

News of Surrounding Towns

EATON, OHIO.

Eaton, O., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clawson returned to Dayton after a two weeks visit here with their parents.

Allen Floyd, Dick Davison and Fern Wilson of Lewisburg, spent Sunday in Eaton.

Mrs. R. B. Sharp and Miss Martha Sharkey have returned after an extended visit with relatives in New Castle, Ind.

C. B. Unger was a guest of relatives at Middletown, Ind., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Surface of Dayton, were entertained Sunday at the home of Mrs. B. F. Brower.

Elmer Smith of Richmond, Ind., spent Sunday here with his wife, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Dwire, and other relatives the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Grauser of Dayton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Grauser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Murphy.

William M. Rehfuess, who is employed in New Castle, Ind., spent Sunday here with his wife and son. Mr. Rehfuess will move his family to that city in about three weeks.

C. B. Green of Dayton spent Sunday here with his parents.

C. A. Bennett spent Saturday at the Franklin Chautauqua.

MILTON, IND.

Milton, Ind., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Maple of Indianapolis, were at supper with Mrs. Walker Friday evening.

Mr. Kinsinger and family and Mrs. Conway and daughter camped over Sunday near Charles Shank's, south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ward were at their son's Henry Ward, south of town Saturday. The latter was threatening.

Albert Kellam was at Cincinnati yesterday.

Miss Esther Burroughs of Jacksonburg is visiting her cousin, Miss Mabel Scott. The young ladies and Frank Scott visited Mrs. Elias Scott at Cambridge City.

Mrs. Anna Maria Whitley of west of Milton called on Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson Friday.

Mrs. Henry Hess gave a party Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Clyde Miller. The guests were made up from the ladies of the Rebekah degree lodge of which Messdames Hess and Miller are members. The evening was spent in music. Dainty refreshments were served and favors were flowering peas.

Mrs. Miller received many beautiful presents, the party being in the way of a miscellaneous shower.

Miss Jessie and Luella Lauts have returned from a visit with relatives at Padenston.

Mrs. Ollie Van Camp Cook and children spent Friday with Mrs. Charlie Clawson at Cambridge City.

Miss Ione Anderson of Lynn spent yesterday with her Earlham college room mate, Miss Marie Snyder.

Miss Lois and Eunice McClung have returned from a visit at Richmond.

Theo Crist received a new threshing belt Saturday.

Messrs. and Messdames Fred Jones and Charles Grafton of Muncie and Ed Jones and family spent yesterday at F. M. Jones.

Mrs. Turner of Cambridge City, visited Mrs. Nugent Saturday.

Ivan, Orville and Russell Clevenger, who have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Bolan, east of town returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Lemmon of Indianapolis, was 70 years old today. Relatives and friends here remembered her with a post card shower. Mrs. Lemmon formerly lived here.

Messrs. and Messdames Clyde Leverton, George Keever and family, Clyde Miller and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cannady of Loantville, were entertained at 6 o'clock dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Leverton Saturday.

The sale of personal property held by Mrs. Ruth Hoel Saturday afternoon.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Oronogo, Mo.—"I was simply a nervous wreck. I could not walk across the floor without my heart fluttering and I could not even receive a letter. Every month I had such a bearing down sensation, as if the lower parts would fall out. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done my nerves a great deal of good and has also relieved the bearing down. I recommended it to some friends and two of them have been greatly benefited by it."—Mrs. MAX McKNIGHT, Oronogo, Mo.

Another Grateful Woman.—St. Louis, Mo.—"I was bothered terribly with a female weakness and had backache, bearing down pains and pains in lower parts. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regularly and used the Sensitive Wash and now I have no more troubles that way."—Mrs. AL HERROD, 5723 Prescott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periods, pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

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Of Interest to the Farmers

(This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.)

THE ABANDONED FARM.

With about all of the free government land taken up and the hunger of folks for land increasing rather than diminishing, a good deal of interest is being shown by home seekers in some sections in what are known as the abandoned farms, found in the New England states, but in larger number in the state of New York. These farms are usually found in hilly sections and comprise tracts which in the beginning never should have been reclaimed from the forest areas of which they were a part or are tracts which originally possessed an agricultural value which has been reduced and depleted as a result of a skinning and robbing system of handling. In some few instances these farms, possessing considerable agricultural value, are to be found in localities which are particularly remote and lonesome or at too great a distance from market. Often the neighborhoods in which these farms are found are peopled by folks of an ultra conservative and nonprogressive class, the remnant following a long period in which there has been an exodus of the younger and more progressive members of the community to sections farther west, where agricultural conditions were more inviting. The farms in question still possessing possibility of regeneration and agricultural usefulness have become unproductive as a result of improper handling, which has brought about a poor physical condition of the soil, lack in humus and soil sourness or acidity.

A good deal of thought has been devoted to the possibility of reclaiming these abandoned farms, and as a result of these investigations some practical suggestions have been made. One of these investigators is Dean Bailey of the New York experiment station at Cornell, N. Y. He believes that these farms may be used for one of three purposes—the growing of fruit, the revival of animal industries and extension of dairying and for the growing of forests. Properly handled, including the raising of stock and dairying and the application of fertilizers and lime, there is little question that many of these farms could be brought to a satisfactory profit giving basis. A point in their favor is nearness to large market centers, which will continue to improve as the years go by. Many of these farms will never be reclaimed. Others, however, will be, and are deserving of the careful investigation of the land seeker who may not have a considerable amount to invest.

AN EASY WAY TO SAVE MONEY. Bankers should be—and the vast majority of them are—conservators of business integrity and financial stability. In serving their patrons they make it a business of inquiring into the financial rating of business houses, investment companies and other corporations which seek loans of the public's money. Occupying the position they do, they are in an especially favorable position for knowing of or ascertaining the reliability of individuals or firms that seek such investment. Millions upon millions of hard earned money belonging to small investors might be saved from dissipation annually were they to exercise the simple precaution of stepping into their local bank and inquiring the financial standing of such and such company that they may think of investing with their money. If the banker should not be able to give the required information offhand it is safe to say that he can set inquiries afoot which will result in securing the desired information. The next time you have in mind investing your hard won coin in some investment scheme promising more than legitimate returns return the matter to your banker. It is quite likely he can be useful to you.

AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR. Where one is so located that ice cannot be had for a refrigerator a very good substitute may be arranged by making a cooler of the kind described with board top and bottom and screened frames for the sides, one side serving as a door. On the top of the cooler a small tank should be placed containing water, a galvanized tank being most durable. Pieces of duck cloth or other material of about the same weight should be fixed so as to hang over the screen sides of the cooler, the upper ends extending into the tank of water. As a result of the law of capillary attraction, that operative in a common lamp wick, the water is slowly absorbed from the tank and spread through the cloths and as fast as evaporated is renewed from above. It is this process of evaporation that keeps the inclosure cool. The water should be renewed as frequently as necessary. The cooler will give the best results if placed in the shade, where there are currents of air moving, which will increase the process of evaporation.

The small boy may be able to muster a little more enthusiasm in the matter of waging war on the weeds in the garden patch if his daddy keeps a good edge on the old hoe.

Inherited vigor and hardiness as well as care determine both the longevity and usefulness of a horse. While the average horse is considered past its prime at twelve years old, one now and then runs across a team that are remarkably well preserved and doing their daily stint of work at twenty-five.

It is a mighty poor adaptation of means to end to cut out with a hand hoe in hot weather weeds that can be just as well be uprooted with a single horse plow. It is quite likely that in the case of the small home garden there is a steady old horse on the place that needs just this stint of work to keep it in good rig.

We think there has been reference in this department in a previous season to the farm owner who made it a practice of paying his tenant a bonus for every acre of stubble, which

was plowed before Sept. 1. This was done to head off the work of myriads of weeds, which usually get in their work of seed production between harvest and the first killing frost. We remember the farm in question, and the tilled fields were among the cleanest in the locality.

All kinds of vexation and a whole lot of rebelling of fruit in the canning season can be prevented if the housewife will see that she has a supply of new rubbers for her cans. After being used a couple of times rubbers become hard and inelastic and greatly increase the chance of leaking. The best rubbers cost about two-thirds of a cent apiece, while one can of fruit lost is worth from 20 to 25 cents, which makes the reason for the above precaution quite plain.

That had was certainly an exception to the run of boys who cried because his father had considerably and properly made the necessary arrangements for him to go to the circus, preferring rather to stay home and plow corn so that he could be with the horses, which he had lately learned to drive, an accomplishment in which he took a deal of pride. If we remember correctly said boy was not compelled to put in a dull day at the circus. It may be interesting to note that this lad, now grown, is making a nice success of his farming operations.

The bee moth is a pest that is likely to lay its eggs in comb honey that is stored and not properly protected, and also does so in hives in which the swarm has made headquarters for too long a time. The super of a hive into which we looked the other evening was literally alive with lusty larvae and the newly hatched moths. When this state of affairs exists the swarm is usually done for, and the moths and larvae should be given a sulphur smudge or a dose of carbon bisulphide by placing a few drops of the chemical on a piece of cotton and inserting it into the entrance to the hive.

With the north pole tagged by Peary and the battle against the air seeming won, as shown in the remarkable performances of aviators in America and Europe during the past few weeks, there would appear to be little else to achieve along the line of accomplishing the seemingly impossible and wonderful. Yet a large place in public esteem waits for the man who may be able to catch and conserve the sweltering heat of summer for use during the winter season, as we already do winter's cold when we store cakes of ice. Experiments have been conducted along this line, but so far they have been without result.

With meat products at a high notch as a result of a scarcity of food animals and with an ever increasing output of gold tending to still further inflate prices, the time would seem to be appropriate for a whole lot of folks to diversify their agricultural operations by making a start with a flock of sheep. With intelligent care they are easy to raise, while a major part of their keep is furnished by the weeds—the bane and waste byproduct of most every farm. Besides very satisfactory prices which one may expect for mutton, the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, which shoved wool duties to a still higher level, will hardly be changed within a decade, hence good prices may be counted on for the fleece of the flock. To a man up a tree the sheep business looks mighty good for several years to come.

The government Crop Reporter for June contains some very interesting statistics on the fruit situation by states and for the country as a whole. The condition of apples, which outrank in value any other single fruit crop, is placed at 53 per cent as against 61.4 for June, 1909, and 69.8 per cent, which is the ten year average yield. Washington leads with a percentage of 95, Oregon shows 93 per cent, while of other important apple producing states Idaho promises 92 per cent, Colorado 88, Michigan 87, Arkansas 85 and Iowa 82 per cent. Iowa was the highest of all with the April freezes and shows but 7 per cent of a normal prospect. The estimate on pears for the whole country is placed at 63.2 per cent of a normal crop as compared with 61.8 a year ago, while the prospect for the peach crop is placed at 62 per cent as against 54.1 per cent a year ago.

The slugs may be given an effectual knockout on the small cherry and peach trees by shaking a handful or two of fine dust of earth over the leaves. The same plan is good for the slug that infects the rosebushes.

If the full facts were known it is more than likely that much of the benefit resulting from the application of stable manures to the soil is due to the fact that the alkalis they contain tend to correct and sweeten a somewhat sour condition of soil, as well as to the known fertilizing elements which they contain.

Those starting in the growing of chrysanthemums should keep in mind that these plants are gross consumers of plant food, need heavy fertilizing and frequent watering. If the largest measure of success is to be attained with them. Failure with this fine flower is sometimes due to the fact that the bed in which they are set is placed too near a hedge or shrub, which are also heavy pullers on both fertility and moisture.

If sheep had no further point in their favor the keeping of a flock of from thirty to sixty on the average farm would be empty justified from the service they render as weed destroyers. A matter of statistics that of more than 500 different kinds of weeds they will consume all but about fifty varieties. Along with dairying the practice of sheep raising needs introducing in many small-holder sections

of the country, while it needs reintroducing into some sections where it was once in vogue.

The northeast slope has been viewed for many years past as the ideal site for an orchard location. This seems to be due to the fact that on such locations orchards are not only exposed to the cold winds of spring, which tend to retard a development of blossom, bud and leaf, but receive much less directly the rays of the warming sun. In localities where there is never danger from spring frosts these factors are not so vital, but in latitudes where this is a recurrent danger this matter of location is an important one.

With parcels post systems in operation and beneficially so in practically all leading foreign countries, it would seem to be but a short time until such a system, or a modification of it, will be adopted in this country. Country dwellers are beginning to make insistent demand for the adoption of the plan, and this means that the professional politician who has his ear nearer to the speaking tube of the express companies than the folks out in the corn, wheat and cotton fields will have to get busy shortly if he stays in office.

An invention which gives promise of being of immense benefit to the orange packing industry has lately been installed in the plant of the Redlands Orange Growers' association. In brief it is a device in which the fruit is subjected to an alcohol bath, the perfectly sound and solid fruit going to the bottom of the tank and the light and imperfect fruit remaining at the surface, whence it is removed by an endless conveyor. This simple device not only accomplishes what the human hand and eye cannot, but it has been found that fruit given the alcohol bath keeps longer and in a better state of preservation through a destruction of all rot spores on the surface. The cost of the operation is 1 1/2 cents per box for alcohol and 2 1/2 cents for labor.

The New York state department of agriculture has lately issued a book of some 200 pages giving descriptions of occupied and unoccupied farms in the Empire State which are for sale or rent. Doubtless such descriptions would give a prospective buyer a fair idea of these properties; but, as is equally true in the purchase of lands in the west, they should not be bought without being given a careful first hand inspection. There is little question that many of these places are real bargains—price, quality of land and nearness to market considered—while there are some others which would hardly justify paying a price which would equal the taxes and cost of keeping in repair. Notwithstanding this they might well be looked into carefully by those who are looking for "homes on the land."

The conviction seems to be growing in the minds of those who have inquired into the matter that sweet clover—until lately viewed as a useless roadside weed—may have much to commend it as a substitute for alfalfa in sections where climatic or soil conditions seem to forbid the growing of the latter most valuable legume. No soil seems so thin and unpromising that the sweet clover does not flourish and do well on it. It is a rank grower, laughs at dry weather and yields a hay that is nutritious and that stock will readily acquire a liking for if cut before the stalks get too dry and tough. There are firms which have the seed for sale, while the conditions for sowing it are about the same one should follow in getting a start with alfalfa, including a well mellowed seed bed, free from weed seed and inoculated with soil from a spot where sweet clover has been growing thrifty. A few who have tried it speak encouragingly of the results which they have had with it. Others might well make a trial of it.

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J. E. Trigg

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Read This

All Who Suffer from Catarrh, Sore Throat or Colds

Millions of people throughout America have breathed Hyomei (pronounced H-yo-mei) and now own a Hyomei Inhaler made of hard rubber.

If you own a Hyomei Inhaler, no matter where you live, you can get a bottle of Hyomei at druggists everywhere and at L. H. Fihe for only 50c.

Ask for an extra bottle of Hyomei Inhaler; the price is only 50c and with it you can cure a cough or a cold in a day.

You can get relief from catarrh or stuffed up head in two minutes and stop hawking and snuffling in a week. Just pour a few drops of Hyomei into the inhaler and breathe it in—that's all you have to do.

It's so easy and so pleasant and so much more desirable than swallowing nauseating drugs. Breathe Hyomei over the inflamed membrane of the nose and throat and its soothing, healing action will be felt immediately.

If you have not a Hyomei Inhaler get a complete Hyomei outfit at once. This only costs \$1.00 and with it comes a Hyomei Inhaler that will last a lifetime and ought to be in every family.

MI-ONA
Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach disease, or money back. Large box of tablets, 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

Keep the Label in Mind. Don't forget that there is a bitter war on against the union label. You have new friends and old and numerous enemies who mean to destroy the unions and the union label. You can defeat them by demanding the union label on everything you buy and by encouraging your friends to do likewise.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

To Boom the Label. Canadian unions this year are going to make special efforts to turn their Labor day demonstrations into label parades. It is claimed that it will be the biggest campaign of publicity for union labeled products ever undertaken.

Damages For Injured. In Australia a seaman's compensation act is in force which provides liability on the part of employers regardless of negligence on the part of the injured and gives damages for nearly every kind of injury.

Strike Breakers Clubbed. The strike breakers for the sugar trust in New York objected to being fired when the trust capitulated to union labor, and for the first time in the history of America the police clubbed the strike breakers.

The conviction seems to be growing in the minds of those who have inquired into the matter that sweet clover—until lately viewed as a useless roadside weed—may have much to commend it as a substitute for alfalfa in sections where climatic or soil conditions seem to forbid the growing of the latter most valuable legume. No soil seems so thin and unpromising that the sweet clover does not flourish and do well on it. It is a rank grower, laughs at dry weather and yields a hay that is nutritious and that stock will readily acquire a liking for if cut before the stalks get too dry and tough. There are firms which have the seed for sale, while the conditions for sowing it are about the same one should follow in getting a start with alfalfa, including a well mellowed seed bed, free from weed seed and inoculated with soil from a spot where sweet clover has been growing thrifty. A few who have tried it speak encouragingly of the results which they have had with it. Others might well make a trial of it.

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