PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT **DIVERSIFIED FARMING**

Cotton Cultivation.

With rich soil more space will be required between the rows; with thinner soil, less.

The general rule for spacing rows is that the distance between the rows shall be a little more than the height of the cotton on the land in average Where cotton usually grows 120 0 ee feet high the rows shon'd from three and one-half spart. Where cotton nors about three and onemalls 123.1 1-;h plant in rovs four feet al an film ere it grows four or five it the rows five feet apart. to have the spaces between ows a little too wide than 1001 Air and sunlight are of t importance in pushing maturity.

fertile and strong lands there should be a good distance between the cotton rows, but the plants may be slightly crowded in the rows with good results.

Plant early-maturing varieties of cotton. Some large-boll varieties are even better than the small-boll cottons under weavil conditions because of a thicker calyx, and consequently the half-grown bolls are less likely to be punctured by the weevil.

If fertilizers are used, the following general rule should govern: On rich lands use mainly fertilizers that will stimulate the fruit and not the stalk growth. On lighter lands use more of the elements to force growth, combined with others which will mature the fruit.

High-grade fourteen per cent. acid phosphate may be considered a basis for increasing fruit and hastening maturity of crops. Even on the richest land it b · been demonstrated that a small ercentage of nitrogen added to the acid phosphate gives better results. Mix three parts of acid phosphate and one part of cottonseed meal. This we will call "No. 1."

A mixture of one part of cottonseed meal to two parts of high-grade acid phosphate will greatly increase the growing condition and will be better for medium soils. This we will call "No. 2."

Air-slaked lime is of value for use on stiff or gummy soils to loosen them up, permit the air to enter, and prevent a sour condition of such soils when too wet.

On thin or impoverished soils equal quantities of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate can be used to advantage. This is "No. 3.

In case the foregoing can not be obtained, standard-grade commercial fertilizers may be used. These should contain in the mixture eight to ten per cent. of available phosphoric acid, two to three per cent. of nitrogen, and one and one-half to two per cent. of potash, or on some lands a high-grade acid phosphate, fourteen per cent., may be used.

On black, wexy land the best practice is to have the cotton follow a crop of cowpeas.

Where lands are greatly worn by years of cropping, more fertilizer should be used to the acre. and it should contain about equal parts of cottonseed meal and high-grade acid phosphate. The beneficial effect of commercial fertilizers depends largely upon the presence of humus in the soil; hence the importance of using stable manure and plowing under green crops.

In applying the foregoing instructions the farmer must use consider-able judgment and modify his prac-tice where necessary to fit local con-sided grain crops produced on the ma-fority of our farms.

When will the cotton farmer get out of this slavery to everybody else? Not till he goes to farming just as the Northern and Western farmers do. He has a crop that is far superior as a money crop to any they have, and a crop that fits into an improving rotation of crops fully as well as any they have North or West, and while they

get rich in sending him "supplies" he gets roor furnishing the crop that maintains the trade balance between this country and Europe, and selling the extronseed that fatten the cattle that make the meat he buys in various forme

Now, then, is the time to resolve to change all this. Plan a rotation for your farm and stick to it, grow plenty of forage and make manure, and when you once have manure enough to cover a cornfield you will be on the rcad out of this slavery to the North and West.

Nine-tenths of the letters I get from farmers ask what fertilizer I shall use for this, that or the other crop, when the man who farms right will need to buy little, and that only of the mineral forms of acid phosphate and potash, or but one of these, perhaps.

I have been hammering away at this for many years, and yet how few have taken the idea. But I do hear now and then from farmers who have broken loose from the old ruts, and are succeeding. Would to God that I could get all of them to do so!-Professor Massey, in Progressive Farmer.

Protein in a Ration For Cows.

J. H. R., Schell, W. Va., writes:] am feeding milk cows equal parts of cornmeal and bran. Would an addition of cottonseed meal be beneficial? How should it be fed in proportion to the cornmeal and bran? Is there any danger attending the feeding of cottonseed meal?

Answer by Professor Soule: Your grain ration would be improved by making it equal parts of commeal, bran and cottonseed meal. Presuming that you are feeding as much as ten to twelve nounds of grain a day to a cow weighing \$00 to 1000 pounds the mixture might consist of four pounds of cornmeal three pounds of wheat bran and three pounds of cottonseed meal. We have fed a ration of two-thirds cornmeal and cottonseed meal to cows with very good results, particularly where we were maintaining them on silage and feeding some loguminous hay derived from clover, alfalfa or cowpeas. Cottonseed meal can easily he fed to cows without any danger whatever if rationally used. You should remember, however, that a pound of cottonseed meal contains more than three times as much digestible protein as a round of wheat bran, and that it is, therefore, a very concentrated foodstuff. and can not be fed carelessly or in too large amounts without a likelihood of deranging the digestive organs of your cows. Those who have fed cottonseed meal and found it unsatisfactory have generally not handled it in an intelligent manner. While three pounds is about the right mount to feed a cow per day, even four or five nounds have been fed for long periods without injury under good management. We would prefer to see the cottonseed meal limited to two or three pounds per head per day. as its great virtue is to supply protein

How's This?

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honovable in all business transactions and linancially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALDING, KINNAN & MANUX, Whole sale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and nucuous sur-faces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Urice, 75c, per hottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Fills for constigution.

Shrewd buyers size up proposition by studying the man who puts it. The first thing they have to be sure of is: Does he believe this himself?

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A marvelously constructed instru-ment, delicate in the extreme, re-sponding to the slightest influence. What a crime against nature to drug the eye. Everyday eye troubles are speedily cured by applying externally Dr. Mitchell's pure, harmless, soothing Eye Salve. 25 cents. Ask the druggist. A man is not to be known till he

takes a wife.-French. Every Woman \ ill Be Interested.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a re-liable regulator. All Druggists 50 cts. Sam-ple FREE. The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

One may come soon enough to an il! market .-- German.

Por HEADACHE-Hicks' CAPUDINE Whether from Colds. Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles. Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid-pleasant to take-acts immedi-tely. Try it, 10c., 15c, and 50c. at drug

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody .- Spanish.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gams, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle Associate with the lame and you

will learn to limp .-- Latin. Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

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Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion Never fails. At druggists. Seldom is a smooth tongue without a sting behind.-Irish.

A Domestic Eye Remedy Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Laws. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Drug-gists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine. Some are atheists only in fair weather.-French.

For Irritation of the Throat, Coughs or Hoarseness, Brown's Bronchial Troches are exceedingly beneficial. In boxes 25 cents. Samples mailed free, John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

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of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right propertions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects. A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.



Do you realize that rural telephones, more than

anything else, tend to increase the earning power of every farm and farmer? Do you realize that

ALL of the material needed to build the very best rural telephone line-exactly the same as the Bell Company puts up-will cost you and your neighbors less than half a bale of cotton or twenty bushels of wheat each?

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Raise Your Own Meat.

Years ago I wrote of visiting a man's farm, where all the land was in cotton right up to the house standing unpainted in a bare field. A hopeless looking woman was frying some Western bacon for the dinner, while the man toiled in the cotton. And I got to thinking over the matter. There was no stock on the place but the mules that worked the cotton. And as I saw that bacon I thought that some farmer out West raised that hog, and probably made something out of it. Some railroad carried it to Chicago, and certainly made money. Some packer bought and cured the meat, and grew to be a millionaire. Another railroad brought it South and paid dividends by doing it. Some merchant bought it, and sold it to that man out there in the cotton field at a big profit-and he works all le cotton making all B Maren these i rosperous out of his one crop, while at the end of the year he is of poor as ever, and his land grows less a less productive, while made all those profits he might hus hinself in m ng the bacon at home. The West n farmer makes corn aul it, the merchant

huys it and se is it to the man who could raise the corn at more profit than the Western farmer if he improved his land. Yet he goes on in the old hopelets way, imagining that cotton is the only thing to get money are only 'supplies," and the Western farmer gets rich supplying him.

Here and There.

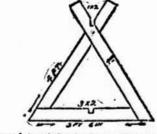
The man who makes the proposition should be studied as closely as the oposition itself. Your mistake often is as hig as the other felow's but the other fellow's looks worse. Wamen spend most of the money, otherwise there would not be enough to do business with. It takes a wise man to teach anoth-er to do right, but a foot can show him how to do wrong

jority of our farms.

A Convenient Portable Fence.

The panels in the portable fence shown here are made of four-inch fencing, fourteen feet long, with sixinch spaces between the boards, thus making a fence three feet high by allowing the cleats to project two inches. If the fence is to be used for pigs the lower space may be reduced to four inches and the upper one in-





creased to eight inches. The fence is held in place by triangular frames. The ends of the panel overlap about six inches and fit into notches for the top and bottom boards. The brace should be on the outside of the lot. out of and that corn, oats and wheat It may be necessary in some cases to stake the panels at the braces to secure greater stability.

Provers and Phrases.

1	He that knows most, grieves most	
•	for wasted timeDante.	l
	Charm strikes the slight, but merit	ľ
- I	wins the soul.—Anon.	ł
1	Look around the habitable world, how few	ľ
, i	Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursueDryden.	
	It is curious to see how the space	l
-	clears around a man of decisive spirit	ł
P	and leaves him room and freedom	

A feast is worth nothing without its conversation.-Irish.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor - Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering-

In Despair: Cured by Cuticura. In Despair: Cured by Cuticura. "Words cannot describe the terrible ec-zema I suffered with It broke out on my head and keet spreading until it covered my whole body. I w s almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony I endured scened more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from un-der my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted at i swollen der my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted an i swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings. "In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recov-

begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recov-ery. But oh, what blessed relief I experi-enced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burn-ing tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Re-solvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh becan to solvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has ec-sema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 133 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies. Boston, Mass.

A drop of fortune is worth a cask of wisdom.-Latin.

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