"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Leap-Year Hint.

"When we get better acquainted," said he, "I shall call you by your first name."

"All right," she rejoined. "And I hope our acquaintance will reach the point where my friends can call me by your last name."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Projecting Personality.

"Cap, we have to let this recruit go."

"Why?"

"He weighs 250 pounds, mostly bay window. If we put him in the front rank it kills the alignment. And if we stick him in the rear rank he's in the front rank, too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR HAIR AND SKIN HEALTH

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Are Supreme. Trial Free.

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients keep the skin fresh and clear, the scalp free from dandruff, crusts and scales and the hands soft and white. They are splendid for nursery and toilet purposes and are most economical because most effective.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Soon Settled.

Father and mother were having a little chat by the fire before retiring for the night. The future of their little ones was the interesting topic of their conversation.

"Then what about Harold?" said father presently.

"Ah, Harold," sighed mother, a shadow crossing her sweet face, "I sometimes wonder what will become of Harold! He seems to take a fiendish delight in hurting his brothers and sisters."

"Is that so?" said father promptly. "Then we'd better make him a dentist!"

Averages.

"The law of averages asserts itself even in holidays," remarked the intensely statistical man. "For instance, immediately after Valentine's day we have George Washington's birthday."

"What has that to do with averages?"

"Immediately after we get through with Valentine fictions we begin to celebrate the man who couldn't tell a lie."

Not Very Helpful.

"Well, golf balls are cheaper, anyhow," remarked the man who likes to look on the brighter side of life.

"What if they are?" sneered the pessimistic person. "That concerns only the idle rich. The chief desire of poor people is something to eat and wear. They can't eat golf balls and most of them have too much self-respect to wear cast-off golf clothes."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Boy.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving them coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. And so I contracted the coffee habit early.

"I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having had coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

and twenty ... be duplicated until the year 2,000. | thirty six ...

PROFITABLE SILVER FOX FARMING

RAISING THE LITTLE ANIMALS FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL PELTS HAS BECOME A HIGHLY PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN SOME NORTHERN STATES. EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NECESSARY

By N. DEARBORN.

The natural production of first-class furs seems to be approaching a sure end, and the growing world-wide demand for them requires that the present supply be supplemented with stock obtained through domestication. Experience has demonstrated that some of the fur bearers may be raised without difficulty. This is likely to lead to the establishment of fur farming on a small scale as an additional source of income on farms in many places along our northern border, much as poultry is now raised. When properly conducted, fur farming may become very profitable. It will pay not only in direct returns to the producer, but indirectly, the natural and legitimate desire for furs can be gratified, the extirpation of the most valuable and interesting of our fur bearers can be prevented and an extensive department of manufacture and trade supporting a large population can be continued.

Success in domesticating wild animals, as in other branches of husbandry, depends on experience, adaptability, and prudence. No one should engage in the business unless he enjoys it and is familiar with the habits, characteristics and climatic requirements of the animals he intends to propagate. The choice of location is of prime importance. The best furs come from cool, moderately humid regions. If a locality furnishes native furs of high grade, that locality is favorable to the domestication of fur bearers. The climate of the middle and southern states is not well suited to this industry, as shown by the medium or low prices commanded by furs from these areas. The ratio of expense to income must be considered with care. One cannot pay the exorbitant prices animals for stocking purposes sometimes bring, and expect to raise fur at a profit. Neither can one expect to raise furs of a fine quality from inferior stock. But given a normal market for breeding stock and pelts, a favorable location, a love for animals, and an ordinary degree of prudence, one may engage in black or silver fox farming with a good prospect of satisfactory returns, provided, of course, a high price for pelts is sustained. Values of animals and pelts were very high a few years ago, when the industry was being launched, but are now on a much lower basis. Persons who contemplate going actively into the business of investing their money in corporations or companies organized for fox farming should thoroughly investigate it in all its phases.

The name "silver fox" as commonly used by furriers, includes the dark phases of the ordinary red fox, variously called silver, silver gray, silver black, or black. It should not be confused with the gray, or true fox of the United States, the fur of which is of comparatively little value. The color of the red fox of the northeastern states and of its allies of the colder parts of North America varies from red to black, and these extremes, with their graduations, form four more or less distinct phases, known respectively as red, cross (or patch), silver, and black.

The color of silver foxes varies from grizzly to pure black, except for a few white-tipped hairs on the back and rump. In the black phase, the white is absent from all parts except the tip of the tail, which is white in all four phases. The red phase is much more abundant than the others, but all four interbreed freely, and wherever one occurs occasional examples of the others may be expected. In general the cross fox is fairly common, the silver gray scarce, and the pure black very rare.

Domestication of the fox was first achieved in 1894 by Robert T. Oulton and Charles Dalton on Prince Edward Island, a Canadian province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Silver fox pelts have continuously commanded high prices, and hunters have been correspondingly keen to secure them. It is not strange, therefore, that the first successful breeders of this rare animal were men who had pursued it in the chase. The two mentioned had hunted foxes together, and had frequently bought and sold fox pelts of their neighbors. Oulton was once lucky enough to shoot a silver fox the skin of which netted $128. Becoming impressed with the possibility of domesticating such valuable fur bearers, Oulton and Dalton separately experimented in building fox-proof fences and in feeding and breeding the animals. After several years' work on these problems they formed a partnership in 1894, built a ranch and stocked it with two pairs of silver foxes. This became the first profitable fox ranch, the forerunner of a remarkable and, for that region, a revolutionary industry.

At that time black pelts brought much higher prices than silver pelts. This prompted Oulton & Dalton to retain their darker animals and dispose of the lighter ones, and as a result each successive lot of pelts from their yards was darker than those of previous years. Finally in 1910, they were able to send to the London sales the finest collection of silver fox pelts that had ever appeared there.

Disclosure of the results of the 1910 sales was the climax of the first stage in the development of fox farming. People who formerly had known something of the business were now eager to engage in it. Those having money invested in foxes. Others mortgaged their farms for the purpose of fitting up ranching facilities and boarded foxes for a share of the progeny. How rapidly prices for breeding stock advanced is well illustrated by the experience of one ranchman who sold his first pair of cubs for $750 and other pairs successively for $2,000, $12,000, $13,000 and $14,000. In the fall of 1913 good ranch-bred cubs six months old sold for from $11,000 to $15,000 a pair. Pairs that had had large litters were valued at about twice as much as six-months-old cubs.

In the pioneer days, when proper methods for handling foxes were unknown, many failures resulted from ignorance and carelessness. The excitement following the fur sales of 1910 hastened the improvement of methods of feeding, handling, and breeding. It also broke the monopoly, and caused a rapid distribution of foxes and of information concerning them. Now, with a comparatively large number of silver foxes in domestication, with a clearer understanding of their successful management, and with a return of moderate prices for breeders, a steady, healthy and general development of silver fox farming may be expected. Fox ranches are established in most of the Canadian provinces and in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

While pelts of all fur-bearing animals are more valuable when produced in northern localities, furriers have learned that certain localities are not too far south to produce valuable furs, but the conclusions they are able to form are of only very general application. To determine the regions suitable for fox farming, therefore, it is necessary to learn the areas within which foxes are known to produce superior fur. Records show that such localities occur only north of the southern boundary of the Canadian zone. This boundary crosses the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, and extends southward along the mountains in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and in all the states of the Rocky mountain region and westward. South of the forested regions of the northern tier of states and western Oregon, however, the Canadian zone, although sufficiently cold, is too dry and sunny for the production of first-class fur.

A fox ranch should be situated where it will have good drainage and be partially shaded by a young growth of deciduous trees. Each pair of foxes should have a runway of about 2,500 square feet. They thrive on a varied diet, including meat, fish, bread, mush, milk and table scraps. The reproductive period is about ten years. The young are born in April or May, the average litter containing four cubs, but as only about half of the captive females produce young in any given year, the annual increase has not averaged above 100 per cent.

Foxes bear captivity well. No widespread disease has appeared among them. Wounds heal readily, and cases of sickness are usually attributable to a lack of proper care. By selective breeding the originators of fox culture produced a superior strain of animals in the course of a few years. This fact is an assurance that even greater improvements can be achieved by selecting, from different geographic races, foxes of the largest size and crossing them with animals having the finest fur.

The exceedingly high value of silver foxes has led to the adoption of a variety of precautions against their loss. On the more pretentious ranches the animals are regularly examined by a doctor and guarded by watchmen, bulldogs, and burglar alarms. Cats are kept to act as foster mothers to orphan cubs. Foxhounds are trained to overtake and hold without injury foxes that have escaped, and bloodhounds are employed to track thieves.

The cost of yards runs from $100 to $150 each for common silver foxes up to several thousand dollars for the best silvers. The price of foxes will decline as the supply increases. The profits from breeding silver foxes have thus far been very large. So long as the demand for breeding stock exceeds the supply, the value of the annual increase, or the gross income, will average approximately 100 per cent of the value of the breeding stock. When part of the increase can be disposed of only by slaughtering for fur, profits will be less than at present, but even then they are likely to be much greater than from ordinary lines of husbandry involving like capital and attention.

No Improvement.

"Don't you know," remarked the humorist, "that it is impossible for me to think and operate the typewriter simultaneously."

"That being the case," rejoined the editor, "you are no better off than when you used a pen."

Bridge Anchored to Rock.

A suspension bridge in Bavaria has but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored to a high rock bluff.

The Rude Thing.

The Colorado man, who was kissed on the mouth by a wild but entirely congenial bear as he was crawling into a cave, got mad, he did, ran back for his gun and shot the brute, demonstrating the futility of trying to trifle with his manly affections.

Write Orders to Your Children.

Telling my children what I want them to do I write it down, numbering each item. I do not hear any complaint, and the work is well done.—Mother's Magazine.

Exaggerated Optimism.

"Biggins is trying to be an optimist."

"The last time I saw him he thought everything was going to smash."

"He thinks so yet. But he's getting into a frame of mind that makes him suspect that maybe he'll enjoy seeing it happen."

City's Children Slaughtered.

Upward of 200 children are being killed each year in the streets of New York and about 7,500 others injured.

Evidently Warm.

I was visiting with my sister and family, and while we were eating dinner one day little Paul looked up so funny with big tears standing in his blue eyes. His father asked what was the trouble, and Paul replied: "Me don't know, papa; it's going down cooked."—Exchange.

Motive Must Be There.

God made man to go by motives, and he will not go without them any more than a boat without steam or a balloon without gas.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A Fine Department.

"Got a good police department in this town?"

"You bet we have."

"Funny all these burglars that are working seem to be able to get away with it."

"Well, that is queer, but we've got a good department just the same."

"What makes you think so?"

"Burglars may be able to get away, but if the tail light on my car happens to blow out I get pinched before I've gone two blocks."—Detroit Free Press.

Daily Thought.

Let not things future trouble thee. For if necessity so require that they come to pass thou shalt (whenever that is) be provided for them with the same reason, by which whatsoever is now present is made both tolerable and acceptable with thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

Labor.

"Labor is the instituted means for the methodical development of all our powers under the direction and control of the will."—J. G. Holland.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

March 14, 1915.

French occupied Vauquois, in the Argonne, and Embermenil.

British repelled German attack on Neuve Chapelle.

Belgians made gains on the Yser.

Russians checked German advance in the Mlawa region.

Three British cruisers sank German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez island.

French steamer Auguste Conseil sunk by German submarine.

March 15, 1915.

French captured trenches north of Arras.

Germans drove back British south of Ypres but were beaten at Neuve Chapelle.

Russians captured chief eastern defense of Przemysl.

Severe fighting in Bukowina and in ice fields of the Carpathians.

Britain refused to modify blockade order.

March 16, 1915.

Belgians crossed the Yser and drove Germans from trenches south of Nieuport.

British recaptured St. Eloi.

Russians drove back Teuton army that was marching on Przasnysz.

Russians routed Turks in Armenia.

Vice-Admiral Carden succeeded by Vice-Admiral de Robeck at Dardanelles.

German liner Macedonia, interned at Canary islands, escaped.

March 17, 1915.

Belgians carried two positions in Yser region.

Westende was bombarded.

Russians crossed German frontier in two places.

Battle being fought for possession of Tarnowice.

British lost three mine sweepers in the Dardanelles.

March 18, 1915.

Belgian army advanced further in Yser region.

Germans vainly shelled heights of Notre Dame de Lorette.

Turkish soldiers killed civilians in Urumiah district, Persia.

British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in Dardanelles; 600 lost with Bouvet. French submarine sunk and other warships of allies damaged.

German submarine sank British steamer Glenartney in English channel.

Denmark, Norway and Sweden protested against British blockade of Germany.

Bombs from a Zeppelin killed seven in Calais.

Roumanian government seized shells in transit from Germany to Turkey.

March 19, 1915.

British and Germans fought in underground passages of Ramscappelle monastery.

Memel, German port on Baltic, occupied by Russians.

Von Hindenburg started new offensive in Central Poland.

Russians took Archawa from Turks.

British steamers Hyndfor and Bluejacket torpedoed in English channel.

March 20, 1915.

Russians won battle in streets of Memel.

Sortie by Przemysl garrison repulsed.

Holland protested against trade embargo.

Persian government called on Russia to evacuate province of Azerbijan.

Famous Factory to Reopen.

The famous King Teh Cheeng porcelain factory, which from the year 1396 furnished all the fine porcelain for the royal palaces of China, is to be reopened. This factory was partly destroyed during the revolution in which the republic was established and the various samples and patterns kept there were divided among the leading revolutionists. However, many patterns have been recovered, together with samples, and the next step is awaited with interest.

Ready for Him.

"Tomorrow, gentlemen," said the professor in a lecture on taking notes, "I will bring in my cards and show you my card system." Voice: "O. K., doc. Fetch some chips and we'll have a regular party."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Ambiguous.

Staylate—"Yes, I've been very ill. Everyone thought I was going to die, but I didn't, you see." Miss Weereigh—"Oh! that's too bad. I'm awfully sorry."

Had Made a Good Start.

"I am absolutely convinced that my arguments are correct," said the earnest man. "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "it's a good start. You've got one man converted, anyhow."—Topeka Journal.

Wise Widow.

"Blank married a rich widow, but they don't get along very well." "What's the trouble, her disposition?" "Yes, her disposition to handle all her money herself."—Boston Evening Transcript.

CONTROL ORCHARD DISEASES AND PESTS

1—Time to Spray for Scab Just Before Buds Open. 2—Time to Spray for Codling Moth After Petals Have Fallen. 3—Too Late; Calyx Has Closed.

(By J. H. CARMODY, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

Apple orchards must be sprayed every year against the apple-scab disease and against the curculio and codling moth. Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur may be used in controlling all of the diseases that work on the leaves and fruit. For the early sprays it is probably safer to use the lime-sulphur mixture in order to avoid any danger of russeting the young fruit. Arsenate of lead should be used for poisoning the curculio and the codling moth and all other insects which bite and eat the leaves of the fruit.

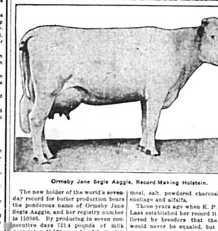
The first summer spray for controlling scab is given at the time when the clusters of flower buds have separated, but before the flowers themselves have opened out. This is known as the "cluster bud spray." The second very necessary application should be given as the petals of the flowers begin to fall. This is the spray that is given for the control of the codling moth. For this application and for the scab or cluster bud spray use lime-sulphur at the rate of 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water, to which add three pounds of lead arsenate. Bordeaux mixture may be substituted for the lime-sulphur, if the grower so desires. The bordeaux mixture and the lime-sulphur are used to control the scab, while the arsenate of lead is used to poison the codling moth and curculio.

A third and even fourth application will be a great help to control outbreaks of scab, sooty blotch, black rot, cedar rust, apple blotch, etc. By all means one should spray about the middle of July for the second brood of the codling moth which appears about this time or a little later.

Bitter rot is very troublesome in the western end of the state. Where it is causing damage it may be necessary to start spraying about the first of July and continue until the middle of August. Bordeaux mixture is more effective in controlling this trouble than lime-sulphur. The arsenate of lead may be added to the bordeaux when spraying for the codling moth and thereby save time.

Green aphis has caused considerable loss during the past two seasons and will very likely appear again. Examine the trees from time to time, and if the leaves begin to roll, look on the under side for the aphis. If they are present, spray the trees with "Black Leaf 40," using three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of water. To this mixture add three pounds of dissolved soap in order to make the material spread more rapidly.

UNEARTH NEW WORLD'S CHAMPION COW



Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, Record-Making Holstein.

The new holder of the world's seven-day record for butter production bears the ponderous name of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, and her registry number is 150986. By producing in seven consecutive days 721.4 pounds of milk containing 35.536 pounds of butterfat, this wonderful purebred Holstein-Friesian cow surpasses the best previous record held by another Holstein, K. P. Pontiac Lass, that set the seven-day mark in 1912, at 585.9 pounds of milk and 35.343 pounds of butterfat.

The new queen is owned by Pine Grove farm, Elma Center, N. Y. She was born November 24, 1910, and her official test, just closed, was made under the supervision of the New York State Agricultural college, three supervisors being employed.

That the official figures may be readily understood by the reader, it is well to explain that 721.4 pounds of milk is equivalent to over 336 quarts of milk. Therefore the seven-day yield of this remarkable cow averages more than 46 quarts each day, and furthermore 35.536 pounds of butterfat, when churned, will make over 44 pounds of commercial butter. At 35 cents per pound, the seven-day butter yield of this very profitable cow would be worth over $15.50.

While Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie's breeding is not remarkable in ultra-fashionable lines, she traces to some splendid individuals of the great "black-and-white" breed. As an individual she is nearly all white, having but four small black spots, one on the body, one on the tail and one on either ear.

She weighs 1,500 pounds, has a straight back line and is well shaped enough to please the most exacting critic as to fulfilling the requirements of the ideal Holstein type. Naturally she is a great feeder, consuming large quantities with apparent relish. Her ration consisted of bran, ground oats, oil meal, hominy meal, cottonseed meal, salt, powdered charcoal, beets, ensilage and alfalfa.

Three years ago when K. P. Pontiac Lass established her record it was believed by breeders that the record would never be equaled, but as time went on and 40-pound cows became more numerous, it became evident that there was much chance for progress. Since the sensational performance of this new butter queen, breeders are equally as certain that at no distant day the Holstein-Friesian breed will produce a 50-pound cow.

The rules observed in the official tests of dairy cows are: A large, roomy stall, light blanketing, thorough grooming, cows exercised each day, water always before them, fed four times each day, milked four times, and the animal allowed plenty of time to rest by so arranging the work that nothing interferes with the quietness of the stables.

SELF-FEEDER GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION

Daily Gain of Over Two Pounds Made in Test at Nebraska College of Agriculture.

A daily gain of 2.02 pounds was made by 14 spring pigs in a six weeks' test with a self-feeder at the Nebraska College of Agriculture this winter. The cost per 100 pounds gain was $4.04. In making the gains the pigs ate 64.5 bushels of shelled corn and 300 pounds of tankage.

The corn was charged at 63 cents a bushel and the tankage at $2.50 per hundredweight. Computing the gains on the pigs at six cents a pound, a price of 82 cents a bushel was received for the corn fed.

Important Cow Factor.

The external condition of the cow is a most important factor in the production of clean milk, and dirt on the outside of the animal's body is one of the greatest sources of milk contamination.

Developing Young Bull.

Give the young bull more wheat bran than corn meal if you want to develop him as a good sire. Feed more for muscular development than for fat.

Horse Is Your Friend.

Don't forget that the horse is your friend, so treat him to an apple or piece of sugar once in a while. Don't let the hired man take him to town after a hard day in the field unless the need is urgent.

Beautiful Horse.

A beautiful horse is a good horse, one capable of doing its work well and possessed of parts or regions that function in the easiest, most graceful and most efficient manner.

HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's stepsister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

Trade Mark Registered

BANKER ... J. N. Dowell, Agent ...

TROY CHEMICAL CO. 5 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post.

Most Powerful and Penetrating

25c 50c & $1

Rub Gowans over the throat and chest. It promptly absorbs through the skin, relieving rapidly soreness, tightness or congestion. For sale by all dealers. Sample and testimonials on request.

The Gowan Medical Co., Concord, N. C.

GOWANS Rub-It-On

Everything in Stock.

A general merchant from Havre, Mont., is in New York this week learning the latest wrinkles in the art of selling corsets. The merchant's line of goods at home includes lightning rods, chewing tobacco, crackers, hoe handles, rope, molasses, rat traps, canned goods, matches, calico, assorted nails and corsets. And it is a good bet that if the truth were known, prunes, sheet music and bustles may be obtained at his store—or if he didn't have them he could order 'em for you.

Use Murine after Exposure to Cold, Cutting Winds and Dust. It Restores, Refreshes and Promotes Eye Health. Good for all Eyes that Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Sends Eye Book on request.

A Successful Failure.

Ryder—Was Jones' airship a success?

Walker—That depends on the point of view.

"How so?"

Walker—Well, as a success it was a failure, but as a failure, it was a success.

Wise Provision.

"Beauty is only skin deep."

"I consider that a wise provision of nature."

"Why so?"

"With that limitation, the girls are kept busy enough."—Kansas City Journal.

A holder has been patented for safety razor blades to enable them to be used by tailors or dressmakers for ripping seams.

O, You Good Housewife!

Write a postal card today asking us to send you free, full particulars how you can get a set of the famous *Oneida Community Par Plate Silverware Free* by saving the signature of *Paul F. Skinner* from each package of

SKINNER'S Macaroni Products

the finest food in the world—at all grocers. We will answer your inquiry at once and in addition send you with our compliments a beautiful 36-page book of recipes.

Write today to

SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, NEB.

The Largest Macaroni Factory in America

AMERICANS GROW RICH IN CANADA

Testimony Proves Falseness of Statements as to Onerous Taxation and Conscription.

"The attempt to check emigration from the United States to our prairie provinces by publishing alarming statements about the enormous war taxes that are being paid here—$500 on a quarter section yearly—about forcing young men to enlist for the war; about the cold, no crops and any old story that by their extravagant boldness might influence men and women from venturing north to Canada, is really in the list of curios to our people. Knowing the country, we can hardly take it seriously. Our governments, however, dominion and provincial, are taking steps to expose the false statements that are being made, and thereby keep the channel open for continuing the stream of settlers that has been flowing to us for the past decade. We have thought to assist in this work, and to do so purpose giving, from time to time, actual experiences of Americans who have come to Saskatchewan during late years. We give the statements of two farmers in this issue as follows:—

STATEMENT OF M. P. TYSDAL.

I lived near Lee, Illinois, for 46 years. I came to Saskatchewan in the spring of 1912 and bought land near Briercrest. I have farmed this land, 1,680 acres, ever since. I have had grand crops. In 1914 I had 100 acres of wheat that yielded 40 bushels to the acre. I sold this wheat at $1.50 per bushel.

I like the country and my neighbors. My taxes on each quarter section (160 acres) are about $32 a year. This covers municipal tax, school tax, hail insurance tax—everything. *There is no war tax, so-called.* I like the laws in force here. There is no compulsion to me in any way. I am just as independent here as I was in Illinois, and I feel that my family and I are just as well protected by the laws of the province as we were in our old home in Illinois. What I earn here is my own. I have seven children and they take their places at school, in sports and at all public gatherings the same as the Canadian born.

(Signed) M. P. TYSDAL.

February 9th, 1916.

STATEMENT OF STEVE SCHWEITZBERGER

I was born in Wisconsin, but moved with my parents when a boy to Stephen Co., Iowa. I was there farming for 50 years. I sold my land then for over $200 an acre. I moved to Saskatchewan, and located near Briercrest in the spring of 1912. I bought a half section of land. I have good neighbors. I feel quite at home here the same as in Iowa. We have perfect safety and no trouble in living up to the laws in force. My taxes are about $65 a year, on the half section for everything.

I have had splendid crops. Wheat in 1915 yielded me over 50 bushels to the acre. That is more than I ever had in Iowa and yet the land there costs four times as much as it does here. The man who comes here now and buys land at $50 an acre or less gets a bargain.

(Signed) S. SCHWEITZBERGER.

February 9th, 1916."

—Saskatchewan Farmer, February, 1916.—Advertisement.

General von Hindenburg, chief of the German army, is an expert chess player.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and removes dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

A Chicago inventor has patented an attachment so that a phonograph can be used as a burglar alarm.

IF BACK HURTS CLEAN KIDNEYS WITH SALTS

Drink Lots of Water and Stop Eating Meat for a While if the Bladder Bothers You.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.—Adv.

Although the dignified man may not know much, he has to be very careful of what little he does know.

John Galsworthy, the author, was twenty-eight years of age before he began to write.

Smart Coat of Checked Material

One more example of the successful management of lines and adjustment by means of new departures in the garment-cutters' art may be studied in the coat pictured above. In the new spring models cutters appear to have thrown tradition to the winds, but the coats justify them in this independence.

It appears that the designers are striving to achieve the required fullness without making coats cumbersome, and to give to the figure the correct silhouette. In the model shown here the back of the coat and top of the sleeves appear to be cut in one piece. The introduction of a peculiarly shaped underarm piece leads one to think that this eccentricity of cut is often made with an eye to its decorative value as well as to the "hang" of the garment. The fronts are extended toward the back in a curved line over the hips, and contribute their share of the fullness about the bottom of the coat. It hangs trimly straight down the middle of the front, it will be noticed, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished in the coat for spring.

This is one of many models in black and white checks, more or less large, usually more. Even in suits few very small checks are shown. In them and in coats the moderately large star check seems to be best liked. The wide pointed belt and oddly shaped pockets give this design individuality. The collar and cuffs are gracefully shaped and finished with panels of black silk. In the collar one may see how clearly the designer has taken advantage of the small cape idea without copying it outright. In the buttons used irregular white stripes appear on a black background. They might be effectively made of molds covered with black silk with greater elegance, but less durability. Speaking of buttons, many of them in coats and suits are made of the same fabric as the garment.

Waiting for Spring

Now that the lenten season is upon us there is time for putting into execution plans for spring outfits, so that each member of the family may blossom out at Easter time in something new. That something will be beautiful if the styles designed for small girls, by great authorities in the realm of apparel, are faithfully copied. Spring frocks for the little miss are enticingly pretty and leave nothing to be wished for.

Speaking generally of frocks for "dress-up" wear, skirts are full and short and much befrilled. In many models there is no waist line and sleeves are merely puffs or ruffles of thin materials that cover part of the top of the arms. In wash frocks, for daily wear, the sleeves are elbow or three-quarter length. There are exceptions, however, with sleeves reaching to the wrist.

One of the simplest of little silk dresses for a girl of five, or more, years is shown here. It is made of foulard silk in a dark color with scattered dots of white over its surface. The skirt is set on to a very short plain bodice, square at the neck and fastening in the back with a row of tiny buttons set close together. The neck is outlined with a flat shirred puff of the silk, and the frock is worn over an underbody of organdie.

The underbody has short, full sleeves finished with a hemstitched band. This finish is repeated at the neck.

For girls from five to twelve years there are frocks of taffeta in black, or colors, trimmed with narrow, fancy braid. In these narrow braids gold or silver threads are introduced. One of the prettiest designs has a very full spreading skirt gathered into a loose belt. The bodice is made of four straps which are fastened to the belt at the back and front. Two of these straps (one at each side) extend over the shoulders and all of them, as well as the belt, are finished with braid. A band of ribbon with short ends tied at the front supports the other bands. There are skeleton sleeves of the bands also.

A blouse of organdie or chiffon is worn under this frock. It is full, with round neck and short puffed sleeves. Neck and sleeves are finished with frills.

Julia Bottomley

For Early Spring.

Tucked taffeta hats faced with hemp are among the great variety of so-called sport hats.

Women Good "Workmen."

The employment of women as machinists has been very successful, judging from the quantity and quality of the work turned out in some British establishments which were depleted by the men leaving for the seat of war. Some 800 in all are so employed. In one case where there are 200 girls 60 men are needed for tool-setting, setting-up work and other cases where strength is required. Some of the women have been at the work since May, 1915. Women superintendents are in charge day and night. Not only are products turned out to gauge, but the average output is reported wonderfully high.

Critical Definition.

Professor—Define transparent, translucent and opaque.

Student—If I may give an illustration instead, sir, I would say that the windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent and if not cleaned very soon they will be opaque.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Salt your food with humor, pepper it with wit, and sprinkle over it the charm of good-fellowship. Never poison it with the cares of life.

FISH DISHES.

We may now have nearly all varieties of fish canned which formerly were to be obtained only in certain localities. Usually fish is less expensive than meat, is a valuable food to built tissue and is usually easy of digestion.

Herring Salad.—Cook salt herring in boiling salted water to cover, fifteen minutes. Drain, cool, and separate into flakes; there should be a cupful. Add an equal measure of one-third inch cubes of boiled potatoes and a fourth of a cupful of hard cooked eggs. Mix thoroughly and moisten with French dressing; cover and let stand in a cold place until well chilled. Moisten with any cooked dressing, heap on a mound of crisp lettuce, sprinkle with yolks of hard cooked eggs, put through a ricer, and garnish with rings of the white of egg with bits of parsley.

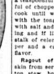
Shattuck Halibut.—Wipe a one and a half pounds chicken halibut with a piece of damp cheese cloth. Put into a buttered fire-proof dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and arrange five thick slices of fresh tomatoes over the fish. Sprinkle the tomatoes with a third of a cupful of green peppers, shredded and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven, basting four times during the baking with butter and liquid from the pan.

Baked Fish.—Wash a four-pound fish and sprinkle well inside with salt. Put it in the ice chest for two hours. Stuff it with crumbs seasoned with butter, grated onion, lemon juice, the grated rind, salt and pepper. A few oysters may be added if enjoyed. Sew up the fish and place in a dripping pan to bake. Cover with slices of bacon and reduce the heat after the first twenty minutes; bake until the fish is tender. The last few minutes of baking the pork may be removed, the fish sprinkled with crumbs and browned in the oven.

Whatever we intensely desire must come to us. It is only the question of the force and constancy of our desire.—E. W. Wilcox.

There grows within each heart the giant image of perfection.—Browning.

NICE WAYS WITH MEAT.



A couple of calves' hearts stewed until tender and seasoned well then sliced either hot or cold make a nice supper dish.

Beef Tongue Piquant.—Take a fresh tongue, place in a kettle with boiling water and cook six hours or longer, until tender. Then peel and place the tongue in its liquor to reheat. Serve hot, cut in slices with piquant sauce.

Piquant Sauce.—Brown four tablespoonfuls of flour in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and three-fourths of a cupful of the stock in which the tongue was cooked, a half teaspoonful of paprika, a chopped sour cucumber pickle, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of chopped raisins. Mix well and cook until well blended. Serve hot with the tongue. Season the tongue with salt and pepper while first cooking and if liked, the seasoning of a stalk of celery, one onion, a red pepper and a carrot, adds much to its flavor.

Ragout of Mutton.—Remove the skin from serving sized pieces of mutton stew, brown in hot fat, add a sliced onion, two sliced carrots, two cupfuls of potatoes, sliced, and a few mushrooms add to the delicacy of the flavor. The dry ones may be used if soaked over night. Cook ten minutes, then place in a cooker for six or eight hours or simmer on the back part of the stove.

Cornbeef Hash.—This common dish served uncommonly is most savory. Rub the inside of the frying pan with a slice of onion. Put in a tablespoonful of butter and when hot add a pint of chopped corned beef, a pint of chopped boiled potatoes and a half teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a cupful of cream and a half teaspoonful of paprika. Spread evenly over the frying pan and let it brown underneath. When done, fold over and turn out on a hot platter.

Liver is quite an elegant dish, parboiled, then larded with salt pork and baked in the oven surrounded with chopped carrot, onion, the juice of a lemon, a bay leaf and boiling water to cook. Baste the meat while roasting.

Nellie Maxwell

One That Came First.

Hub (surveying mass of bills)—"As to how these are to be paid, I am completely in the dark." Wife—"Well, there's one of them you'll have to pay or be even more in the dark—the gas bill."—Milwaukee Daily News.

In South America.

"Pedro, you're two hours late for dinner." "Yes, Chiquita. But the revolution today wasn't called till 3:30 and the score was 0 to 0 up to the eleventh battle, and I just had to stay and see who won."

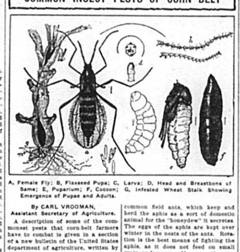
For Papa to Think Over.

Rosie—"Papa, will our new mamma go mad after a while?" Father—"What a question. Why do you ask such a thing?" Rosie—"Well, I heard her tell cook yesterday that she got badly bitten when she married you."—Stray Stories.

Few Fires in Carlsbad.

Carlsbad by law requires all buildings to be as nearly fireproof as possible, with the result that the city's firemen earn most of their wages as chimney sweeps.

COMMON INSECT PESTS OF CORN BELT



A, Female Fly; B, Flaxseed Pupa; C, Larva; D, Head and Breastbone of Same; E, Puparium; F, Cocoon; G, Infested Wheat Stalk Showing Emergence of Pupae and Adults.

By CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

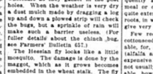
A description of some of the commonest pests that corn-belt farmers have to combat is given in a section of a new bulletin of the United States department of agriculture, written by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary, in order to suggest to the farmer ways of turning to financial profit scientific advice. In addition to describing the pest the bulletin tells of the most effective ways in which the damage that they cause may be guarded against. On this subject the bulletin says in part:

The chinch bug is black, with white wings. It winters in dead grass, piles of dead leaves and the like. Burning such rubbish during fall or early winter, especially along fence rows and in other places where the plow does not

Eggs, Larva and Adult of Cutworm.

go, will kill a great many of the bugs. In early summer chinch bugs work first in the wheat fields, migrating to the corn fields when the wheat is cut. They may be killed most easily while thus moving from one field to another, since they do not fly readily at this time, and may be checked by a barrier of some kind and killed after they have assembled along the barrier. The best barrier is a line of road oil, No. 7, run along a narrow strip of earth hoed between the migrating bugs and the corn fields. Post holes dug at intervals along this line of oil will serve as traps to catch the bugs as they trail up and down the barrier. They may easily be killed wholesale as they gather in the post holes. When the weather is very dry a dust mulch made by dragging a log up and down a plowed strip will check the bugs, but a sprinkle of rain will make such a barrier useless. (For fuller details about the chinch bug, see Farmers' Bulletin 657.)

The Hessian fly looks like a little mosquito. The damage is done by the maggot, which as it grows becomes embedded in the wheat stalk. The fly cannot be destroyed in the growing wheat, either in fall or spring. One way to fight the fly is by burning



Chinch Bug—(a,b) Eggs; (c) Newly Hatched Larvae; (d) Its Tarsus or Leg; (e) Larva After First Molt; (f) Same After Second Molt; (g) Last-Stage Larva. The Natural Sizes Are Indicated by Small Lines at Side; (h) Enlarged Leg of Perfect Bug; (j) Tarsus of Same, More Enlarged; (at Right) Proboscis or Beak, Enlarged.

stubble, when that can be done without hurting other crops. Another way is to plow under the stubble deeply as soon as the crop is off. Still another way is to sow wheat as late as possible, so that the young plants will not be above ground at the time when the flies are laying their eggs. When the Hessian fly is prevalent all volunteer wheat should be plowed down. Rotation of crops helps to keep the fly in check. (For fuller details about the Hessian fly, see Farmers' Bulletin 640.)

The army worm may be killed by the use of a poisoned-bran bait, made of a pound of paris green mixed with twenty pounds of wheat bran. Dampen the mixture with water that has been sweetened with sirup—the refuse sirup from sugar mills is best—at the rate of two quarts of sirup to three gallons of water and add the juice of half a dozen oranges or lemons. The mixture should be well dampened to a dough, but not enough to render it mushy. Sow the bran broadcast where the worms are feeding. The army may be checked when "marching" from one field to another by scattering this mixture in front of them. The bran bait will be eaten greedily while damp, but hardly at all when dry. It is therefore important that the bait be scattered in the evening, or better yet, at early daylight.

Cutworms may also be killed by the use of the bran bait. Scatter it about the hills of corn.

The corn root-aphis is perhaps the worst insect pest of the corn-belt cornfield. The aphis lives almost entirely upon the roots of the young corn, being carried from place to place by the common field ants, which keep and herd the aphis as a sort of domestic animal for the "honeydew" it secretes. The eggs of the aphis are kept over winter in the nests of the ants. Rotation is the best means of fighting the aphis, as it does not feed on small grain or legumes. However, if an infested field must be planted to corn a second year, the aphis may be checked by deep plowing and disking during very late fall or winter. This breaks up many of the ants' nests, destroying both ants and aphis eggs.

QUESTION FOR LAMB FEEDER

Must Find Most Economical Concentrate to Be Used in Fattening His Young Animals.

(By J. B. M'NULTY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The question which the man who would be a successful lamb breeder must solve is that of the most economical concentrate to be used in fattening his lambs. The fact that most feeders are using alfalfa for a roughage simplifies the problem considerably. Alfalfa supplies the protein, and when fed with a fattening concentrate, such as corn or barley, reduces to the minimum the amount of feed required for a pound gain. Experiments prove that corn is just a trifle better, pound for pound, than barley, when both are fed in connection with one of the leguminous hays, such as clover or alfalfa.

There is little data on the economy of feeding corn alone with upland or timothy hay or with corn stover. This is due to the fact that such a ration would not contain enough protein. Doubtless barley would somewhat excel corn, pound for pound, when fed with roughages lacking protein. Whole barley may be fed very successfully to fattening sheep.

The fact that cottonseed meal can be purchased for a price comparing favorably with that of corn has suggested the feeding of this concentrate with alfalfa hay for fattening lambs. In this combination, however, we have two feeds high in protein and consequently an unbalanced ration. Oil meal or cottonseed meal can be fed quite extensively with timothy hay and roots, in which combination either will give very good results.

Few records of sheep fattened on cottonseed meal and alfalfa are available, for, as a rule, protein-rich feeds (alfalfa and oil meal) are the most expensive nutrients of a ration and are not usually combined. It is very probable, however, that some cottonseed meal can be fed when alfalfa is fed, if we use a mixed ration of corn and cottonseed meal. The best proportion would perhaps be one-third cottonseed meal and two-thirds corn, either shelled or cracked. This combination should give good results and at the same time be much less conducive to digestive disorders than a ration of cottonseed meal and alfalfa.

EFFECT OF STORMS ON HENS

Day Following Blizzard Shows Big Decrease in Eggs—Damp Houses Are Bad Investment.

Every poultry breeder knows that the day following a blizzard shows a big decrease in egg production. The following note from the Storrs station will apply to all flocks:

"Last Sunday's blizzard was the worst yet, so far as the hens are concerned. The high wind found little cracks and crevices here and there, and drove the snow through into the houses, thus rendering the litter no longer fit to use. Such storms do not lessen the high cost of keeping hens, as dryness of the floors and of the scratching material is a factor of prime importance. Many an amateur poultryman has taken a chance on the question of dampness, simply because the poultry house could be constructed a little more cheaply, but they all discover sooner or later that it is a short sighted policy. Damp, poorly ventilated houses are not a good investment."

FEED DRY COWS AND HEIFERS

Building Up Frames and Giving Constitutional Vigor to Calves Is True Foundation.

The feeding of the dry cows and heifers that must build up the frames and give constitutional vigor to the young calves, is the true foundation of improved dairy cows. Yet the average dairyman feeds his pregnant cows and heifers the refuse of his farm. The best hay, wheat bran and linseed oil meal is fed to cows that are giving milk. The very elements that are needed by the cow at this period are withheld.

Carbonaceous foods, which give heat and fat, are but little needed to supply nourishment to the fetus. Simple material to build up bone, muscle and blood, during the rapid growth and development is needed to nourish the unborn calf.

BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM

Dear Mr. Editor:

For a long time I suffered from backache, pain in left side, frequent urination (bothering me at all times during the day and night), and the uric acid in my blood caused me to suffer from rheumatism along with a constant tired, worn-out feeling. I heard of the new discovery of Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., called "Anuric." After giving "Anuric" a good trial I believe it to be the best kidney remedy on the market today. I have tried other kidney medicines but these "Anuric Tablets" of Dr. Pierce's are the only ones that will cure kidney and bladder troubles.

(Signed) HENRY A. LOVE.

NOTE:—Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that "Anuric" is 37 times more active than lithia. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

—Run-down?
—Tired?
—Weak?

Every Spring most people feel "all out of sorts"—their vitality is at a low ebb. Through the winter months the blood becomes surcharged with poisons. The best Spring medicine and tonic is one made of herbs and roots without alcohol—that was first discovered by Dr. Pierce years ago—made of Golden Seal root, blood root, &c., called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Ingredients on wrapper. It eliminates disease-breeding poisons from the blood, makes the blood rich and pure, furnishes a foundation for sound health.

Fair Warning.

"How did you happen to be late this morning, Jobson?"

"Why—er, Mr. Wadly, I got interested in reading the war news in the morning paper, and was carried past my station."

"Hum."

"I trust it won't happen again, sir."

"If it does you will be at liberty to devote all of your time and attention to becoming a war expert."

In Boston, Too.

Joe Hazard, the comedian, has a letter from a friend in Boston which he treasures. The letter contains a bona fide account of an answer made by a grammar school pupil in Boston during the course of an examination in English.

The youngster, a boy, was called on to spell and define the word hazardous. This was his reply:

"H-a-z-a-r-d-e-s-s—a female hazard."—Saturday Evening Post.

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brickdust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

For Every Kind of Lameness

Rub It on and Rub It in, Thoroughly

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh A LINIMENT

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chilblains, Lame Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It

Price 25c, 50c and $1.00

All Dealers OR WRITE G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

More Woman Farmers.

Statisticians declare that Pennsylvania last year had 7,000 woman farmers. In Georgia during the last three years the number of woman farmers has more than doubled. The majority of the women go in for raising hogs, cattle and foodstuffs, leaving cotton-planting to the men.

The bishop of London has three secretaries.

An adult man produces in 24 hours enough heat to boil five or six pints of water.

A new electrical process makes charcoal from sawmill waste.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature Brent Good

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 11-1916.

If Your Baby Has Croupy Cold Joplin Mothers Can Advise You

They Recommend the "Outside" Application of Vap-O-Rub Instead of Harmful Internal Dosing.

Intelligent mothers everywhere realize that little children should be dosed sparingly, and yet some treatment for cold troubles is necessary. Joplin, Mo., mothers have solved this problem by the use of Vap-O-Rub. This is the "external" Southern treatment introduced here last winter. Applied at night over the throat and chest, the heat of the body releases the ingredients in the form of vapors, and thus the medication is inhaled with each breath through the air passages to the lungs. Vap-O-Rub gives quicker relief than internal medicines, and can be used freely with perfect safety on the smallest child.

Mrs. Mabel Hawkins, 1407 Pearl St., Joplin, writes—"My druggist sent me a trial jar of Vick's Vap-O-Rub, and my baby girl, eleven months old, had a severe cold and was threatened with pneumonia. I applied Vap-O-Rub on her throat and chest well, and covered with a warm flannel cloth, and it worked like magic. I have four small children and now if they get croupy in the evening I rub them with Vick's Vap-O-Rub Salve—and that is all that is necessary."

Mrs. J. W. Drew, 822 Ohio Ave., Joplin, says—"I have used Vap-O-Rub frequently on the whole family with splendid results. I think it much better than internal medicines."

Mrs. S. M. Black, 206 Moffett Ave., Joplin, writes—"Last spring I had a very deep cold with a bad cough and sore throat. The first night I used Vap-O-Rub the soreness left my throat, and the third day after I had begun its use my cough, cold and sore throat all were gone. I think it better than anything I have ever used for colds." Three sizes—25c, 50c and $1.00.

VICK'S "VAPORUB" SALVE

Real Celebrity.

"My boy," said the man of many millions, "how do you expect to amount to anything in this world if you spend all your time dancing?"

"But, father," answered the youth, in an aggrieved tone, "is it possible that you have never heard of my reputation?"

"To me, sir, you are a nonentity."

"Such is fame! Why, I'm known as the dance king of seven cities."

Your neighbors haven't any more use for you than you have for them.

A widow can be as much interested in a man as if he were interesting.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 26 years. All Druggists. Sample mailed FREE. Address Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

PURE TENNESSEE ... N. F. Allensworth, R. 2, Clarksville, Tenn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-est references. Best results.

Buy Roofing From Your Local Dealer

When you want a good roofing at a reasonable price, you cannot depend on the Mail Order House. If the roofing goes wrong, you will have a hard time getting such a house to make good. When you buy it from your local dealer, whom you know and can rely on, you are getting a safe proposition. When you want roofing of this kind, insist that your local dealer supply you with

For Houses Barns Sheds

Certain-teed Roofing

For Chicken Coops Silos Out Buildings

It is made in three thicknesses and guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to whether it is 1, 2 or 3-ply. This guarantee is backed by the world's largest manufacturer of Roofing and Building Papers. It has made good in all parts of the world and under all kinds of conditions. Insist on Certain-teed and don't accept a substitute. Look for the label of quality.

GENERAL ROOFING MFG. COMPANY

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers