SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on — castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Powerful Russian Statesman.

Michael D. Tchelisheff, the man responsible for the present governmental ban on vodka, the demoralizing Russian drink, is a peasant by birth and originally a house painter. Then he became mayor of the city of Samara, and is now a millionaire. Physically he is a giant, standing over six feet four inches in his stocking feet and of powerful build.

A GLASS OF SALTS WILL END KIDNEY-BACKACHE

Says Drugs Excite Kidneys and Recommends Only Salts, Particularly If Bladder Bothers You.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. 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 clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.—Adv.

Solace.

"Ah," he murmured, "if there were only something in this mundane world that would solace all these vague yearnings, satisfy one's wildest longings, and fill the aching void within!"

"Well, what's the matter with pie?"

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

The fellow who is good at making excuses isn't very valuable for anything else.—Toledo Blade.

The more a man gets the more he wants—unless a police judge is dealing it out.

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF HOGGING OFF CROPS

Healthy Sow and Litter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The familiar practice of hogging off crops has been developed by experts in the United States department of agriculture into a scientific system of farm management which, it is said, will minimize, in those sections and those farms to which it is adapted, the cost of harvest labor.

Reduced to its simplest terms this system, which is described in full in Farmers' Bulletin No. 614, "A Corn Belt System of Farming Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops," consists of a four or five-year rotation of corn, corn, rye and a mixture of clover and timothy one or two years. A farm managed on this system should consist of four or five fields of from 20 to 40 acres each, and it is desirable that all the fields should be of approximately the same size. Farms should be laid out in accordance with the following plan:

1. Corn—First year to be hogged off.
2. Corn—Second year to be cut and rye sown.
3. Rye and Young Clover—Hogged off and pastured.
4. Clover and Timothy—Hog pastured.
5. Timothy and Clover—For hay or pasture.

Above is plan of a farm run on a five-year rotation.

In field No. 1 the first year corn is grown and hogged off as soon as it is ripe. This is generally from September 1 to September 10. When the corn is cultivated for the last time, it is usually desirable to sow soy beans or rape, in order that the hogs may have pasturage while gathering the corn, and also because such a crop supplies valuable humus which can be turned back into the soil. In the following spring this field is prepared for second-year corn and becomes field No. 2 in the illustration.

Feld No. 2 is, as we have seen, devoted to second year corn, which is not hogged off but harvested by hand. Here rye is sown in the fall. Under favorable conditions this can be done while the corn is still standing, but if necessary it is not too late after the corn has been cut and shocked. Rye may be sown much later than wheat, and this is one of its great advantages in a rotation such as is now being described.

Field No. 3 is devoted to rye throughout the entire season. In the spring it is pastured by the hogs as long as it is palatable, affording excellent pasturage, especially for young hogs and brood sows. When the rye becomes tough and the hogs cease to relish it, they should be removed and not returned to the field until two weeks after the rye has ripened. They should then be allowed to gather the entire crop and to graze upon the young clover that has come up with it.

Field No. 4 is devoted entirely to hog pasture. When clover and timothy are planted together, the hogs graze principally on the clover and leave most of the timothy to be cut for hay. In the five-year rotation, however, field No. 5 is depended upon to furnish the principal supply of hay for the horses and cows. There should be some surplus and this, of course, can be sold. Late in the fall the field is plowed for first year corn, and in the following spring it takes its place in the rotation as field No. 1.

Under such a system hogs furnish the principal income. They are turned in on the rye as early as possible in the spring and there they remain as long as the pasture is tender, although the brood sows should be taken to other inclosures as soon as the spring pigs can be weaned, and there bred for fall litters. Early in May when the rye probably ceases to afford good pasture the hogs are turned into field No. 4, devoted to first-year clover and timothy. With the addition of a reasonably liberal corn ration they feed on this until the middle of July, or two weeks after the rye has ripened, when they are turned back into the rye field and allowed to hog it all down without other feed. By the time the rye is harvested the corn in field No. 1 is ready for the hogs. If none of the stock is sold before, the hogs will gather all the corn by November 1. In this way with practically no labor and very little attention the entire herd is furnished with pasture and grain feed throughout the entire spring, summer and fall. In addition, there is the corn from field No. 2, which is harvested and not hogged down, and the surplus hay from fields No. 4 and 5.

Under this system, the only time when outside labor is indispensable is during the hay harvest. On a farm of a hundred acres it is not probable that this will amount to more than ten days' hired labor, which is certainly much less than is required by the systems of farm management in more general use. As for the cash income, it may be said that roughly speaking rye ultimately brings the same returns, whether it is hogged down or cut and threshed and sold. In the latter case, however, there is all the cost of labor to be considered. To save this, is the main object of the system described.

TIME FOR SELLING PIG CROP

Much Depends Upon Price of Feeding Materials and Development of Bone, Muscle and Vigor.

The best time to sell the pigs depends upon the price of feeding materials that may be utilized in growing them and developing their bone, muscle and vigor, and preparing them for the fattening period. When we have plenty of forage, skim milk and other home-grown foods, we often find it advantageous to allow them a longer period of growth than when we feed an exclusive grain diet. Market demands are for a medium-sized hog, with plenty of lean meat; strong, but not too coarse bone; plenty of activity and strength to stand up well during shipment.

Fall pigs, as a rule, are less profitable unless the feeder can utilize what would otherwise be waste feed in keeping them through the winter. Pigs that make good gains during the winter, and can be put on pasture in the spring, and then fattened in the fall, often make good gains during the longer periods, and cash in fine profits in the fall. On account of coming to maturity at the best time to breed for spring litters, we have found fall farrowed sows very desirable for breeding purposes. The second season gives them the bone and muscle development at a very low cost.

Warm drinking water, light, warm and dry quarters, succulent food with frequent change of breeding and diet, will insure good growth during the winter, but unless we are in the best shape to look after these details, we find it best to confine our feeding to spring litters. The fall pig that goes into the winter without a warm place to sleep and plenty of warm, nourishing food, has a winter of misery before it.

Farm Profits.

The farm profits are for the most part made out of yields that are above the average. Average yields seldom pay more than the cost of production.

MIDDLINGS FOR YOUNG PIGS

If Rye Can Be Purchased for Less Money Than Wheat It Will Be to Advantage to Feed Them.

Chemical analyses indicate that there is nearly 75 per cent more fat and slightly more protein in wheat middlings than in rye middlings, although feeding tests show that wheat middlings are but very little better than rye middlings. Feeding tests have shown that pigs fed on rye middlings are quite likely to go off feed, which is not so common an occurrence with wheat middlings. With prices the same, wheat middlings would be the better feed, but if rye middlings can be purchased for somewhat less than the other, it will be to the feeder's advantage to use them.

DAIRY NOTES

Bad hay or fodder should never be fed to the cow.

• • •

Sunlight is death to disease germs. Flood the stable with sunlight.

• • •

Always provide the cow with a good bed to lie on. Be a good friend to your cows.

• • •

Water with the chill taken out is best for the milk cows. Put a heater in the tank.

• • •

The reason many cows kick is because they have been kicked first. Ever think about that?

• • •

The way to produce milk profitably is to have cows bred for that purpose. Do not try to make a cow do two things at the same tme.

• • •

Fertile farms are necessary if permanent agriculture is to be established and the dairy cow offers the simplest and best possible means of securing these fertile fields.

TALK ON WESTERN CANADA

Facts Don't Lie—Western Canada Is Full of Facts—Here Are Three of Them.

1. C. T. Moore, Underhill, Man. Came from Bruce County, Ontario, 1882, with a capital of $2.00. Homesteaded quarter section. Now owns 2,800 acres for which he paid average of $20.00—worth today $40.00 per acre.

2. James Steel, Battleford, Saskatchewan. Came from Perthshire, Scotland, 1904. His fare advanced to bring himself and family to Canada. Took up homestead, which he sold later $25.00 per acre, buying 1,000 acres at $15.00 per acre. Has been very successful in mixed farming. Values land now at $40.00 per acre, and is worth $60.00. "If I had remained in the Old Country my gray hairs would have been a passport to the poor house," he says.

3. H. J. Smith, Clover Bar, Alberta. Came from North Michigan, 1893, without capital. Now farming 800 acres, valued at $200 per acre. Purchased originally at $15.00 per acre. Engaged in mixed farming. Cows average him $150.00 a year.

All this talk about the exploitation of labor by capital, class distinction, living wage, high cost of living, and so forth, doesn't hold the slightest interest for the Canadian farmer. Why? Because he has proved that you can't begin too poor to become rich in Canada; that free homesteads preclude the possibility of being robbed of freedom and independence; that the high cost of living can't hurt the man who grows most of his own necessities; that his labor brings reward in exact and just proportion to time and intelligence invested.

If those who whine at urban conditions would give a little time to investigating those suburban, they would likely spy a clear way out of their difficulties. For the first step, drop a card to any Canadian Government Agent.—Advertisement.

No Change.

"He became run down from his overworking himself at agricultural pursuits, and the doctor advised a change of occupation, which is why he came back to town and set up as a fashionable dentist."

"That's no change of occupation. He's still cultivating achers."

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

The Conqueror's Return.

Mr. Mouatt, born tired, also father of a large family, spent most of his married life in bed, while Mrs. Mouatt worked in the glass factory, just to keep things moving. One morning Mr. Mouatt became impregnated with the large idea of getting out of bed at last, and offering his services to his country. On calling at Mrs. Mouatt's one day last week, a lady found her in tears.

"Why, Mrs. Mouatt, what is the matter? Has your husband been wounded?"

"No, miss. (Loud sniffles.)

"Well, dear me! I hope he has not been killed!"

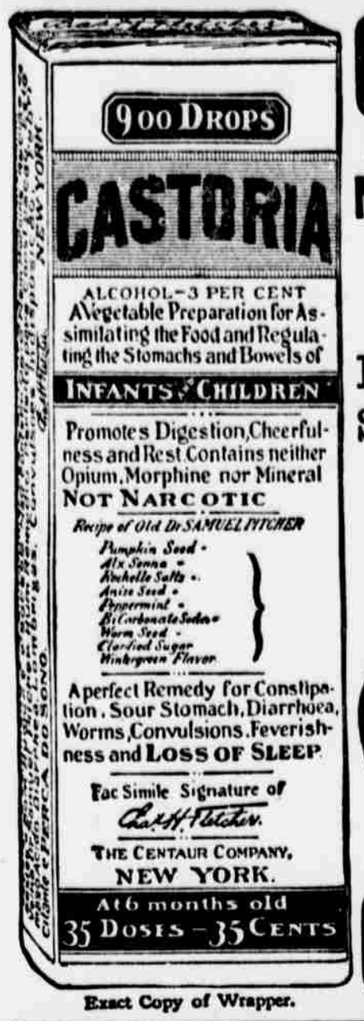
"Oh, it's worse than that, miss! 'E's coming 'ome!"—Judge.

Getting On.

"Has that novel you are reading any atmosphere?"

"I should say so! A tire explodes in the first chapter and that's how the hero meets the herdine."

A man looks cheap when his wife calls him "dear" in public.



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Solved.

"Professor Grouch has at las' solved the problem of abolishing distress in the world."

"What's his scheme?"

"To starve the poor off the face of the earth."

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of the famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.—Adv.

In the Beginning."

"Say, Adam," remarked Eve at the breakfast table, "I need a new gown. What kind shall I get?"

"Oh, don't bother me," growled Adam, who was trying to peruse the morning paper. "I don't care a fig what kind you get. But as it's the first of the year, perhaps it would be just as well to turn over a new leaf.'

You never miss the water until the courts get hold of the stock and squeeze it out.

Man is of few days and full of condensed meanness.

Gay Old Dogs.

"You can't teach an old dog new tricks."

"Oh, I don't know. They all want to try the tango and the maxixe."

The Opportunist.

He—I love the true, the good, the beautiful, the—

She—Oh, George, this is so sudden!

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Lyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book in the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Where a pretty girl is concerned it doesn't take an egotist to make eyes.

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it **Does Not Stick to the Iron** and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

POTATO LOW PRICES

Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes helped put Wisconsin way on the top with its enormous potato yield. We can do same for you. BIG SEED CATALOG FREE. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 703, La Crosse, Wis.

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BIG MONEY IN ONIONS!!

In 1914 an acre Salzer's Cabbage brought $250; an acre Onions, $800.

Special Introduction Collection for 12c

When Gideon marshalled his hosts at Kedron, he selected but 300 QUALITY men to win his great victory. So Salzer for forty-one years has been selecting, improving and originating new Vegetable varieties, until to-day his list contains only the cream, the very very best! Only QUALITY SEEDS! We do want you to test them and hence gladly mail you, for 12c postage, our big Seed Catalogue free, with one generous package each: Phila. First Early Cabbage; May 1st Carrot; Early Cucumber; All Summer Long Lettuce; A Mixture of Onions; Juicy Radish.

All six packages for but 12c, contains enough seed to supply you with rich, juicy vegetables, and lots and lots of them, during the early spring and summer.

Read the Red River Potato King's Romance in Salzer's Catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED Co. BOX 703, LA CROSSE, WIS.