HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.

August is the month of internal catarrh. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion, causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-ru-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

Peruna is sold by your local druggist. Buy a bottle today.

So. 33-'07.

RICKS' CAPUDINE
IMMEDIATELY CURES
HEADACHES
Breaks up COLDS
IN 6 TO 12 HOURS
Trial Bottle 10c. At Druggists

ASPARAGUS.

There is no garden complete without an asparagus bed. A bed 25 feet will supply an ordinary family with this healthful and appetizing food. I will give information for starting an asparagus bed large enough for home use. If for market the bed can be enlarged, the culture being the same. Also if for market the roots should be set 1x3 feet apart, while for home use, or in a small bed, the roots should be set 12x12 inches apart.

Select a place on the south side of the fence, if it is a board, rail or picket fence, to keep off the north wind. The bed should have plenty of sunshine. The ground should be rich, black, sandy loam, free from gravel and stone and well drained as possible. Prepare your bed in the fall. First cover your ground with a good heavy coat of well rotted horse manure. Work the manure into the ground at least 12 inches. The richer the soil the better the shoots grow. If the shoots grow rapidly they will be sweet and tender. Then the next spring work in the soil some more well rotted manure and pulverize well. Next secure two year old roots of some seedsman, and set in rows 4 inches deep. Do not try to raise your own plants, as they take a great deal of work and care. The roots can be purchased at $1.00 per 100.

Do not cut any of the shoots that come up the first year. Give thorough and frequent cultivation during the summer. In autumn, when the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. In the fall cover the bed with a coarse horse manure. Then in the spring rake off the manure, spade in a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and 1 quart of salt to each square yard.

The second spring a few cuttings can be made. Cultivate till the plants meet in rows. Afterwards keep free from weeds. The third season the bed can be cut over five or six times, which is the limit for an asparagus bed. After the cutting season is over give the bed a good, heavy coat of horse manure, ashes and salt. The ground can never be made too rich for asparagus, and it is always sure to produce a crop.

Sometimes young asparagus beds are threatened by the asparagus beetle. In such cases scatter air slacked lime freely over the foliage, when heavy with dew. An asparagus bed when well established and properly cared for will last for years. There are many ways of preparing the plant for the table. Article That Won First Premium in the Indiana Farmer Contest.

Lizzard Crick In Summer.

The old Crick looks inviting now,
So lazy 'neath the summer sky;
The water seems to beckon me
Down where the perch and pick'rel lie.
The old scow boat is on the shore,
And in it baler, oars and pole;
A hungry feling hovers near
And takes possession of my soul.

Reflected in the liquid depths
The hills beyond inverted lie;
While from a dead limb on the shore
A fish-hawk scans with watchful eye.
No sound is heard; the moments flee,
Oh, bitter-sweet the cup I quaff!
Why don't I take the boat and go?
I'm looking at a photograph.

The green burns for the dry, and the righteous pay for sinners.—Spanish.

Modern Farm Methods As Applied in the South.

Notes of Interest to Planter, Fruit Grower and Stockman

When to Pick the Fruit.

The fruit consumer and the fruit grower are usually too far apart. Too often what is sweet, juicy, luscious fruit in the orchard and vineyard of the grower is on the table of the consumer an overripe, pulpy or partially decayed product. It is a lamentable fact that many of our finest fruits are very bad travelers and present on arrival in town a very unattractive appearance. Many growers do not know the proper time to pick fruit, that is, the state of maturity that puts it on the market in good condition. Very often one sees fine, large pears and peaches that are rotting when the purchaser opens them, although the fruit was apparently in fine condition when it was picked.

Some fruits, as they approach maturity, change color, and this is a guide to many growers. The fruit stands a much longer time after coloring. The market is always looking forward to the earlier apples. Pears and winter apples should not be picked until well colored. Those that stay on the trees late are better flavored than those picked early. Winter apples will usually keep better if allowed to ripen in the cool weather of the fall, though by this waiting there is danger of heavy windfalls. Apples should not be separated from the twig by a straight pull, but by a twist upward or sideways. The ease with which some fruits separate from the tree by a nip sideways gives a good idea of maturity. With summer apples two or three pickings are usually made. Pears should always be picked from the tree before becoming mellow and be allowed to ripen after storing. The best way with the early varieties is to pick a few specimens from the tree and let them ripen in the house. Peaches should be picked before they are soft enough to yield to the pressure of the fingers. They should be carefully handled, as the slightest bruise causes decay. Plums can be picked sooner than any other fruit. With plums size is about all one needs look for, as the fruit seems to ripen as well off the tree as on it. Grapes, on the other hand, should never be picked from the vine until fully ripe and sweet, for they will not develop sugar and ripen after they are picked. I have known unprincipled growers to spoil the market for white grapes by shipping Niagaras before they had become ripe and sweet. Tasting is the sure test with grapes. Cherries are picked with the stems on as soon as they are big enough, and they always have the color with the size. A day, or even a few hours, too long on the tree may mean the loss of the whole cherry crop by brown rot. Color is the shipper's test with strawberries. Raspberries may be pick as soon as they will separate from the receptacle.—Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin No. 116.

Raising Guinea Fowls.

We have at different times quoted from exchanges articles showing that there was good profit in raising guineas. There are some objections to them, they are extremely noisy, so fly so that it is as easy to keep a mocking-bird as a guinea, and they will not thrive in confinement. Still if you can overcome these objections there is no doubt good profit in these fowls. A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says:

I find guineas a tough proposition to keep on the farm in general. Always when crow, hawks, skunks, dogs, cats or boys are about. The will get up a great racket and you may be on the lookout for the intruder. My guineas were with them covers a period of only two weeks, using the Pearl variety. I started with thirty-six eggs, and had but only twelve chicks to mature. I had seven of them to maturity. I find them difficult birds, and the young tender when hatched. The best number for them is about a dozen, and the next best a couple or four rather than a single hen. The guineas should be allowed to run at will over the premises. Young guineas should be kept from the mother. They soon make wild, and that is the reason they stray away and so often get lost. [illegible] so much noise.

I was f[illegible]

Crazy Cows.

Proverbs and Phrases.

Hard Lines.

To Create Good Roads.

An enterprise is being organized in Chicago that will do much to advance the good roads movement in all parts of the country. The agitation of the question in the past has been almost entirely of a public character, and [illegible] in its nature that new spirit it has not been possible to make much [illegible] advancement. In order [illegible] Chicago has [illegible] plans for improved highways which [illegible] and [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

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