

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

There was an increase of nearly 700,000,000 in the cigarette output in the United States last year.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the TROUBLED Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front because it relieves the feet, gives instant relief to corns and bunions, hot, swollen, itching, tender feet, and makes walking easy. Sold every where. See it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

"I" is the only letter in the alphabet of egotism.

Backache Spells Danger

Census records show that deaths from kidney disorders have increased 77% in 20 years. People can't seem to realize that the first pain in the back, the first disorder of the urine, demands instant attention—that it may be a signal of coming gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. The best prevention of serious kidney disorders is prompt treatment—the best medicine is Doan's Kidney Pills.

An Iowa Case

Mrs. G. J. Jenkins, 6099 Chestnut St., Atlantic, Iowa, says: "My system was filled with uric acid. The pain across the small of my back was so severe I could hardly stoop and I also had trouble from the kidney secretions. Nothing relieved me until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. As I continued, I steadily got better and it wasn't long before my back was free from pain and my kidneys were in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation, Migrations, Malignancies, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Absorbine

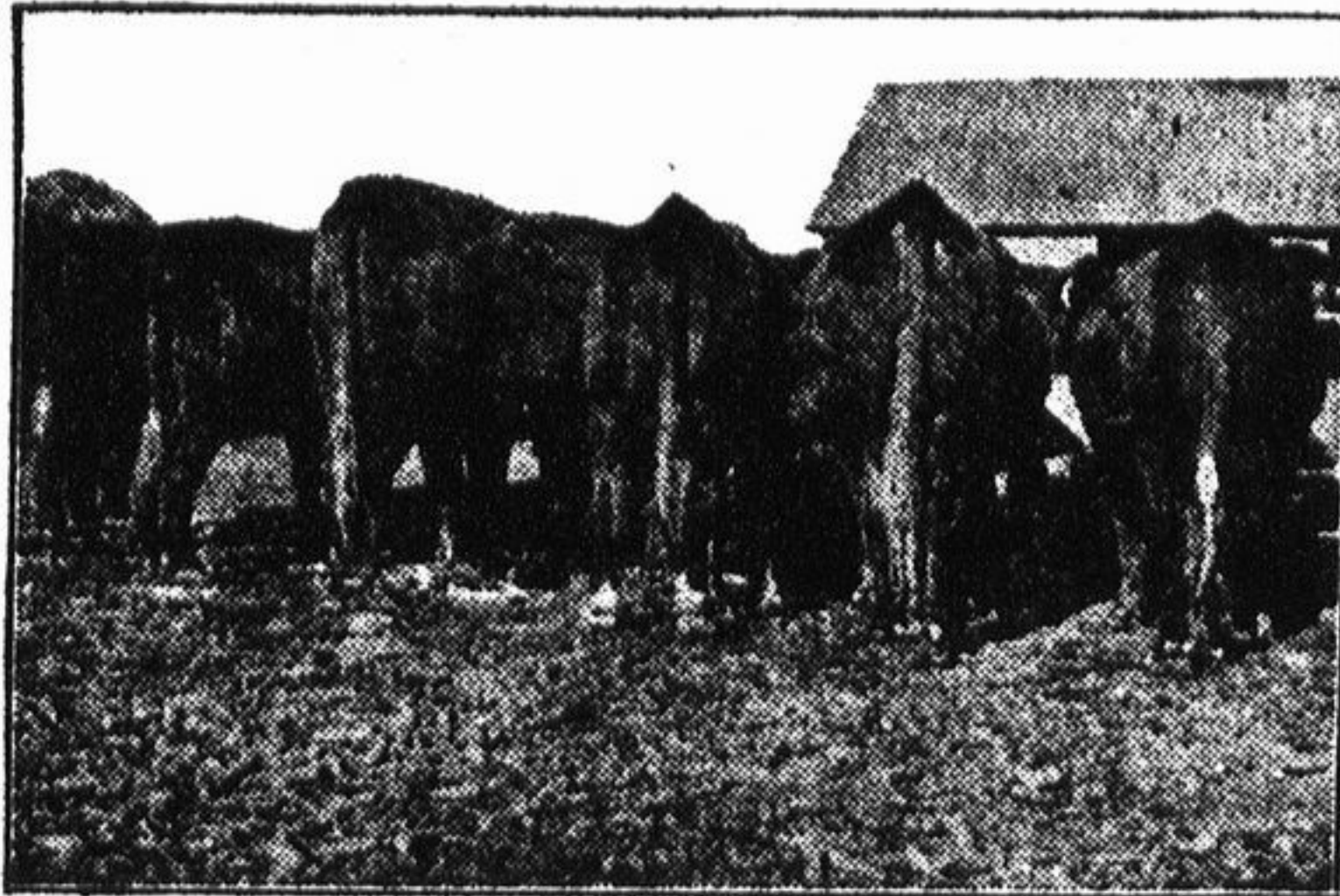
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Pock, Evil, Ointment, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the sore. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for cracked, chapped, chafed, swollen, itchy, sore, and inflamed skin. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 200, Springfield, Mass.

John Ruskin BEST AND BIGGEST CIGAR 5

Profit Sharing Voucher on the brand of each JOHN RUSKIN CIGAR. Each sharing voucher free on request. Write for complete information. JOHN RUSKIN CIGAR CO., 100 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

PREPARING BABY BEEF FOR MARKETING



The Owner of These Calves Has Learned the Art of Making Baby Beef.

(By L. MILLER.) There is good profit in making baby beef; that is, in preparing animals for market when they are from twelve to eighteen months old, but not every man can make it. Many things enter into the preparation of baby beef which very few farmers possess. In the first place he must have on his farm an abundance of foods that are well adapted for the particular purpose of making growth and fat in the youngsters. He must not feed foods that are so coarse that they will not be suitable for young stock, if he does he will produce paunchy animals and fall to get on their ribs the necessary fat and to make them profitable. Foods, especially fodder, which may be suitable for older animals are often entirely unfit for the production of baby beef. There is a tremendous waste in feeding young animals although a pound of grain fed to the very young calf may produce a pound of gain, but with this there is more or less waste, mainly water, and the first thing to do is to start the fat going on the youngster.

If the calf is allowed to become thin he can never again be properly fattened. Baby beef must be started from the moment the animal is able to take his first meal from his mother and he must be first every moment from that time until he is sent to market.

Dry straw fattens calves particularly when they lie on it and sleep a great deal. Young calves are much like young babies, they must be stuffed as much as they will in peace and quiet.

Sunshine and plenty of fresh air are almost as necessary as food because they help digestion wonderfully. The farmer who has plenty of skim milk, alfalfa, clover and corn may produce baby beef at a profit. Calves can be raised on skim milk until about six months of age, provided they are fed on grain, clover or alfalfa at a comparatively small cost. Some experienced feeders say they can make 350 to 400 pounds of baby beef at six months at a cost of less than \$5 per head. In this cost the skim milk has been put at 50 cents per hundredweight. Roughage figures at \$4 per ton, and all grain at 50 cents per hundredweight. Labor is put in at 10 cents an hour. At the

Kansas station a lot of skim milk calves which were placed in the feed lot at once and finished with alfalfa hay and corn made an average gain of 440 pounds per head, consuming 34 bushels of corn during the second period. Adding this to the average amount fed to the skim milk calves up to six months of age, the total is 38 bushels of grain when the calves were sent to market weighing a little over 800 pounds.

Another lot of skim milk calves was placed in the feed lot and finished as baby beef on cut alfalfa and 35 bushels of grain per head. They were sold when they weighed 740 pounds at 12 months. The calves in this experiment, however, were of very low breeding and were well suited for the purpose. If they had been well-bred calves, Professor Wheeler states they might have been brought up about a 100 pounds of weight on the same amount of grain. These are some of the things that the baby beef feeder must thoroughly understand before he undertakes to start in the business.

Another thing to be figured in the cost of making baby beef is the cost of feeding the dam while producing the baby beef for market. If the cow has given no other return she is certainly worth at least \$15 per year, and this should be charged against the calf when he is sent to market. Too many feeders fail to take this important item into account, overlooking the fact that they must feed the cow while she is producing milk to give the youngster a start. If she has furnished milk which has been sold or made into butter or cheese then, of course, this item may be very much reduced.

The calves should be allowed to suckle the dams as long as possible in order to keep what is known as "calf fat;" that is, the natural fat which is on their bodies when born, and they must be taught to eat grain as soon as possible. This should be in the form of oats and corn ground and if fed with one-half bran the ration is an excellent one. It is a mistake to feed very young calves cottonseed meal as it is too strong for their digestive organs and is liable to upset them and prevent them from laying on fat.

CAREFULLY ADJUST COLLAR OF HORSES

Sore Shoulders Are More Easily Prevented Than Cured—Rest the Team Often.

I have found that sore shoulders on horses at plowing and cultivation time are due largely to a lack of humane thought and to neglect on the part of the driver. We cannot be too careful about fitting the collars. The trouble lies there. The collar should be fitted to every horse with precision and pains. It is cruel and a mistake to change harness from one team to another without carefully adjusting the collar each time, says a writer in Baltimore American. The padding of the collar should be worked down with the hands until it conforms to the shape of the horse's shoulder. The surface of the collar should be clean and free from grit.

When the collars are removed after working it takes but little time to bathe the shoulders in cold water, and it counts a great deal. It toughens the shoulder and removes all sweat and dirt. Galling will never occur if the horse is not overheated beneath the collar. It takes some thought and care to prevent this, especially on sultry, humid days.

Cultivation is very strenuous and heating, and upon sultry days the team should be rested often, the collar being lifted from the shoulders to allow them to dry and cool.

Many think galled shoulders a necessary evil, but sore shoulders can be prevented and are more easily prevented than cured. If I think I cannot avoid galling upon a hot, humid day, I prefer to put the team in the barn.

Silo Prevents Loss. The silo is not the only way of preventing the usual loss from the corn fields, but it is the only way, and the best way, for preserving the feeding elements of the corn plant. The silo adds nothing to the feeding nutrients. On the other hand there is a slight loss through fermentation, but it does increase the palatability greatly.

POULTRY FANCIERS' NEED OF INDUSTRY

Men Wanted to Create Breeds and Perfect Old Ones—Speculator is Passing.

(By M. K. BOYER.) It has been asked: Will the fanciers eventually be driven to the wall by the progress made in growing market poultry? Certainly not. We need fanciers—real fanciers. We want men to create breeds and to perfect the old ones. But the speculator and the huckster is fast seeing his finish.

The man with a string of breeds is not a fancier. He is a speculator. It would be next to impossible for him to give each of these breeds his best attention. To thoroughly know a breed, and to get out of it all that is good it would require an ordinary lifetime.

Amateur fanciers will often buy culls from a breed well advertised and then advertise eggs for hatching from so-and-so's strain. The man is a worse enemy of the fancier than the man who breeds danglehill fowls.

A wonderful interest has sprung up in poultry matters. Large sums of money are being invested, and poultry farms by the score are started.

These new farms are on the lookout for utility stock. The man who can advertise big egg records generally gets the trade. They want carcasses and egg records—business poultry.

So the best advice to the beginner is to join the utility ranks and raise poultry and eggs for market.

Then in after years he can, if he feels so inclined, gradually creep up into the fancier's fold. It is a step that cannot be taken hastily.

About Cows. No matter how well our cattle are bred, or how intelligently they are fed, if the environment does not correspond with their breeding and feeding, our efforts are in vain. Our lives are too short for us to try to perfect a herd of improved cattle from a bunch of scrubs. Neither can we keep our herds up to a profitable standard unless we employ well-bred animals.

FARM ANIMALS

PROPER CARE OF BROOD SOW

Animal is Often Neglected Before and After She is Bred—Furnish Her With Separate Pen.

The care of the brood sow is too many times neglected before and after she is bred. Many times they are kept in the same lot with the fattening hogs, which is a sad mistake and almost sure to result in a weak bunch of pigs. Good care at this time means much towards a good crop of strong, healthy pigs.

In the first place the sows should have a separate lot from the rest of the hogs, and it should be large enough so they get plenty of exercise. If they do not take plenty of exercise, they should be urged to do so either by driving them daily or by having their sleeping quarters and their feeding place some distance apart.

Another good plan, if a person has his farm fenced hog tight, is to let the sows have the run of the farm. They



Pigs in Clover.

will wander around quite a little if the weather is nice, and pick up a good deal of their living.

Another important part at this time is the feed. Their feed should be of rather a bulky ration. Corn should be fed moderately along with alfalfa hay, some mill feeds, and a small quantity of oil meal or tankage. The sows should be kept gaining slowly from the time they are bred till farrowing time, and care should be taken that the feeds are not too fattening.

A week or so before farrowing time, each sow should be shut by herself and watched closely. Her feed should be reduced a little.

If this plan were followed more closely, the average of the pig crop would be somewhat larger.

SHEEP AND SOIL FERTILITY

Everything Possible Should Be Done to Bring Ewes to Vigorous Condition at Mating Period.

As the country ages and the fertility of its fields becomes exhausted its appreciation of the sheep will increase. Early maturity is an important quality to consider in selecting sheep.

Whether you are keeping sheep for pleasure or profit, your doxies will be more fully met if your flock is of superior quality. A strong sheep does not necessarily have to mean a large one; in fact, a majority of the strongest sheep are medium in size.

Every sheep owner should keep a purebred ram, but every man is not qualified to keep purebred stock. Everything possible should be done to bring the ewes to a vigorous, flesh-forming condition at the mating period. Sheep are excellent farm cleaners, weed killers and fertilizers.

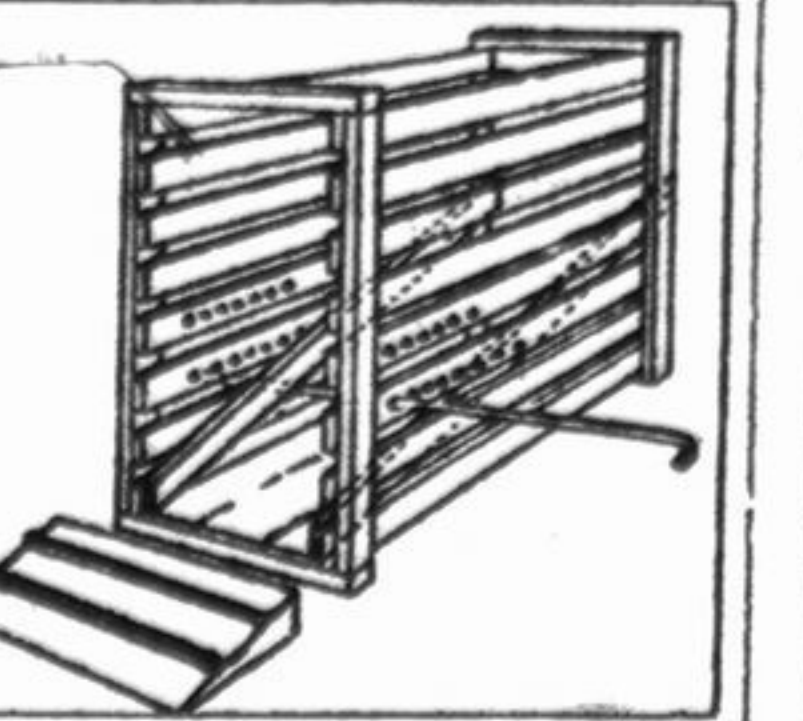
The man who desires large profits from his flock should afford it the best that good management will produce.

BREEDING CRATE FOR SWINE

Stout Frame Made of Two by Four Stuff, Closed in Front and Open Behind, is Useful Device.

In answer to a query for an illustration and description of a breeding crate for hogs, one is taken from "Swine in America," by Coburn, and is given herewith:

"It is a stout frame made, say, of two by four inch stuff, closed in front



A Breeding Crate.

and open behind, with a bar adjusted to slip behind the sow above the hocks, and a two by four inch strip attached to the forward end of the crate on either side at about where the sow's head comes, and extending to the rear and bottom where it is fastened. These strips are for the sow's forward feet to rest upon and hold her weight off the sow. A very good size for such a crate is five and one-half or six feet in length, two feet four inches in width, and three feet high. Cleats can be nailed crosswise of the crate floor to prevent the sow's slipping. When necessary, in breeding a small sow to a large sow, a raised platform for his hind feet, such as the illustration shows, can be produced."

WESTERN CANADA SEEDING FINISHED

Wheat and Other Grains Have Had an Excellent Start.

The seeding of spring wheat was pretty general this spring about 7th of April or about as early as in Illinois and Iowa. Oats and barley followed. Information is to hand that on first of May all seeding was practically finished. Farmers will now be busy at their breaking, and the land for summer fallow will be entered upon. Some who did not get their land prepared last fall, will be later than the others, but as the spring in Western Canada has been very open they will be only a few days later. At the time of writing rain would be welcome, but at seeding time, the ground contained a splendid lot of moisture and the lack of rain at the present time will not be serious. The number of farmers who have gone into the raising of cattle has been considerably increased, and the preparation for extensive cultivated grass pastures is in evidence everywhere. The cultivation of fodder corn is being largely entered upon in Manitoba there being upwards of 25,000 acres in corn. In Saskatchewan there will be a large increase in the area planted, and in Alberta many of the more progressive farmers are taking hold of it. The yield varies according to the cultivation it receives, and runs from five to nine tons per acre. In some portions of Manitoba where it has been poor for some years, success has been achieved in ripening and it is expected that a variety will soon be developed that will provide seed for the entire West, that will at an early date give to Western Canada a fame for the growing of a marketable corn equal to that it has now for the growth of smaller cereals.

A trip through Western Canada reveals field after field of alfalfa, the growth of which in any portion of the country is now absolutely assured. When these facts are made known to the farmers of the corn and alfalfa growing states, where their value as wealth makers is so well known, there will be no hesitancy in taking advantage of the splendid gift of 160 acres of land made by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, where equal opportunities are offered. Besides these free grant lands, there are the lands of some of the railway companies and large land companies, that may be had at low prices and on reasonable terms. During the month of February a large number of inquiries were received, asking for farm lands.

An encouraging feature of the farm land situation in Canada is the large percentage of sales made to settlers in the country who desire to increase their holdings or to others who will take up farming in place of different occupations previously followed.—Advertisement.

Uncertain

Pupil—Teacher, may I be absent this afternoon? My aunt's cousin is dead.

Teacher—Well—yes—I suppose so; but really I wish it was some nearer relation.

CLEAN SWEET SCALP

May Be Kept So by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

To have good hair clear the scalp of dandruff and itching with shampoo of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment to dandruff spots and itching. Nothing better than these pure, fragrant, supercreamy emollients for skin and scalp troubles.

Sample each free by mail with Skin Book. Address Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

It is estimated that 760,000,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas are burned in the world annually.

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada. There is no conscription and no war tax on lands. Write for literature and particulars as to railroad routes to Representative Legislatures, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. ROBERTSON, Room 412, 117 St. James Street, Chicago, Illinois. N. Y. MacIntyre, 137 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Canadian Government Agents.

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SPENCER MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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By overland trains across Rocky and Cascade Mountains via Spokane to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland—enroute a tour of Glacier National Park—aboard new steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific down the Pacific to San Francisco—going or returning, travel this "Great Northern way."

H. A. NOBLE, General Passenger Agent, Great Northern Railway, Dept. W. U., St. Paul, Minn. Send Expositions folder and Glacier Park book.

Florida Lands For Sale to Settlers

in tracts of ten acres and upwards, in Volusia County, adapted to cultivation of citrus fruits, vegetables of all kinds and general crops. Situation healthful. Send for circulars. Write in English. Railroad runs through tract. Will sell on monthly payments. Agents wanted.

Address Florida Land & Settlement Co. Care Alex. St. Clair-Abrams, Attorney 615-19 Dyal-Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

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