

A Great Historical Romance of Love and War and Adventure

OUR NEW SERIAL

Tippecanoe

By SAMUEL McCOY

Tippecanoe is a story that deals with a page in American history as romantic as anything that forms a part of our contribution to the world's store of treasures—the battle of Tippecanoe, over one hundred years ago, when Indiana was still a frontier country. It does not falsify history for the purposes of romance, and it is quite as human as it is historical.

The people it portrays are as interesting and as entertaining as though they were purely imaginary. Besides these merits, the story is written in absorbing style. The hero is a weaver who, in England, has gone through the troubles that arose after the invention of machinery to do away with hand work.

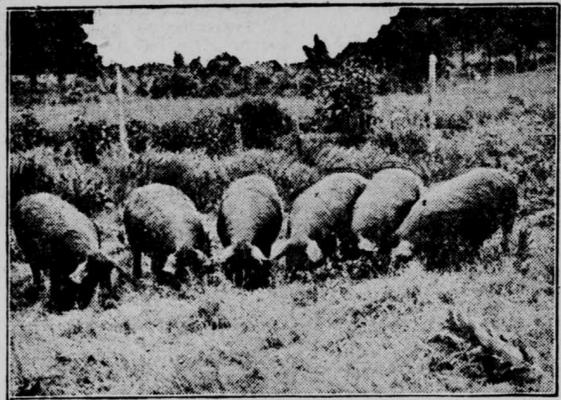
Various celebrities such as General Harrison, Captain Zachary Taylor, Colonel Posey, the Prophet, Simon Girty and Judge Parke are also introduced. You will finish the story with an admirable notion of the times and a clearer understanding of history.

If historical romances have a fascination for you, you will find great pleasure reading Tippecanoe.

Don't Miss the Big Treat Offered in This Story!

The First American Story to Blend the Question of "Preparedness" with the Historical Facts of America's Last Armed Invasion by a Foreign Country.

BLUE GRASS BEST FOR FATTENING HOGS



ON BLUE-GRASS PASTURE AT MISSOURI COLLEGE.

(By F. B. MUMFORD, Dean of Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.)
Probably no state in the United States has so large an area of blue grass pasture as Missouri. Certain advantages in this state have led many men who farm, and particularly those controlling large bodies of land, to follow grazing on permanent pastures. When the price of land was low and the value of grain less than at present, blue-grass farming was more profitable than rotative farming. A change of conditions makes more skillful handling of grass lands necessary.

Investigations carried on at the Missouri experiment station for five years, comparing blue grass with ten other rotations, including the best forage

crops known for Missouri, show that the average return per acre which can be accredited to blue-grass forage for fattening hogs is \$22.50 per acre, estimating pork at 6 cents a pound, and corn fed at 60 cents a bushel. A rotation of rape, clover, and corn yielded an annual income of \$22.42 per acre. A succession of corn in which cowpeas were planted at the last cultivation gave an annual income per acre of \$19.48.

The figures indicate that it is not necessary for men who farm to plow up all the land devoted to blue-grass pastures in order to make it pay a good income even on the basis of high land values at the present prevailing in this state.

SHELTER ESSENTIAL FOR A SHEEP FLOCK

Dry Floor, Good Roof, Abundance of Fresh Air and Feed Space Are Important.

It is impossible to suggest any very definite sheep barn plans without knowing under just what conditions the barn is to be built, but Prof. H. Hackedorf of the Missouri College of Agriculture makes some general suggestions. He says: "In planning barns or sheds for a breeding flock of sheep, a space of 10 or 12 square feet per ewe will give sufficient room. The essentials of shelter for sheep are (1) dry floor, (2) good roof, (3) an abundance of fresh air, (4) avoid drafts (5) avoid narrow doors and passages so ewe heavy with lamb will not be injured, and (6) provide sufficient feeding-trough space so all the sheep can eat at the same time.

"We find that a shed 25 or 30 feet wide and as long as necessary to house the flock gives very good results at the Missouri agricultural experiment station. It should open on the south and may be built with a feed trough and feed alley along the north side. Economy of rack space may be secured by the use of movable racks so arranged as to make as many lots as are needed in the shed. These partition racks can be moved out of the way whenever a wagon is driven in to be loaded with manure. The shed should be high enough to afford plenty of loft room. As we feed baled hay, a loft five feet high at the eaves gives us room enough to store a winter's supply for the flock, but if loose hay is put in and fed correspondingly, more loft room must be provided."

BLACKLEG IS MOST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Trouble Is Caused by Seed-Forming Organism Gaining Entrance Through Wounds.

(By A. HAINNER, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Blackleg is a specific infectious disease of young cattle, caused by a spore or seed-forming organism that gains entrance to the tissues through small wounds in the skin. Cattle between the ages of six months and two and one-half years are most susceptible. The main noticeable symptom is the occurrence of a large gaseous swelling beneath the skin of the hind quarters, the shoulder or the lower portion of the neck. The swelling crackles when the hand is passed over it, and if cut into the muscle is dark and a yellowish bloody fluid escapes. Associated with this symptom are others common to bacterial infections, viz.: Elevation of body temperature, loss of appetite and rumination, dullness, and difficult breathing.

The best method of handling is to burn or bury deeply the carcasses of dead animals, disinfect the spots where they died, remove healthy stock from infected pastures and vaccinate the susceptible cattle.

CARING FOR DAIRY VESSELS

Wash With Hot Water Into Which Some Good Alkaline Powder Has Been Added—Avoid Soap.

Wash all dairy vessels in warm water first, then in water as hot as the hands will stand. Into this hot water put some good alkaline wash powder. Do not use soap, it may leave a taste.

PLOW GARDEN PATCH IN FALL

Land So Treated Will Stand Much Wet Weather Next Spring—Light Soil Likely to Drift.

Plow all poorly drained or heavy gardens and potato patches in the fall. Land so plowed will stand much more wet weather the next spring than spring plowed soil.

It is seldom a good plan to plow light soil in the fall especially in regions where the wind is likely to cause the land to drift.

CARE OF WIRE CUTS AND OTHER INJURIES

Practical and Timely Hints Given by an Expert of Missouri College of Agriculture.

(By L. S. BACKUS, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

First aid is most important. Quick healing leaves smaller scars. Don't use dust or lime to stop bleeding.

Bleeding that can be stopped with powders will soon stop itself anyhow. Frequent washing irritates wounds, prevents prompt healing and may cause proud flesh.

Small concealed stab wounds such as those from nails are the most likely to cause death. Find them and keep them clean and well disinfected.

Swab out deep cuts with pure tincture of iodine as soon as it can be secured and they will take care of themselves then if the normal pus discharge is removed.

A long continued discharge from a wound indicates an abscess pocket, a bone injury, or the presence of a snag or something else that should not be in the wound. Call a veterinarian.

As soon as bleeding has been stopped, wash the wound with a pint of warm water to which two teaspoonfuls of creolin, lysol, carbolic acid, or some similar disinfectant has been added.

A wound should be healed in about three weeks. If it is doing well, the swelling will gradually go down, and the discharge will be odorless, thin, and bloody at first, and thicker and whiter later.

Antitoxin will prevent lockjaw after nail or other puncture wounds. If not so prevented, very few of the lockjaw cases ever recover. The hard crust line forms over the surface of a wound favors lockjaw by shutting out the air.

Bleeding from a leg can always be stopped by tying a small rope loosely about the wound, then twisting it with a stick or small rod. Tighten till bleeding stops. Apply bandages and remove the cord if possible. If bandages cannot be applied, prevent serious bleeding by pressing the fingers against the cut blood vessels until a veterinarian can be called.

STUDY THE MARKET DEMANDS CAREFULLY

Farmer Must Strive to Produce Only Best Animals and Meet Needs of Consumer.

(By S. T. SIMPSON, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

We must study the market demands and select good sires of the types that will enable us to meet them. If we find that the butcher or packer likes an animal of extreme beef type because that animal yields a high percentage of the high-priced cuts, the sires must be selected accordingly. If we find that the horse buyer takes the big, drafty, sound horse in preference to the chunk when his order calls for horses for heavy work, we must secure sires that will get colts of that type. If we ship or sell to a market which demands bacon hogs, then the boar should be the best obtainable individual of a bacon breed which is in good demand in that market.

In any case, we must strive to produce only the best animals and to be sure that they are uniformly good and that there are among them no misfits or inferior specimens which do not meet the consumers' needs.

Never Out of Style.

The dress you thought so pretty a year ago, may look out of date when you bring it out this season. An old photograph often looks fairly grotesque because the style of doing the hair and dressing has changed so completely. But good manners and kind words and smiles never go out of fashion, because any change from these styles could not fail to be a change for the worse.—Girl's Companion.

Washing Comforters.

When washing summer comforters do not wring them. Let them hang and drip from the line. Then before they are quite dry whip with a beater to make them fluff and light.

Keeping Pongee Like New.

Wash pongee in a warm suds of white soap and hang in the sun until bone dry. Then iron on the wrong side without sprinkling.

To Prevent Cakes Burning.

Sprinkle the bottom of the oven with fine, dry salt to prevent cakes, pies, and other pastry from burning on the bottom.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SCHOOL CAT.

"What would you like to hear about tonight?" asked Daddy.

"Well," said Nancy, "I think I would like to hear a Story about an Animal."

"Ah! I have just the one then," said Daddy, so he commenced his Story:

"It was the first day of School, and Marjorie had had to leave her pet Kitty Home. It was the very first time Kitty had ever been left Home—for he had come to Marjorie during the first days of Vacation time and ever since he had always been taken along. On Picnics he had been given delicious bits of Bacon and drinks of the most wonderful Milk—and sometimes a little Cream!

"But, of course, Marjorie had to go to School again. Kitty did not see quite why Marjorie had to go anywhere and leave him—but Marjorie's Mother and Teacher did. Even Marjorie, herself, thought it would make her learn her Lessons more quickly—because then she would get through and have her Kitty to play with.

"Half the Morning had gone by and the Children were having their reading Lessons. Marjorie was reading, "The Cat sat on the Floor in front of the Fire."

"Me-ow, meow," cried Kitty—for he had followed Marjorie and unseen by anyone had walked into the School.

"Is that a Cat?" asked the Teacher.

"Me-ow," the Cat answered quite plainly.

"It isn't my Cat," said Marjorie, for mine always wears a little Bell, and he can't move without it jingling. We gave it to him partly to make him happy and because he couldn't catch Birds then."

"I thought I heard a Cat," said the Teacher, "but now I don't. Look around Children and see if you can find one."

"All the Children looked and not a Cat was to be seen. For Kitty had hidden himself in a great Box filled with wood at one end of the Room, and had moved so as not to ring his Bell!

"The Lessons went on and the Cat was forgotten about. It was not long before a strange smell of smoke filled the Room and the Teacher and Pupils soon became very nervous.

"They looked all over to see if something could be burning and then the sounds from Kitty came again.

"Me-ow, meow, meow," he wailed, and his Bell jingled from his Neck. Oh, such cries of terror!

"That's Kitty," shouted Marjorie. "Oh, oh, I do hope nothing's happened to him. Where can he be?"

"And still the cries came—and they sounded queer and muffled.

"I've found him!" shouted Marjorie, "and, look!" She gasped in horror.

"They pulled Kitty out—but a Fire had started in the Wood Box—and that was where the smell of burning was coming from.

"The Janitor of the School came rushing in with Pails of Water and quickly put out the Fire.

"We would never have known where the Fire was," said Marjorie proudly, "if it hadn't been for my Kitty." And she hugged Kitty tightly, who had not been hurt but only very much frightened.

"And it's the first time a Cat has come to School," said the Teacher, "that has been a help to me—and if Kitty will behave like this and keep quiet unless there is danger—and unless we talk about Cats—he 'He's a Pretty Fine Animal.'"

"But the Janitor said, 'That Cat saved the School, for he rang his Bell in time before the Fire had become well started. He's a pretty fine animal. He knows when to ring that little jingle of his, and when not to!'"

"And after that, Marjorie and Kitty came to School together each day, and Kitty slept in the Wood Box.

"No more strange Fires broke out and Kitty kept his Bell quiet."

"But whenever he heard the Children talk about Cats he said, 'Me-ow, me-ow,' for he wanted to let them all know what was one Lesson he didn't need to study! And he wanted to let them know that that wasn't the reason why he came to School!"

"Later on, when it was Marjorie's Birthday, to her great surprise Kitty was given a Box from the School Children, in which was a Collar. Written in large letters on the Collar were the words, 'To Kitty the Brave!'"

Easy Seen.

"This baby of ours will never be a success in practical politics."

"Why not?"

"Too much of a squealer."

ECONOMY IN HOME

MANY WAYS IN WHICH MONEY MAY BE SAVED.

Substitutes for Expensive Meats and Other Table Furnishings Are Possible, and Health of the Family Will Be Improved.

By Nellie Maxwell, Department of Farmers' Institutes of the University of Wisconsin.

We all know, if we have given the subject any thought that the feeding of the family is the most expensive item in the list of household accounts.

Every housewife should keep a careful account of her income and outgo. Too many of us are like the young bride who was given a set of books in which to keep her accounts and when asked by her husband at the end of the month if her accounts balanced, showed him the book, on one page was written, "Received of John, sixty dollars," on the opposite page these words "spent it all."

Since the cost of living is constantly advancing it is vitally necessary that real concern be paid to reducing certain items of expenditure, and as meat is one of the most expensive of our foods, any economy in the purchase of it will make a noticeable reduction in the food bill.

By using meat substitutes of cheese, nuts, milk and eggs which are less expensive but fully as nutritious, the expenses may be reduced. Cheese has a food value of twice that of meat pound for pound, and can be used with much less waste. The use of cheese in combination with milk and eggs makes a most satisfactory substitute for meat.

The cheaper cuts of meat may be utilized more often and on the farm all kinds of meat may be salted, pickled, canned or dried for future use. So that in time of plenty prepare for the famine. Pork sausage, fried to sear both sides of small cakes, packed in large jars and covered with the boiling hot fat so that it makes a perfect seal over the sausage will keep to use in midsummer and is a constant source of satisfaction for it is so easy to get it ready for breakfast as it needs but little more cooking. Chicken may be canned when too much is cooked and set away for another time when an emergency calls it forth.

The utilizing of left-overs in the planning of the meals is another important point for the housewife to consider. It goes without saying that she plans her menus days ahead in order to save expense and use these left-overs acceptably.

Fruits and vegetables lend themselves to all sorts of combinations as salads and soups, and make dishes that are tasty and wholesome.

The costly habit of eating more than we need is not only wasteful of material, bad on the complexion, but vastly more important, ruinous to the digestive organs. Preparing more food than is used, piling away vegetables and fruits, cooking vegetables in so much water that much of the food value is wasted, throwing away the trimmings and bones of meat, that would make good broths, stews or soups—these are some of the wastes that need to be watched. Constant vigilance is the price of success in expenditures as in other things.

Lemon Preserve.

Peel and cut one dozen lemons in slices and soak for a day in cold water. Then boil four pounds of sugar and a cupful of water for about twenty minutes and stir to keep from burning. Next add the lemons, some chopped raisins and almonds and let thicken slowly. This is a delicious and new filling for sandwiches to serve with leaf tea or lemonade on a warm afternoon.

To keep lemons fresh, put a layer of fine dry sand at the bottom of a large earthen jar. Place on this a layer of lemons, stalk end downward, being careful that they do not touch one another. Cover these with a three-inch layer of sand. Add another layer of lemons, and so on until the jar is full. In a cool, dry place lemons packed like this will keep a year.

Some Favorite Potato Recipes.

Potatoes Fried Whole.—When nearly boiled enough, put small potatoes into a saucpan with butter or beef drippings. Shake them about to prevent burning until they are brown and crisp. Drain them from the fat. It will be an improvement if they are floured, dipped in beaten egg and rolled in fine bread crumbs and then fried.

Potatoes for Breakfast.—Cut cold boiled potatoes in slices lengthwise, dip them in beaten egg and put on a buttered pie plate in the oven. As soon as they are brown and hot, serve.

Cucumber Sandwiches.

One cupful cream whipped stiff, one small cucumber cut very fine, three teaspoonfuls powdered gelatin, salt to taste, also parika to taste, five tablespoonfuls vinegar. Soak gelatin in as little cold water as possible and dilute in as little hot water as possible. Mix together and set on ice to cool. Then spread on thin slices of bread.

Pickled Beet Root.

Two beet roots, pepper, salt and vinegar. Wash the beet root, taking care not to break the surface. Bake in a slow oven for about three hours. When cold peel and slice thin, sprinkle with pepper and salt, pour over a little vinegar. Leave for a few hours before serving.

Keeping Pongee Like New.

Wash pongee in a warm suds of white soap and hang in the sun until bone dry. Then iron on the wrong side without sprinkling.

To Prevent Cakes Burning.

Sprinkle the bottom of the oven with fine, dry salt to prevent cakes, pies, and other pastry from burning on the bottom.

Washing Comforters.

When washing summer comforters do not wring them. Let them hang and drip from the line. Then before they are quite dry whip with a beater to make them fluff and light.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Head, Indigestion, and indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Harbinger of Autumn.

"You are as merry as a cricket this morning."

"Yes," replied the cheerful suburbanite. "When I issued forth from my dwelling I saw something on a vacant lot that convinced me this terrible summer is about ended."

"What did you see?"

"A billboard carrying an advertisement of fall overcoats."

Incidental Embellishment.

"Remember," said the man who takes life seriously, "that riches have wings."

"Well," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "the fact that a fried chicken has wings doesn't prevent me from enjoying it."

Thousands Tell It

Why dally along with backache and kidney or bladder troubles? Thousands tell you how to find relief. Here's a case to guide you. And it's only one of thousands. Forty thousand American people are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills. Surely it is worth the while of any one who has a bad back, who feels tired, nervous and run-down, who endures distressing urinary disorders, to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

A Nebraska Case

Mrs. HARRIET "From Picture Tells a Story" Stump, McLane and Seventeenth Sts., Falls City, Mo. says: "For years I suffered terribly from diseased kidneys. The trouble affected my back and sides and later developed into rheumatism. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and three boxes cured me. The swellings in my limbs went down and all the soreness and pain left me. That happened years ago and I am glad to say that the trouble has never returned."

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

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing powder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTLER'S BLACKLEG PILLS. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00. Do not buy cheap imitations. Use any imitator, but Cutler's is simple and strongest. The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in FACTORIES AND DRUGGISTS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTLER'S. It is unobtainable, except by mail. The Cutter Laboratory, Baltimore, Md., or Chicago, Ill.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE

Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail 50c. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Helps to eradicate dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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