and horses is wasted every year by the present plan of having each individual farmer go to town with a few vegetables, chickens, eggs, or a pound or so of butter. How much better is the plan adopted some time ago by one neighborhood to which we have called attention: One man was employed to act as market agent for the entire group, going to the market town, say on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and selling for a commission of 15 per cent. Three collecting stations were named (at farmers' homes), one say three miles, one six miles, and one nine miles from the market town. To these collecting stations the neighbors sent on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings whatever stuff they wished their market-man to sell for them. Thus one man did the work of many; a regular line of customers was built up; the market man knew what prices were right and got them, and there are other obvious advantages.—The Progressive Farmer.

HAY STACK ROOF IS MOVABLE

Covering Arranged in Such Manner That It Can Be Raised or Lowered as Desired.

In response to a query for a hayshed roof that can be raised or lowered a writer in *The Farmer* makes the following reply:

"We have two of them 16 feet square, and they are perfectly satisfactory. The roof must be made so as

**Removable Roof.**

to admit the posts at the corners, as in the cut. The poles should be cut about 22 feet long and set in the ground about four feet, leaving 18 feet above the ground. Holes should be bored in the posts a foot apart as high as the roof should go, and then one can raise the roof as high as he wants it. Of course, there is no use in having it any higher than one can pitch the hay, but the roof must be raised up high enough to work under while putting in the hay. When raising or lowering, iron pins are placed in the holes to hold the roof. We bored one inch holes. The posts should be quite heavy, say about nine inches at the butt. We use a tackle to raise ours, one corner at a time, and keep going around until it is as high as one wants it.

FACTORS FOR FERTILE SOIL

Must Be Sweet, Not Acid, and Well Supplied With Organic Matter to Produce Big Crops.

A fertile soil must be sweet, not acid, and well supplied with organic matter and humus. It must have a suitable texture and tilth—a favorable environment for the plant roots. The soil must be aerated and have a sufficient supply of soil moisture, which includes proper tillage, irrigation and drainage. All of these factors and others must be associated in a systematic plan of soil management in order that the land may be fertile and produce large crops.

OILING OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Lack of Lubrication on Some of Bearings of Machine Will Cause Damage—No Excuse for Neglect.

More damage can be done to a machine in half an hour through lack of oil or grease on some bearings than by a whole season's exposure to the weather, the specialists declare. For this sort of neglect there can be no excuse.

CALF NEEDS GOOD STABLING

Young Animal Demands Plenty of Good Feed, Water and Milk—Variety Is Beneficial.

The fall calf demands food stability; it demands plenty of good feed and plenty of water and milk. There must be promptness and attention, and the calf feeder must be in sympathy with his charge and be ready to supply variety whenever it can be had.

IS RICHEST OF FERTILIZERS

Hog, Sheep and Chicken Manures Are Most Valuable Because of Concentrated Feed They Eat.

From a direct fertilizing standpoint, hog, sheep and hen manures are the most valuable because of the large proportion of concentrated feed fed to such stock. By the same reasoning stall-fed cattle produce the richest dung for fertilizer.

PROTECTING PEAS IN STORE

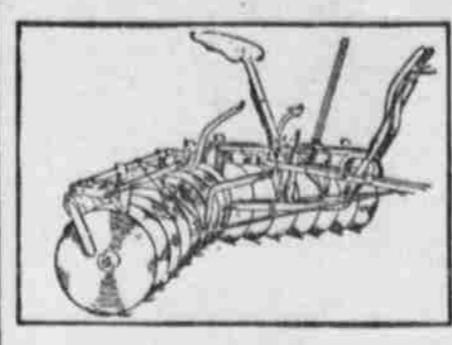
Damage by Weevil Overcome by Use of Air-Slaked Lime or Liquid Carbon Bisulphide.

The difficulty of keeping seed peas free of weevil damage is overcome in a simple manner by storing them in air-slaked lime at the rate of one part of the lime to two parts of peas by weight. Liquid carbon bisulphide will keep the seed if it be dipped for a few minutes in it, but the full benefit of the liquid seems to depend upon the percentage of moisture in the seed at the time of dipping.

DISK HARROW IS CULTIVATOR

Implement Has No Rival in Cutting Up Plowed Sod Without Lifting It—Is Handy Tool.

The disk harrow is more properly a cultivator than a harrow. It does not give the combing effect of either the spring tooth or the peg. Its action is better described as a cutting up of the soil as one would do it with knives. But by throwing the disk bars

**Disk Harrow.**

at an angle to the draft so as to make the disks cut angewise, a sort of light plowing or turning of the soil is effected, which is very advantageous for harrowing in grain which has been sown broadcast by hand.

Nowadays, however, hand broadcasting of grain is not common enough to lend value to this use of the disk. The disk does good work in rough land, and in this connection meets a demand which neither the peg nor the spring can as fully satisfy. The disk harrow has no rival in cutting up a plowed sod without lifting it, and as it can be set to do practically everything any other harrow can do, is a splendid all-around cultivating tool.

HIGH VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Within Next Two Years \$1,000,000 Will Be Spent in Hawaii in Constructing Highways.

Hawaii is awakening to the value of good roads. Within the next two years Honolulu will spend \$1,000,000 in road building in the Island of Oahu. Concrete will be extensively used in the work as the Hawaiian has learned the value of permanent construction. American engineers are largely responsible for the character of road building in the territory and for the good streets of the city of Honolulu. Of the latter there are 234 miles within the city proper and, altogether, 474 in the county. Honolulu now has an arrangement with the territorial government whereby that city receives \$300,000 a year for the construction of streets and \$350,000 for maintenance. There is in the latter figures a lesson for Texas road builders who have a tendency to exhaust all road funds on construction leaving nothing for maintenance.

ESTIMATE VALUE OF PASTURE

As Much as \$10 an Acre Can Be Obtained in a Season From Good Land—\$5 Is Average.

Somebody wants to know the value per season of pasture land. A return as high as \$10 an acre can be obtained in a season from good pasture land, but this is above the average. It has been shown possible to produce value in dairy products and beef of \$5 to \$5.50 an acre in 30 days, but this should not be counted on too confidently. A rental value of really good pasture is \$5 a season if restriction is put upon the length of season or number of cattle.

OILING OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Lack of Lubrication on Some of Bearings of Machine Will Cause Damage—No Excuse for Neglect.

More damage can be done to a machine in half an hour through lack of oil or grease on some bearings than by a whole season's exposure to the weather, the specialists declare. For this sort of neglect there can be no excuse.

CALF NEEDS GOOD STABLING

Young Animal Demands Plenty of Good Feed, Water and Milk—Variety Is Beneficial.

The fall calf demands food stability; it demands plenty of good feed and plenty of water and milk. There must be promptness and attention, and the calf feeder must be in sympathy with his charge and be ready to supply variety whenever it can be had.

IS RICHEST OF FERTILIZERS

Hog, Sheep and Chicken Manures Are Most Valuable Because of Concentrated Feed They Eat.

From a direct fertilizing standpoint, hog, sheep and hen manures are the most valuable because of the large proportion of concentrated feed fed to such stock. By the same reasoning stall-fed cattle produce the richest dung for fertilizer.

SELECT EGGS FOR SHIPPING

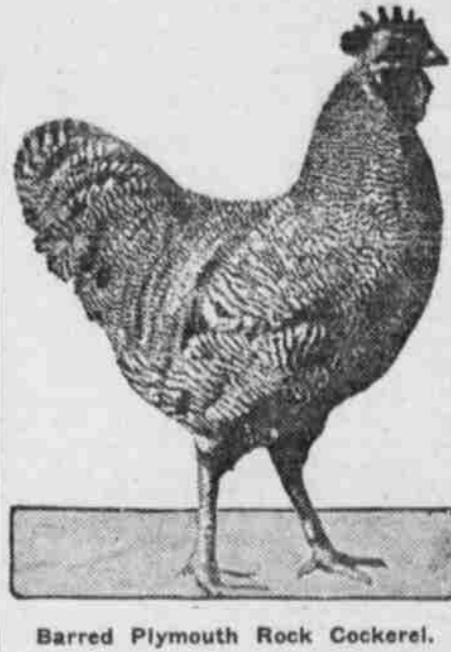
Avoid Those of Thin Shells, Unusually Long or Irregular in Shape—Wrap in Paper.

In selecting eggs for shipping by mail, thin-shelled and unusually long or irregular shaped eggs should be avoided. Each egg should be wrapped in sufficient paper to hold it snugly in its own individual compartment in the container.

FARM POULTRY**MATING AND BREEDING PLAN**

Quality and Not Quantity Counts These Days—Bigger Returns Secured From Small Flock.

As quality and not quantity, is what counts these days, it will pay better to hatch a small number of chicks from the best fowls in the flock, than it will to hatch a large number from ordinary stock. A great many make the mistake of trying to keep too many fowls in their breeding yards, in order to keep a good stock of layers on hand. A small flock that has

**Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel.**

been culled, and you know to be good stuff, will bring larger returns in the end.

It is very important to look after the ages of the fowls to be mated. As a rule cockerels are mated to hens, and cocks to pullets. This is all right, yet one can get good results by mating fowls of the same age, provided they are well matured. It is never advisable to mate pullets with cockerels. A male bird two years of age is best.

To twelve to 14 hens should be mated with one male for best results. It is sometimes the case that a male may be mated with a larger number of hens with good results, but it is risky to experiment.

You should be sure that you have a good male bird at the head of your flock. If the male is strong and vigorous at all times, you will at least, be half certain of strong eggs for hatching.

PROFITS IN EGGS PRODUCTION

Experimental Results at Indiana Station Show That There Is Money in the Business.

Considerable attention has been given to the present lack of profit in egg production. But data gathered by the Purdue Experiment station show that there has been a good profit during the past year, despite the high prices of feeds.

Experimental results at that station have shown that it takes six pounds of mixed feeds to produce a dozen eggs on the farm. On this basis, with local grain prices, it cost 9.6 cents for feed to produce a dozen eggs in 1914-15; 10.3 cents in 1915-16, and 15.7 cents in 1916-17. During the same periods the average income per dozen eggs was 18.1 cents, 20.2 cents and 30.4 cents respectively. This means a profit over feed cost of 8.5 cents in the first-named period; 10.9 cents in the second, and 14.6 cents in the third, or during the past year.

</