

YPRES RUINED BY CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT



Ypres has been subjected to almost continuous bombardment for weeks, and the entire city is in the ruined condition shown in this photograph.

ENGLISH CITY BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS



View of Scarborough, on the east coast of England, which, together with Whitby and Hartlepool, was bombarded by the German raiding squadron of cruisers.

WHERE MEXICAN BULLETS CROSS THE BORDER



Street scene in Naco, the Arizona town on the Mexican border to which American troops have been sent because shells from the warring Mexicans have come across the line and killed and wounded a number of citizens and soldiers.

INTERROGATING A GERMAN PRISONER



Just behind the firing line at Argonne this interesting little episode was photographed. Officers of the French general staff are interrogating a German prisoner concerning the strength and position of the kaiser's forces.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA

Petrograd.—Eastern Siberia is flooded with Austrian and German prisoners. Many thousands have settled down for the winter in the Balagansk, Vokholsensk and Irkutsk districts of the province of Irkutsk. Some have been sent to Yakutsk. The small towns and villages are crowded. The local authorities and peasants treat the prisoners well and no suffering is borne except what comes from climatic conditions. This is largely a matter of adaptation by the individual. The peasants, say reports, regard the somewhat standoffish prisoners with astonishment and call them "transoceanic dwellers." Often after a peasant or small trader has himself gone to the war a prisoner is quartered in his log cabin. A letter published from a resident of Balagansk gives a domestic picture: "The Germans took longest to settle down. They did not work and stood

MAKING A DEEP TRENCH

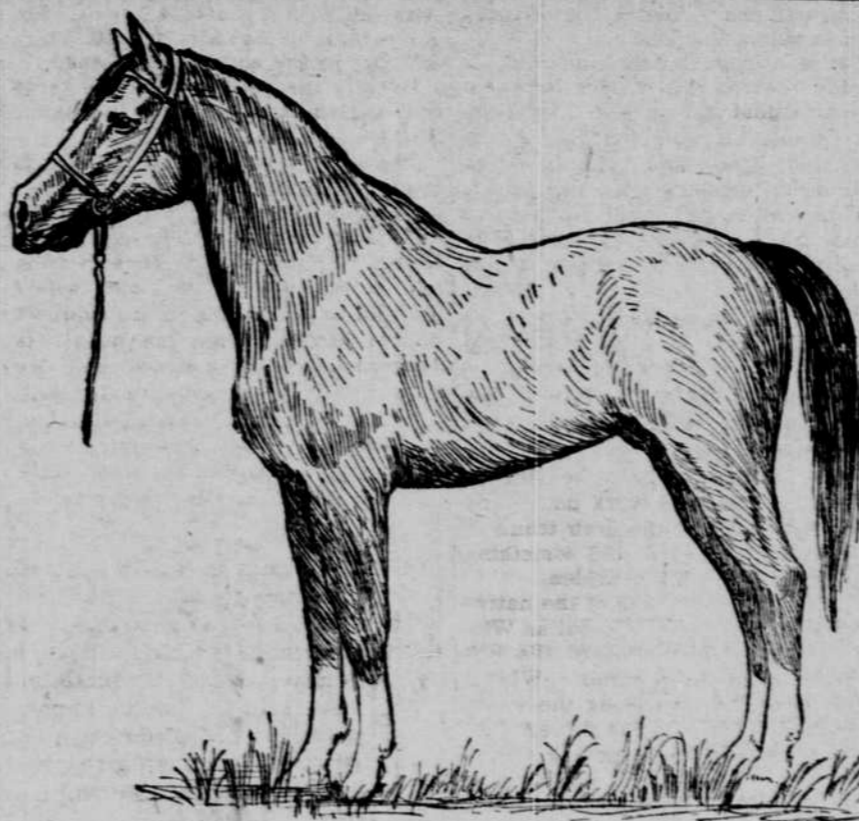


One of the deep trenches on the firing line in northern France. The allies have constructed hundreds of miles of ditches like this.

Be sure you're right, but don't stop to get much advice before going ahead, or you will never start.—Albany Journal.

about, looking as if they wanted to smoke. And some did smoke. On the third day they got tired of this and one of them, a 'Feidwibel,' began carving guns and castles out of wood. He next began to repair the roof of Viatschela's hut and did this beautifully. When the interpreter asked him what he wanted in payment he said: 'I'm a joiner. Give beer, friends.' He got none. Now the Germans work; they try all day new things and all sorts of dodges with the cattle, but the Austrians mostly look on."

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF BUYING STALLION



An Arablan Horse.

Until we begin to pay more attention to the kind of stallions to which we are breeding our mares we will not greatly improve the stock of horses we are growing on our farms. There are scores of good horses in this and in other communities, but for some mysterious reason there are scores of men who will pass these good animals by every spring and lead their mares to some underbred animal whose get cannot begin to compare with that of the real stallions.

Of course it is not so very mysterious after all. The fee is the thing that stands in the way, says an Indiana writer in Farm Progress. It's funny that some men will pay a few dollars less and be fairly contented with a cat-hammed, scissor-hocked colt that will never be in demand by anybody for anything, when they might have added a few dollars to the stallion fee and had a colt that would be far more salable and worth a good deal more money.

It takes as much feed and pasture and fully as much care to make a second-rate animal out of one of these mongrel-bred colts as it does to make a real horse out of a colt that has some breeding on the sire's side. Stallion registration laws such as have been passed, but not enforced by many states, would help in wiping out much of this shiftless evil that is really costing many a country community a considerable amount of money every year.

As long, however, as there is a demand for the cheap and underbred stallion's services, and no law to drive him out of the country, he will linger in most communities.

It seems to me that a mare that is worth breeding at all is worth breed-

ing to a horse that is of some value and whose colts have the points that will make for future value in them. What is the sense in wasting good feed and barn room, to say nothing of pasture for two or three years, on a second or third-rate colt, when you might have one that had all the makings of a good horse about him from the beginning?

The difference in the amount that must be paid for the two classes of stallion service amounts to but little in view of the fact that the colt of the really good stallion may be worth twice as good to his owner as that of the underbred horse. It is one of those curious things that help to keep some men from ever getting as much out of their farming and stock raising as they should have.

Of course the co-operative plan of a few farmers in a neighborhood buying a good stallion is an excellent one if the horse is bought of an absolutely reliable dealer and is the right kind of an animal. This plan is being followed in a good many neighborhoods and is working out fairly well. Co-operation will not come, of course, until the people have awakened to the fact that the only kind of horses that are worth the trouble and cost of raising are those that are properly bred.

The man who hopes to make a little money out of the colts he is going to raise ought to travel a long way to reach a high-priced stallion rather than to accept free services of a poor horse kept on a neighboring farm. It will pay to ride two days, one going and another coming back, to reach the right kind of a horse. The other kind is the animal that is responsible for so many scrub horses at the present time.

TUBERCULOUS HOGS ARE NOT WANTED

Many Dairy Districts Known to Harbor Diseased Cows Being Discriminated Against.

It is a well established fact that hogs contract tuberculosis very readily from tuberculous cattle, being fed the diseased milk, or following stock cattle.

There has been a too-general objection to any method employed to rid the country of diseased cattle. The tuberculin test has been declared a worthless test, the state laws have been drastically opposed as tyrannical. Farmers have declared it was nobody's business if they wanted to keep tuberculous cattle. It is somebody's business, and nobody's more than the farmers themselves. The consumer of milk and meat wants to be satisfied that he is getting wholesome foods, and every honest farmer is anxious to know that he and his neighbors are producing wholesome foods because of the financial reaction that is bound to come soon if the disease is not stopped.

Just as sure as anything there is a time coming when the farmers will sell their cattle and hogs subject to inspection or not at all if they do not make every effort to get rid of tuberculosis. Many dirty districts now known to harbor tuberculous cows are being discriminated against in the hog markets. Their hogs are not wanted at any price. The dairymen in such localities could do no better than make a great effort to remove every cause for the discrimination. What is true of hogs will be true of cattle some day. Cattle are inspected at the stockyards but they are not inspected in certain localities where the farmers feel that it is "nobody's business" whether they have diseased stock or not.

Winter Protection.

Tender varieties of blackberries, grapes, etc., may be bent down along the row and covered with an earth blanket for winter protection in severe climates. If a little soil is removed from one side of the roots canes will bend down easier; if necessary they can be held in place with wooden pegs.

Watch Hired Man.

It pays to watch the hired man who is with your horses. If the team shows signs of fear while with him take your advice from a field of experience and "fire" him. A good horse is spoiled when he is a victim of fear.

Satisfaction in Painting.

Neatly painted buildings afford more satisfaction to their owner than almost any other way that a small amount of money can be spent. Two coats of paint should last seven years.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FEED IS DANGEROUS

Dietetic Disturbances Cause General Disorder and Several Dead Sheep Are Found.

Loss of a few lambs in the feed lots is to be expected. But this loss in some instances is far greater than it should be.

When range lambs are placed on a fattening ration the change of feed is so sudden that dietetic disturbances cause a general disorder and several dead sheep are found in the pens each morning. This invariably leads to the suspicion that they are dying of some infectious disease.

In some cases the ration is not well balanced to secure the best gains and the conditions of care and handling might be better, but these things will account for only a very small loss.

The change from grass to alfalfa, corn, barley, molasses and straw ensilage, etc., must be made gradually and herein lies the secret of the heavy losses of lambs in the feed lots in the early fall. The desire to get the lambs on a fattening ration as early as possible and failing to appreciate the danger of too heavy feeding and change of ration, has helped to make lamb feeding an unprofitable business in some instances.

A sudden change of feed or over-feeding should be guarded against with all domestic animals. But it is especially important with the horse and sheep.

Hardwood Ashes.

Ashes from hardwoods (deciduous trees) are richer in both phosphorus and potash than those from pines and other softwoods (conifers). Ashes from oak, elm, maple and hickory have more potash than those from pine. The ashes of twigs (faggots for example) are worth more for agricultural purposes than the ashes of heartwood taken from the middle of an old tree. In general, the smaller and younger the wood burned, the better the ashes. The ashes of coal do not contain enough potash to make them valuable in this connection.

Silage for Horses.

Silage which is not moldered or spoiled in any way is splendid horse feed in amounts of from ten to fifteen pounds per head daily.

Farmer's Big Loss.

The farmer who failed to go to his state fair has lost many times the cost of the trip and has also lost step in the procession.

Watch Young Colts.

Keep a close watch upon the young colts; a blemish or impure strain may ruin the value of the future horse.

Steady Gait Is Best.

A steady gait will accomplish more in the course of a day than rushing for a spell and then resting.

It Made a Difference.
Johnnie (puzzled as to how to pronounce the name of an employer)—
Say, father, do you pronounce K-n-u-d with a long or a short "u"?
Father (who, of course, doesn't know)—Oh, it doesn't make any difference.
Johnnie—Well, I guess it makes a good bit of difference whether a man is nud or nude up in the arctic regions.

Appreciation.
The governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.
"My husband, Bridget," she said, proudly, "is at the head of the state militia."
"Oh thought as much, ma'am," said Bridget, cheerfully; "ain't he got th' fine malicious look!"

Every mother believes her baby knows exactly what she says to it.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

WAITING FOR YOU

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 \$15 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 \$30.00 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 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 but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. V. Bennett, 220 17th St., Room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebr.
Canadian Government Agent.

ALL THEY COULD HOPE FOR

Under the Circumstances Almost Endless Entertainments Should Have Been in Order.

There is a certain Chicago man of a remarkably cheerful and optimistic turn of mind. His wife, on the other hand, takes things very seriously, and has no small difficulty in accommodating herself to the peculiarities of her friends when, as not infrequently happens, they differ from her own.

"Henry," said she to her husband one evening, when she had returned home more or less agitated by something. "What do you think they say about Mrs. Eaton, the baker's wife?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said the husband. "Nothing serious, I hope."

"They say they tell when she's going to have callers by her washing the children's faces! Now, you're a pretty saucy man, Henry, but what on earth can you hope for a woman like that?"

"Well," said Henry, "I suppose all we can hope for is that she entertains a good deal."

Industrious Spiders.

They have very industrious spiders down in South America. We think our spiders here work hard enough, but down there they are said to work overtime. Upon one occasion, at least, they completely disorganized the telegraph service in part of the Argentine republic by spinning too many webs across the lines. As soon as dew fell or a shower of rain came on, each one of the innumerable microscopic threads, becoming wet, set in motion a tiny leakage of electric current. These millions of leaks practically stopped the operation of the lines, thus putting the government telegraph department, especially in Buenos Aires, to serious inconvenience and expense.

Overheard by Mr. Mills.

At lunch, a Western Union office girl was reading a letter from a chum to the other girls. Describing a new dress the letter said: "It is certainly fin de siecle."

"Fin de siecle," repeated one of the girls, "what does that mean?"

"I don't know. Fin sounds like a fish. Maybe it means it was trimmed with fish net."—New York Sun.

'Hope Springs Eternal's'

Lady Bountiful—Oh, doctor, I thought you would like to know that old Jones is laid up with rheumatic fever.

Doctor—Thank you so much. I'm always so glad to hear of a sick parishioner.—From the Bystander.

Visible Proof.

"Clubleigh's wife is deaf and dumb."
"Does she talk with her fingers?"
"I guess so. Clubleigh hasn't a dozen hairs left on his head."

At Last Accounts She Was Dead.

The Colonel—Is it true, Sogback, that your wife is dead?
Brother Sogback—Yassah, r'anky, sah; or, leastways, she was yiste'dy.

Its Development.

"How does a language grow?"
"I should suppose from the roots of the words."

When the average man makes his wife an expensive present she always thinks he must be guilty of something.

It's the luck of other people that makes the average man dissatisfied with his own.

Virginia druggists, too, are looking for better times.

Really big men are measured by what they do, not by what they say.

Wives Have Money Now.

Soldiers' wives find themselves in many cases in receipt of much more money than they were when their husbands were at home.

"Is a' this money for me?" asked the wife of a Glasgow soldier when she received her first week's allowance.

"Aye, a' for you," responded the gen'ral pay sergeant.

"Will I have a' this money every week?"

"Aye, every week."
"Weel, then," said she, "ye can tak' my guid man an' keep him as long as ye like. I never had sae muchle money before."—London Chronicle.

At the First Signs

Of falling hair get Cuticura. It works wonders. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. For free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book, address post card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Lizzie Would Stay.

Mrs. Atwell had had a quarrel with her maid, Lizzie, and the maid remarked that she would leave.

"Lizzie," said the mistress, severely, "you must stay until I get another girl."

"I intend to, mum," said Lizzie. "Shure it's only right some was should tell her the kind of a woman ye are."

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 *Wm. C. Carter*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

How Else?

"How do you explain the reported reduction in the size of Boston's smart set?"
"Oh, in the usual way."
"And how is that?"
"There's a strong-minded woman behind it."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Why not? The remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No smarting, no itching, no burning, but relief by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Early to bed and early to rise, and you will probably have to look after the fires.

Beautiful, clear white clothes delight the laundress who uses Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

The wise young man keeps on the right side of his rich old uncle who is deaf in his left ear.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary, and

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

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.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 52-1914.

COLT DISTEMPER
Can be handled very easily. The stucco is mixed and all other ingredients are contained in the tin. It is applied by using a brush or roller. It is used on the tongue, or in feed, acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Lasts for ever. It is made in England. One bottle warranted to cure one cow. 50c in 10¢ tin. Sold by all dealers in drugs and groceries. Or direct from the manufacturer. Colt shows how to use positive therapy. Our free booklet gives everything. Look agents want. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Omaha and Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.