

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Mrs. Annie Kwinski of 526 1/2 Ave. nue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes that she became so weak and run-down that she was not able to do her housework. She saw the name Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the paper and said to her husband, "I will try that medicine and see if it will help me." She says she took six bottles and is feeling much better.

Mrs. Mattie Adams, who lives in Downing Street, Brewton, Ala., writes as follows: "A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and since taking it I feel like a different woman."

With her children grown up, the middle-aged woman finds time to do the things she never had time to do before—read the new books, see the new plays, enjoy her grand-children, take an active part in church and civic affairs. Far from being pushed aside by the younger set, she finds a full, rich life of her own. That is, if her health is good.

Thousands of women past fifty say they owe their vigor and health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are recommending it to their friends and neighbors.

Coughs and Colds

are not only annoying, but dangerous. If not attended to at once they may develop into serious ailments.

Boschee's Syrup

is soothing and healing in such cases, and has been used for sixty-one years. 30c and 90c bottles. Buy it at your drug store. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. Y.

Wise Bird

Tiny, a pet canary, flew out of his cage while Mr. and Mrs. R. C. King of Kansas City, Mo., were driving at night through Lawrence, Kan. The Kings spent hours searching for the bird, then drove toward home. The next night they returned to Lawrence, hoping to find Tiny in the morning. While Mrs. King visited a Lawrence newspaper office to advertise for the lost bird, Tiny flew through the open window of the newspaper's counting room and alighted on the shoulder of an employee and was caught.

For That Weakness After Flu or Grip

Clinton, Iowa.—"After I had the 'flu' I was very weak and nervous. I was also tortured with headaches. My blood seemed to be thin and I could not regain my strength. I was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and before I had finished the third bottle I was feeling like a different person. My health improved so rapidly that I was astonished. I think it saved my life and I consider it a wonderful remedy."—Mrs. Louisa Redfield, 230 DeWitt St. Tablets or Liquid. All dealers. Write Dr. Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if you desire free medical advice.

London to Be Floodproof

London's great "anti-flood" scheme is nearing completion after nearly seven years' work. Parts of it have been finished, and are credited with having saved the city from a possible deluge during the big storms of last summer. The scheme includes storm relief sewers, with pumping stations fitted with powerful machinery at danger points. When it is completed, experts say, London will be practically floodproof.

Hymn Revision

"What is that tune?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "Old Hundred." "I shouldn't think of singing it. Make it at least an 'Old Hundred Thousand.'"—Washington Star.

Obsolete

Deb—What's a blush rose, daddy? Dad—Why—er—you know—an ordinary rose. Deb—Yes, of course I know a rose; but what's a blush?—Life.

Just at Times

Guest—"Does the roof always leak like this?" Country Hotel Clerk—"Nope. Only when it rains."

Flu May Start with a COLD

So-called "common" colds are dangerous. Grippe or Flu may result. Check the cold promptly. HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine tablets stop a cold in one day. Drive out the poisons. Play safe! Insist on HILL'S, in the red box. 30c cents at all druggists.

HILL'S
Cascara - Bromide - Quinine

Callouses
Quick, safe, sure relief from painful callouses on the feet. At all drug and shoe stores.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads Put one on—the pain is gone.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

KEEP ONLY BEST LAMBS

Selling the lamb crop will soon be the order of the day on my farm says a progressive sheep raiser and all lambs that have had good pasture and access to well filled "creep" should be ready for market before long, weighing all the way from 70 to 90 pounds or perhaps 100 pounds. This latter weight will only be attained where they are rather early and have had the best of attention.

Often I have noticed that many flock owners are willing to let their big, growthy ewe lambs go on the market and keep the culls that the buyer would prefer to throw back. Well, there is no particular harm in this if the entire ewe flock is sold every year and an entire new one is bought. But if you keep the same flock of breeding ewes from year to year and sell your best ewe lambs, you will soon have a flock of very poor quality, even if the foundation was of select ewes. By always retaining the culls the breeding flock will soon become a small, weak lot, light shearers of weak constitution and light milkers. A lamb from a light milker never makes a heavy carcassed sheep, pure-bred or grades, we must strive for mutton form.

Do you, in selecting your seed corn, feed and sell the nice, full ears and save the nubbins for seed? No, you don't. Nine times out of 10 ewe lambs out of heavy milking ewes will be heavy milkers themselves. Then why not reserve the ewe lamb whose dams are heavy milkers? Next select the ewe lambs from the large, heavy carcassed ewes, for is not the block the final test anyway? See that the ewes have broad, deep bodies, short necks, short, broad faces, legs strong and well fleshed down. Next, see that the strong milking, heavy carcassed ewes have fleeces of good length, density and quality. Under no conditions keep a ewe lamb whose dam is a "bare belly," that is, one with no wool on the belly.

By observing all these things and by using a good ram, good flocks, be they pure-bred or grades, can be built up in a few years from sometimes seemingly a very poor foundation, although a good foundation is so much better that I think it is best to try to get good stock to begin with.

First, select out all the best ewe lambs from the strong milking ewes; second, select from this lot the lambs from the heavy carcassed ewes; third, from this last lot select the lambs from the ewes that are heavy shearers.

If the flock be rather poor in quality, the first two years there will not be very many ewe lambs to be kept out, but by selecting the best ewe lambs as described above and using a good ram, you will, in a few years, have more good ewe lambs than you will want to keep. One might say, if I buy a ram that would sire poor milkers all my work would be for nothing. To get around this question, in pure-bred flocks the same as in grade flocks, most generally the best lambs come from the strongest milking ewes, therefore, in buying a ram do not buy a cull, for nine times out of 10 a cull ram's dam is a poor milker.

SOY BEANS FOR HAY

Every winter more or less clover or alfalfa winter kills and then something must be seeded to take the place of what was intended for hay. There are a number of crops that can be grown for that purpose such as sudan grass, millet and soybeans, the latter being by far the most satisfactory. Clover and alfalfa are grown not only for their value as roughages, but also for the faculty they possess of assimilating nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it up in the roots. Such crops as sudan grass and millet cannot do that but the soybeans, being a legume, can. This is one of the reasons why soybeans make a better crop to take the place of some other legume crop that may have winter killed than sudan grass and millet.

Soybean hay, according to many tests made at different experimenting stations, has been shown to be practically the equal of alfalfa hay for feeding dairy cows. This of course is not equivalent to saying that they are as good a hay crop as alfalfa, because alfalfa under favorable conditions will produce nearly a third greater tonnage per acre than soybeans. It is as a catch crop that we advocate soybeans for hay; not as a crop to be grown in preference to alfalfa or even the common clovers.

Soybeans have one advantage over most of the other legumes in that they will grow on soil that is too sour for clover and alfalfa. When one is not able to put a sour soil in condition for alfalfa or clover by liming, then soybeans come in handy as they do not object to a sour condition of the soil.

CROP ROTATION

Fortunate indeed is the farmer who has in effect a well organized crop rotation system. He knows at the beginning of the year what acreages will be devoted to various crops. The soil of these fields in the rotation will be in the best state of tilth and fertility to make possible maximum yields of the crop with minimum expense, thus lowering production costs of each unit of the crop produced and widening the margin of loss, should prices of the commodity be low. Best of all, he is not in a

HOG DECALOGUE

Moses laid down the rules for right living, but a successful hog grower has adopted the following for his business: 1—I don't trust to luck. 2—I feed a balanced ration. 3—I make pets of my sows. 4—I make my sows mind and obey. 5—I give them all the exercise they want until farrowing time. 6—Have clean pen with plenty of clean straw. 7—The evening before farrowing give them good feed with plenty of oil meal, tankage and stock powder. 8—Have a box big enough to hold lantern for heat. 9—Be on hand when the pigs arrive.

quandary as to what acreage of crop he should plant, however, the acreage of other farmers may be increased or lowered. He has not committed himself to be a gambler on acreage. While others are worrying as to what to plant he is busy getting the fields in shape for the crops that work into his rotation. His early and careful field preparation insures maximum crop yields.

A well planned crop rotation will maintain soil fertility, will permit of maximum yields and lowest cost of production. While in some years prices of some of the crops have proved to be very good and it may have looked like a larger acreage would have been highly desirable the next year's price of the same commodity may be just the opposite and offset the previous year's gains. Where the acreage of the crop has been maintained about constant each year and the maximum yields have been secured through good crop rotation, in the year of the good price the grower has made a very good profit and in the year of the low price he has made small profit, or broken even. Taking the two conditions together he has realized a profit from the crop, whereas otherwise he probably would have shown a loss.

PROPER FEEDING OF SOWS

A very important consideration in the successful production of pigs is proper feeding of the sow. If the sows are thin at the time of breeding they should receive a ration that has a tendency to fatten until they are in a thrifty condition and they should then be provided with a growing maintenance ration until 2 or 3 days before farrowing. The addition of bone meal will be found of value from the time of breeding until the pigs are weaned. Tankage is a splendid protein feed and there is less danger of sows eating their pigs when provided with tankage. Special ingredients are of value in the diet in certain sections to overcome hairlessness in the pig.

Proper diet for two or three days before farrowing and for 10 days thereafter is an important factor in successful pig production. The sow should be provided with not more than a half ration for a day or two before farrowing and she should receive nothing but water for at least 24 hours after farrowing and then a half ration for about 10 days and then the ration should be gradually increased to the maximum that she can digest. The reason for regulating the ration of the sow at farrowing time is to prevent excessive milk production which would be consumed by the pigs resulting in digestive disorders and manifested by diarrhoea. The sow should be so fed that the pigs will obtain sufficient milk to maintain their weight but not enough to make any gain in weight until 10 days after farrowing. By adhering to this principal in feeding of the sow, scour in pigs will be largely eliminated.

INCREASING CORN YIELD

Corn seed treatment, while a relatively new idea, is already practiced by many growers in the corn belt. The reasons for treating seed corn are several.

In the first place, it is important to know some of the facts about corn diseases. According to recent statistics, seedlings and root rot diseases attacking the corn crop destroyed enormous quantities every year. Unless the season should prove super favorable untreated seed is almost certain to necessitate much replanting.

A larger portion of this replanting than is generally supposed, is caused by fungi and bacteria in the seed, as well as in the soil. Some of these soil organisms are not of great importance, if weather conditions are favorable for prompt germination, but when unfavorable conditions prevail, they are able to destroy so much of the seed that replanting is necessary in order to secure a satisfactory stand.

These two important factors in corn production,—i. e., (1) the parasites which are present in about 80 per cent.—85 per cent. of the seed corn grown in the corn belt, and (2) the unfavorable weather conditions which allow soil organisms to destroy the seed, can be greatly reduced by seed treatment.

Extension experiments have shown that corn seed which is infected with diploia and gibberella, two of the most serious diseases of this crop, will produce from 25 to 50 per cent. more shelled corn, if treated before planting. Keeping in mind that about 75 to 80 per cent. of the seed corn planted in the corn belt is infected with these diseases, even though the corn appears perfect in outward appearance, and it is then possible to understand how important it is to disinfect your seed corn.

Seed corn treatment by the dust method is so simple that no farmer need hesitate in treating large quantities of seed corn. All the equipment necessary is an old barrel churn a tight box, a steel drum, or any other tight container in which the seed corn and dust can be shaken together for about 5 minutes. Best results are secured if the container is not more than one third full during the mixing of the dust and seed.

The treated seed may be bagged and set aside in a dry place until ready for planting.

Put them in the box until the sow has finished. Pigs are warm, dry and hungry. 10—Mark pigs and let suck, giving each one his place. Every hour let the pigs nurse and put them back in box until sow has calmed down and is over her fever."

ALFALFA BEST ROUGHAGE

If all dairy cows their rations might choose, alfalfa would win and poor timothy lose.

The breeder of today must give way to the breeder of tomorrow. Give a thought to the younger generation.

HICKMAN ARRAIGNED FOR CHILD'S MURDER



William Edward Hickman, Kansas City youth, is here shown as he appeared in the Los Angeles court upon his arraignment for the kidnapping and murder of little Marian Parker of that city. With Hickman is seen his young attorney, Jerome Walsh of Kansas City (with hands in pockets). Hickman is also to be charged with the holdup and murder of Ivy Thoms, Los Angeles druggist, and a third death also may be pinned upon him.

(International Newsreel)

IOWA FAMILY BOASTS FOUR SETS OF TWINS



Here's just a part of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Koger of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for there are sixteen kiddies in all. The twins, reading from left to right, are: Jean and Jeannette, 5; Floyd and Lloyd, 8; Addie and Abbie, 13, and Clyde and Claude, 15.

(International Newsreel)

FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Back to the Legion!



Jim Rogers, son of Will Rogers, is really a chip of the old block. He is only twelve, but can ride a horse with the best of 'em, and is frequently seen around Beverly Hills, Cal., out for a daily canter.

(International Illustrated News)



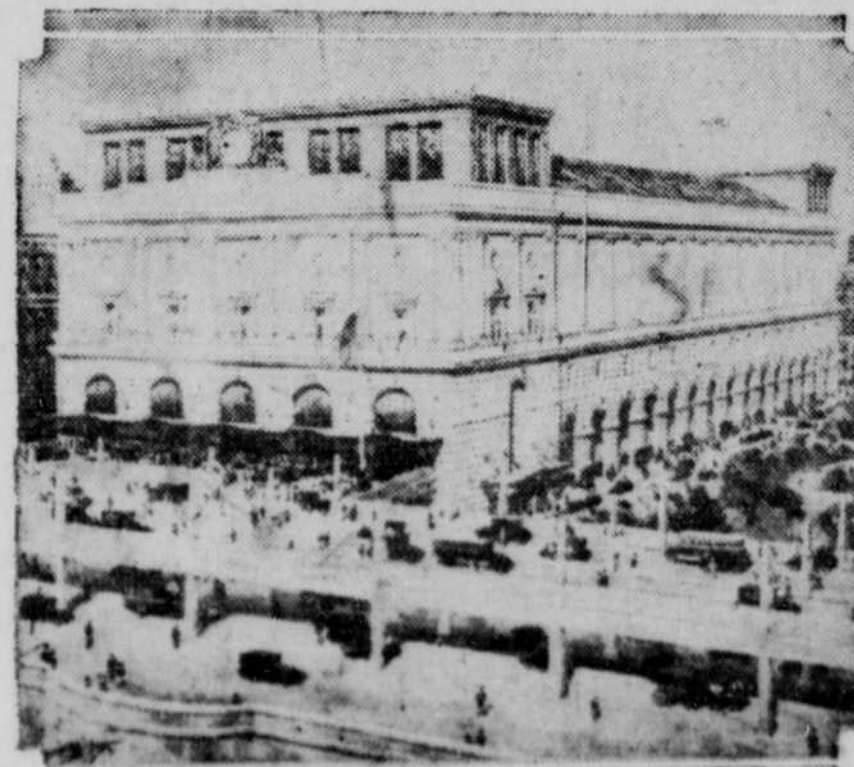
Another deserter from the French Foreign Legion, David Harvey John Jones, a Welshman, was caught while trying to escape and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. However, he was pardoned and ordered to rejoin his regiment at St. Bel Abba.

Heads Free State



James McNeill (above) has become Governor General of the Irish Free State, following the official announcement that his appointment has been approved by King. Mr. McNeill succeeds T. M. Healy, M. C.

DEDICATED TO ART OF FISTICUFFS



Here's a drawing of the \$3,000,000 sport coliseum to be erected in New York by Humbert Fugazy, boxing promoter. The structure will seat 30,000 people, and will be finished some time next autumn.