

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FAYNE, 1626 Downton St., Nicetown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.
Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABEL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women
are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

If you never begin a task you'll never finish it.

Grow Sudan Grass.

Hay will be in great demand next winter at high prices. Farmers should sow Sudan grass as it makes a splendid forage. See ad in another part of this paper.—Adv.

His Status.

"That baseball player is an ugly mug."
"He isn't. He's a pitcher."

A Cliché.

"My big brother is a printer," said the boy who worked in a downtown office.

"That's nuthin' to brag about," retorted his bosom friend.

"Maybe it ain't, but it's mighty handy just the same. When I want to go to a ball game, I get him to put a death notice in the paper, so the boss has got to believe I'm goin' to a funeral."

Russia Becomes Temperate.

The prohibition of selling brandy in the government monopoly shops was introduced throughout the Russian empire from the beginning of the war, on the day of mobilization, and has now been in force for more than eight months. One of the Russian papers has made inquiries concerning the results of this measure, and has published some of the statistical data that was collected. The following list shows the consumption of vodka in the city of Moscow in 1914 compared with the preceding year: July, 612,686 gallons in 1913 and 259,124 gallons in 1914; August, 687,826 gallons in 1913 and 23,373 gallons in 1914; October, 707,688 gallons in 1913 and 2,913 gallons in 1914. During the first three months vodka could be obtained at the first-class restaurants for consumption in the same, the selling of vodka in bottles being prohibited under a heavy fine.

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

"Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach trouble," writes a lady from a little Western town.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

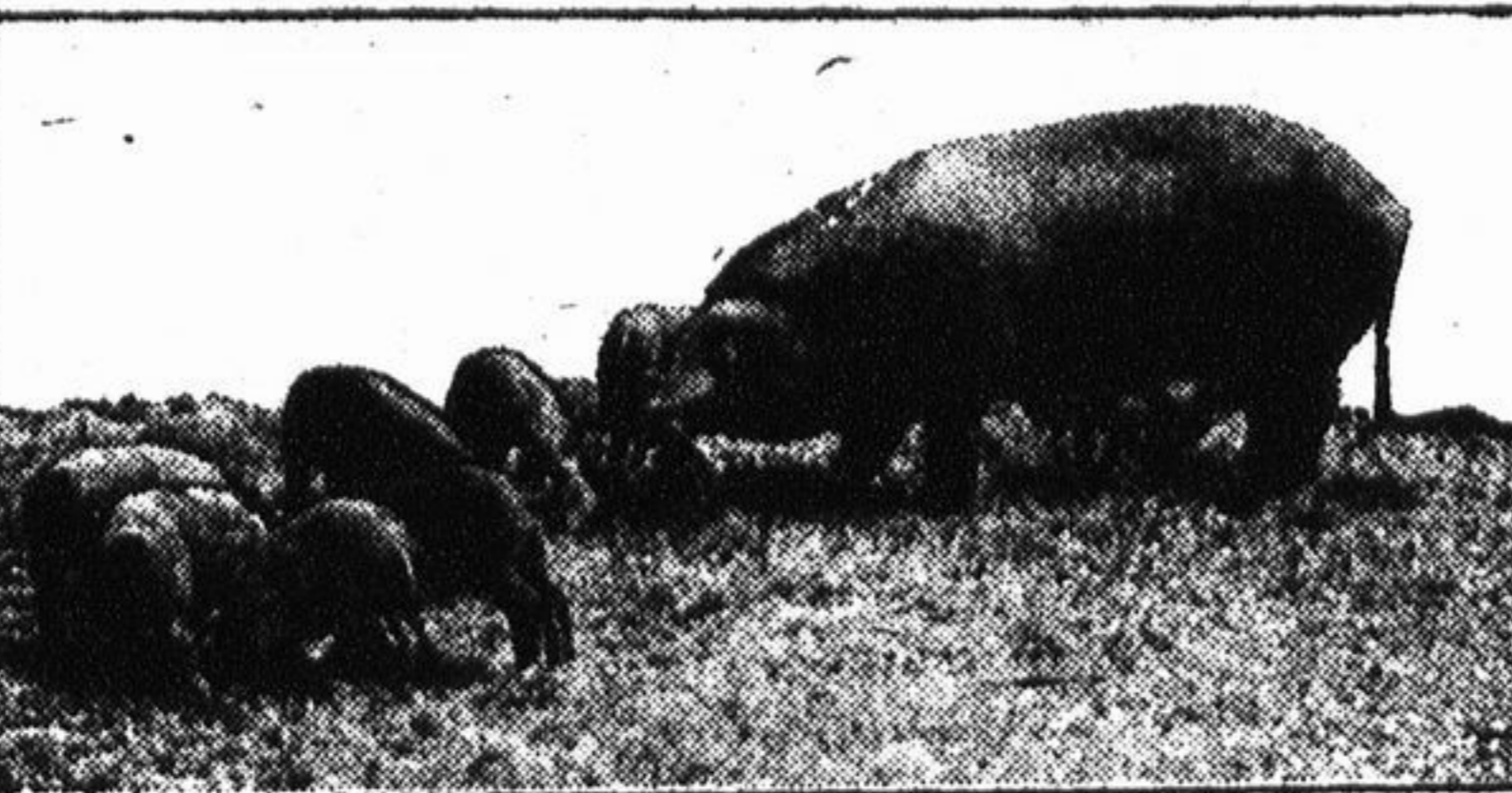
"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in page "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CHOLERA COSTS FARMERS IMMENSE SUM



Healthy Sow and Litter in Fair-Weather Paddock.

What is hog cholera? Stripped of all the big words that might be used in describing it, it is a swine disease that costs the farmers of the United States more than a standing army and involves the lungs, kidneys, liver and especially the intestines of the diseased animal, says an Illinois writer in Farm Progress. It is highly infectious and is more dreaded than any other one live stock menace, and there are plenty of reasons for this dread.

How do hogs get it? In a hundred ways. A dog ranging through the fields may pick up the germs of the disease on his feet, carrying them for five miles across country and scatter them in your hog lot. A buzzard may pick up a piece of carrion from the carcass of a cholera-stricken pig and drop it under a dead tree in your fields. Or a healthy hog may get it through consuming infected food or water. Cholera may come down in the running water of a creek or river. It may be spread by contact between hog and hog or by shipping a hog in cars used to transport diseased porkers.

There are other ways and many of them, but not one is more important than that of carrying the germs on the clothes, the boots, the wagon tires or any other objects from one farm to another. If your hogs have the cholera, keep away from your neighbor's premises and ask him to do as much for you under the same circumstances.

Is there any section of the United States where a man can go and raise hogs without having to fear cholera? Not one, so far as is known. This swine plague is about as universal as the hog's distribution. It is especially prevalent in the corn-belt states, but that is solely because there are more hogs there to acquire the disease. It exists in the East, the West, the North and the South.

How long will hog cholera linger

in a neighborhood? If carefully handled and fought, as it should be fought with serum, preventive remedies and the aid of men who are veterans in such fighting, the last traces will usually disappear in about two years. That is, unless a fresh source of infection, coming from the outside, is established in the neighborhood.

When is it most acute, most dangerous and most destructive? Look out for it in the fall. It is serious enough in the summer. But it is most virulent and acute in the fall and will last on and through the winter and over into the next heated season if left to run unchecked. In winter it is often complicated by a partially understood disease that seems to center its attacks on the lungs. By some this is classified as a separate trouble, but others announce that it is a more deadly variation of cholera.

How long does it take cholera to incubate or develop in a hog after the animal is exposed? This varies from a few days to two and even three weeks. Exposure is practically certain to result in the disease, and when the hogs are known to have been exposed get the serum treatment started.

What are the early symptoms? They are sadly familiar to thousands of farmers. Tremors, fever, marked weakness, droopy appearance, staggering walk, labored breathing, diarrhea, maybe constipation, and in some cases convulsions are the first symptoms. Where the symptoms are very strong the hog may die within a few hours.

What preventives may be used? Clean up filthy quarters, move the hogs out of crowded quarters, use plenty of disinfectants in the sheds, and see that the water and feed given are clean and wholesome. Go into the sheds and hog houses with plenty of whitewash, slaked lime, stock dip, carbolic acid, chloride of lime or any other disinfectant that is handy and use them unsparingly.

HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO SKIN DISEASES

Light-Skinned Animals Are Somewhat More Susceptible to Mange Than Others.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)
Hogs are subject to a variety of skin diseases. Two of these, although quite different, are both known as mange.

Pitch mange is not a true mange, but rather an eczema and affects hogs that are not in vigorous health and when kept in filthy pens and bad surroundings. Light-skinned hogs appear somewhat more susceptible to this than others.

The skin is at first red and perhaps swollen. Small red spots appear and subsequently change to blisters which dry and form crusts.

The main treatment needed is simple cleanliness and the sort of feed that will make the hog healthy and vigorous. It usually means a complete change of surroundings and plenty of good food.

Hogs are subject also to true mange. This is caused by a minute animal parasite, which burrows into the skin like the human itch mite and causes severe inflammation and itching. This form of mange is especially difficult to treat because of the burrowing habit of the parasite.

Mange begins somewhere on the head or neck and extends slowly backward. The hams are likely to be affected sooner or later. The bristles fall out and the skin becomes very thick and wrinkled. Sometimes it is thickened to an astonishing extent. Hog mange is peculiar on account of the powderlike surface of the crust.

Time and Patience.

To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats, and if you want a well-disposed cow, be gentle in your treatment toward her. A good cow is naturally impatient, and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation, any cow will fall in quantity of milk.

Milker Should Be Clean.

No person should handle milk who comes, in any way, into contact with a contagious disease. It is hardly necessary to say that the milker should be clean at all times. Wet hands while milking drip dirty water into the pail, introducing innumerable germs into the warm milk.

Good Chicken Range.

A good range for the chickens on the farm is essential to cleanliness.

WEAN LITTLE PIGS AT CORRECT TIME

Youngsters Must Be Taught to Eat Grain Long Before Taken From Their Mothers.

Should the pigs be weaned at six to eight weeks of age, or should they be allowed to run with the sows until the sows wean them?

Sows which raise two litters a year had best wean their spring litter at six or eight weeks of age. Some farmers who keep sows only for one litter are in favor of early weaning so that the sows may be dried off rapidly and fattened.

If the pigs are to be weaned early, they must be taught to eat grain long before they are weaned. Two or three weeks old pigs will learn to nibble a little. A good grain mixture is 60 parts of corn, 20 parts of middlings, 10 parts of tankage or meat meal, 5 parts of oats and 5 parts of oil meal. If skim milk may be had it should certainly be fed, especially just after weaning time.

PLANT SWEET CORN FOR A SUCCESSION

Use Three Varieties, Early, Medium and Late—Last Crop for Use in October.

To have a constant succession of sweet corn we plant three varieties, an early, a medium and a late sort as early in the season as it seems safe, says a writer in an exchange. After a few weeks two varieties are planted, and so on until about July 4, when the strawberry crop has been gathered. We fruit a strawberry bed but one year, so the spaces between the rows are torn up with a wheel hoe, and corn planted without attempting to plow the entire bed until the following spring. This last crop is usually ready for use early in October, and only once in many years has frost taken the crop before it was ready for use.

Occasionally two plantings will overlap, but there is always a chance to dispose of the surplus, or it may be canned for future use.

Pure Water for Dairy.

Water which is known to be contaminated should never be used in a dairy; or it should be boiled before using. This is a very simple precaution, the necessity of which cannot be doubted. To knowingly use contaminated water in a dairy should be classed as a criminal offense.

LIVE STOCK

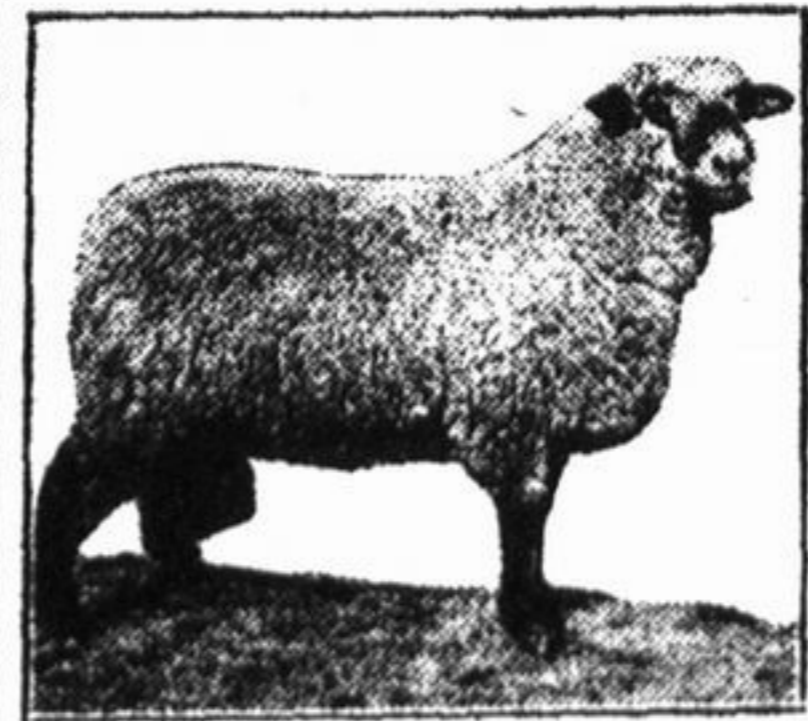
KEEP SHEEP ON EVERY FARM

Flock of From Twenty-five to Thirty Ewes Can Be Maintained at Exceedingly Small Cost.

(By J. E. MCCLINTOCK, Ohio Experiment Station.)

A small flock of from twenty-five to thirty ewes should be found on every farm. A flock of this size can be kept at little expense. It will, if given a chance, clean the fields of weeds, provide a supply of wholesome food, and return to the farmer a neat sum from the wool produced.

A strong, vigorous, purebred ram should be used. Ewes, to be desirable should have straight backs and good mouths. As a rule, sheep have one pair of permanent front teeth when one year old, two pairs when two years old. A ewe with a full mouth may be five or more years old, but if the teeth are neither broken nor



Prize Winning Oxford Down Ram.

lost, nor worn down, the ewe may be bred and kept for a year with good results.

A small flock of ewes can often be pastured during the winter on a wheat or rye field. The best roughage for sheep is clover or alfalfa hay and a few roots. If clover is not available, however, corn fodder supplemented with a little bran or linseed meal is sufficient. As soon as the lambs are old enough to eat, give them a little cracked corn where the ewes cannot get it.

A fence that has been used successfully by the United States Forest service in protecting sheep from coyotes is recommended. This fence is built as follows: A strand of barbed wire is stapled to posts at the surface of the ground; three inches above this is placed a 30-inch strip of close-woven wire fencing, and above this are stretched two strands of barbed wire.

If sheep free from stomach worms are secured, little trouble will be caused by these pests. The worms are small round whitish worms that infest the stomachs of the sheep. The lambs become infested by eating grass on which the young worms have crawled. It is recommended therefore, that the lambs be placed on pastures that have not been occupied by mature sheep.

PLAN FOR CASTING A HORSE

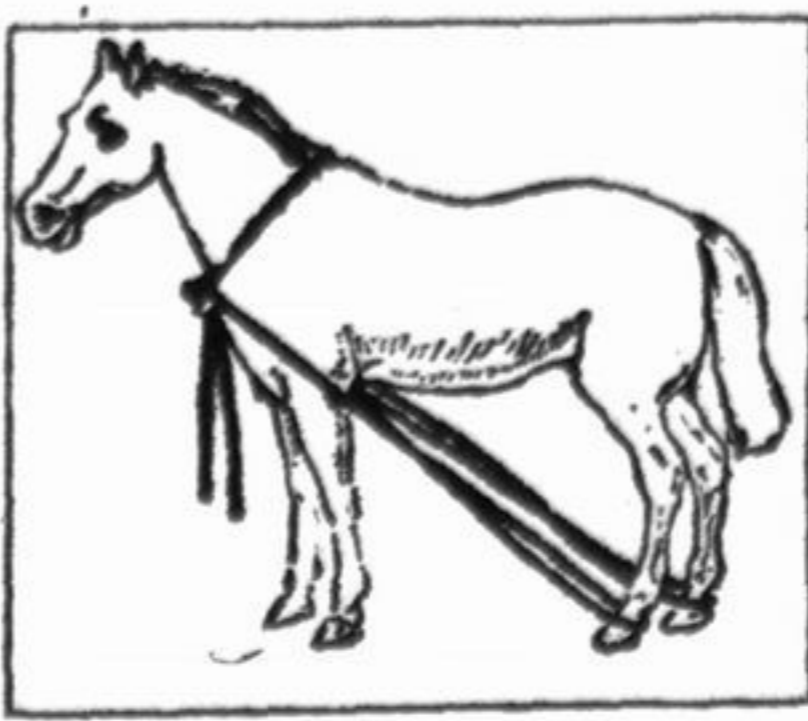
Simple and Inexpensive Method Requires Only Strong Piece of Rope Fifty Feet Long.

(By O. L. FRIEN, Wyoming Experiment Station.)

The most simple and inexpensive method of casting a horse requires only a soft, strong rope 50 feet long. The addition of hobbles, to which iron rings are attached, eliminates the chance of rope burns about the fetlocks of the hind feet, but hobbles cannot be used on unbroken range horses.

Knot the rope at the middle of its length so as to make a loop, which, when passed over the horse's head, will fit the neck like a collar. The knot is placed lowest and each end of the rope is now passed backward outside of each foreleg and then between the hind legs and around the respective pasterns.

Before running the free ends through the loop collar pass each end over the



Casting a Horse.

backward length of the rope. This holds the rope more snugly about the pasterns and lessens the chance of the animal stepping out of the rope. A steady pull by assistants on each side will throw the animal. The hind legs may be drawn to the horse's sides and securely fastened.

Liberal Feed for Sows.

The sow can be kept at very little expense in the spring for the first few months after her pigs are weaned, provided she has good pasture. But during the time she is suckling her pigs she should be fed very good food, else she will run down to very poor condition and not be fit to breed for a long time.

Armies Must Have Hay

Many Shiploads Will Go to Europe—Farmers Advised to Plant Wheat and Oats Stubble to Sudan Grass—Farmers' Notes Taken in Payment for Seed.

This is going to be such a big year in the demand for hay (owing to the war) that it will surely pay the farmer to raise an extra amount for forage.

Two Crops From Your Land

After you have taken off your small grains or other crops this month, or at any time before July 25th, put that land right back into Sudan Grass, and raise a heavy tonnage forage crop by fall. This ought to double your net income on that land.

Sudan Great for Hot, Dry Weather

Through the dry weather of July and August, when many other crops and pastures suffer, Sudan, the new, wonderful drought-resister, flourishes, yielding plentiful, choice hay. It yields more tons to the acre than any other forage crop—three to ten tons per acre. First cutting, fifty to sixty days after planting. Additional cutting every thirty to forty days till frost kills dead.

Pay for Your Seed With Note

If you will plant ten acres to Sudan Grass I will supply you with a liberal quantity of seed and accept your four months' note for \$30.00 in settlement for the seed.

How to Pay for Seed With Hay

If you will plant forty acres of more, I will supply a liberal quantity of seed for planting at the rate of \$1.75 an acre, accepting your four months' note in settlement, and will buy sufficient of your baled Sudan hay to pay for the seed, at \$10.00 a ton, delivered at your nearest railroad station.

The Agricultural Department has declared that Sudan Grass is the best forage crop known. I am the biggest grower of Sudan Grass in America and believe it will bring millions of dollars to the farmer. I know it is so good that I am making you this extraordinary offer. I am negotiating for army hay contracts. I recently wrote a book entitled "SUDAN GRASS—ITS HISTORY, USES AND METHODS OF CULTIVATION." It gives just the information you should know. I will send it free if you will ask for it.

The seed I will ship is of the very highest class, and a certificate of inspection by the State Experiment Association, vouching for its purity and freedom from all other grasses and weeds will accompany the shipment.

If you prefer to pay cash for seed, I will allow you a discount of 5 per cent providing payment is made within five days of receipt of seed.

Please write me at once, stating whether you will pay cash or give a note. If the latter, then give number of acres you will agree to plant. State whether you own your own farm and give references. Promise to give me your four months' note in settlement, and I will ship seed at once, and send note for your signature. Act quickly. Planting time is on us, and I have only seed enough to plant 2,000 acres.

DAVID B. CLARKSON
P. O. Box 700 Robstown, Texas

Close Enough.

"Where would the average 'speed king' be without his mechanic?"
"My first guess is under the car."

Drink Denison's Coffee.

Always pure and delicious.

In trying to get her rights many a woman goes at it in the wrong way.

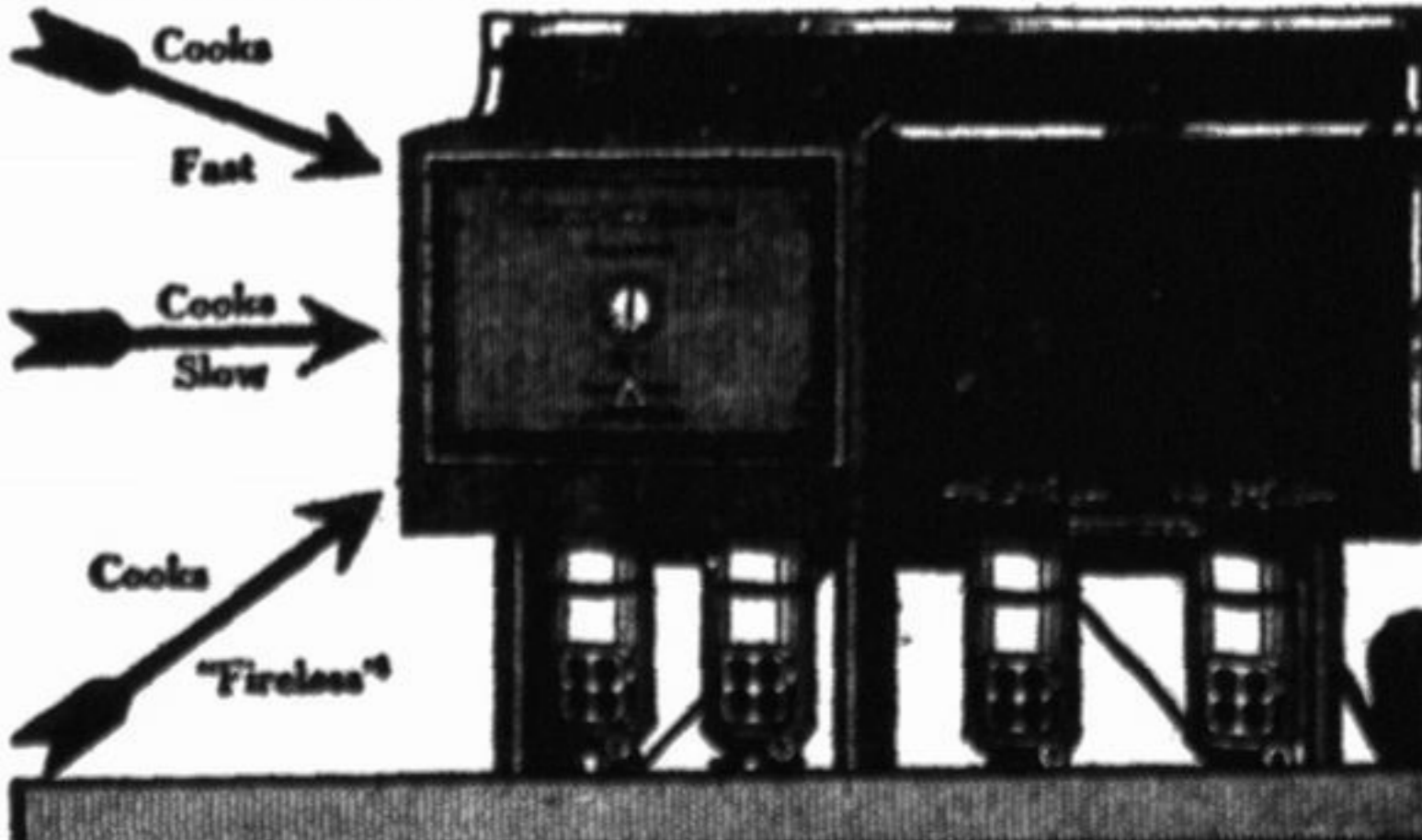
Better be taken by surprise than by the police.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, so that it kills all the flies that come near. Large all purpose, easy to use, and will not injure anything. All dealers ordered upon gold for \$1.00.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 24-1915.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 24-1915.



An Oil Burning Range with a "Three-in-One" Oven

You have a splendid range and a fireless cooker combined in this new NEW PERFECTION with the insulated oven. It bakes or roasts either fast or slow, or you can seal the oven and turn out the flame and cook by the easy, economical "fireless" method.

The insulation that makes this wonderful convenience possible saves so much money in fuel bills that a NEW PERFECTION soon earns its moderate price.

It burns clean, convenient, economical oil—which also means no more carrying of coal or wood or cleaning out ashes.

Price Low—The price of this NEW PERFECTION with the insulated

Oven is extremely reasonable. It costs little more than a good fireless cooker, less than the average coal range, while giving you the service of both. You can see it at your dealer's in two sizes. Ask him for the latest NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame OIL COOK STOVE with the Fireless Cooker Oven. Look for the triangle trademark.

For Best Results Use PERFECTION OIL

72-page cook book free. Just send 10 cents in stamps to cover mailing and get this fine cook book which contains over 200 recipes compiled on purpose for NEW PERFECTION users. Address

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA) Chicago, Ill.

WAITING FOR YOU

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$16 to \$20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrients, 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 tax on land. Write for literature and prospectus on the enclosed card to the Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

E. J. Strangman, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.
Telephone, 172 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.