



Ice it with
Van Houten's Rona Cocoa instead of chocolate and you'll improve the cake immensely. Try it. Today—large—red—can. 25c



Beauty Is Only Skin Deep
It is vitally necessary therefore, that you take good care of your skin.

ZONA POMADE
if used regularly will beautify and preserve your complexion and help you retain the bloom of early youth for many years. Try it for 30 days. If not more than satisfied you get your money back. 50c at druggists or mailed direct. Zona Company, Wichita, Kan.

Not the Place.
"Why don't you write to this paper for what you want to know?" The editor says his column gives a few wrinkles on every matter.
"Not for mine. I want to know how to keep my complexion youthful."

For Itching, Burning Skins.
Bathe freely the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry without irritation and apply Cuticura Ointment with finger or hand. This treatment affords immediate relief, permits rest and sleep and points to speedy healing in most cases of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. Free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book if you wish. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Suggestion.
Belle—Mamie is such a sensible girl, but she can't attract the men. Nell—That's the reason.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

It takes an experienced summer girl to twist any old thing a man into a proposal.

Wash day is smile day if you use Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore the best made. Adv.

The loud smack is not always the sweetest kiss.

Are Your Kidneys Weak?
Do you know that deaths from kidney troubles are 100,000 a year in the U.S. alone? That deaths from kidney diseases have increased 72% in 20 years? If you are run down, losing weight, nervous, "blue" and rheumatic, if you have backache, sharp pains when stooping, dizzy spells and urinary disorders, act quickly, if you would avoid the serious kidney troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. There's no other medicine so widely used, so successful or so highly recommended.

A Nebraska Case
"Every Picture Tells a Story"
F. M. Gilliland, Lincoln, Neb., says: "I was in a bad way with dropsical swellings in my feet and limbs. I had spells of dizziness and the pain in my back was awful. The kidney secretions were scant and distressing. After I had tried a lot of medicine without benefit, I took Doan's Kidney Pills and they acted like magic, restoring me to the best of health."

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

Make the Liver Do its Duty
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brentwood

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE
Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 a Trial Package by Mail 50c.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

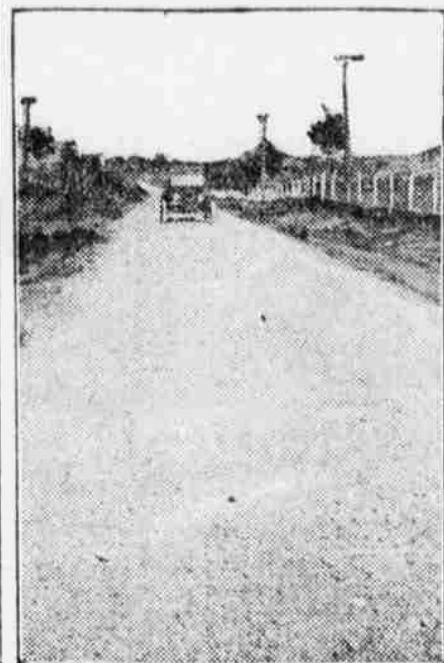
ROAD MOVEMENT IS GROWING

Question of Public Highways Now Involves Nation as Whole—Values of Farm Property Enhanced.

Many of the southern and western states have made remarkable progress within the past two or three years in the enactment of laws which provide for the extension of their highway systems, and for the construction and care of improved roads. The new conditions arising from the development of automobile traffic have enlarged the question of public highways from one of purely local consideration to an economic principle involving not only the entire commonwealth, but the nation as a whole.

When the traffic consisted of wagons drawn by oxen, or mules, or horses, open roads to the nearest railroad station or boat landing were all that was required. The fact that even such roads were not well built, nor kept in repair, was due to a variety of causes, writes Robert P. Hooper, in Farm Home. Each particular locality had an explanation, purely local, to account for the conditions. But, as a rule, these explanations did not explain, even to the satisfaction of those making them.

The fact still remained that nearly, or quite, 90 per cent of the farmers of



A Good Road in Michigan.

the country were keeping themselves poor by reason of the excessive cost of marketing their products. These products could be hauled only at seasons when everybody had to haul. This resulted in temporarily overworked railway service, congested markets, and low prices.

The older and wealthier states saw the point first, and began giving aid to counties and towns in building improved roads, so that produce could be marketed at any time in the year. The result was almost electrical in its effect. Thousands of farms which, because of their relative unprofitableness under a bad road system, had been practically abandoned, became productive again. The general values of farm property were enormously enhanced. This was accomplished by the building of a few town and county roads purely for local purposes.

Then the automobile became a factor in the road question, and the road problem became widened and enlarged. With vehicles, which would cover 100 or 200 miles a day, the conditions in each county rapidly became known to the people in adjoining counties, and a broader comprehension of the whole highway question was inevitable in a country where intelligence predominates.

HIGH VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Cost of Hauling Farm Products Over Common Roads Is Twenty-Five Cents a Ton Per Mile.

After careful inquiry it has been found that the average haul of the American farmer in getting his product to market or to the nearest shipping station is 12 miles, and the average cost of hauling over the common country roads is 25 cents a ton per mile, or three dollars a ton for a 12-mile haul, says Portland Oregonian. An estimate places the total tons hauled at 300,000,000 a year. On the estimate of three dollars a ton for 12 miles this would make the total cost of getting the surplus products of the farm to the local market or to the railroad no less than \$900,000,000—a figure greater than the operating expenses of all the railroads of the United States. If anything could make an argument for good wagon roads this statement surely may.

Important Duty of People.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

SMOOTHED PATH OF LOVE

American Naval Captain Rose Nobly to Occasion When Confronted With Unusual Problem.

The "floating court" is an institution founded by the United States government for administering judgment in the far North. An interesting example of the unusual problems that confronted Capt. A. J. Henderson, one of the first judges of the court, is told by Mr. Walter Noble Burns in the Wide World Magazine.

One day, at Point Hope, there appeared before the court a man of the Thetis, Captain Henderson's ship, an old Eskimo and his wife. They were accompanied by their pretty daughter and two stalwart young men, who were suitors for her hand. In choicest Eskimo, that sounded like a series of explosions of vocal dynamite, the venerable father poured a voluble tale into the ears of the interpreter.

"This man, he say," began the interpreter, "these two feller want this gal for wife. One feller he offer a rifle, ten-pound whalebone, six walrus tusk, a dog team and sled. The other feller he give kayak, two reindeer a bearskin, and six fox skin. This gal the old man's only daughter. He old, and he want good trade. But he not know which he best take. He say maybe you tell him."

Captain Henderson is no Cupid—he stands six feet two and weighs 250 pounds—but he determined to essay the role of Cupid's first assistant.

"You love this girl?" he asked one suitor.

"Yes," replied the interpreter, "he love her."

"And do you love her?" the captain asked the other.

"Yes, he love her, too."

The captain looked at the girl, who was a pretty little thing, something over four feet high, with coal-black hair plastered down over her temples and shoe-black, roguish eyes. Let no one doubt the vital beauty of Eskimo maids in the flush of youth and health.

"Here," said the captain to the girl, "which one of these men do you want?"

The interpreter put the question. The maiden's eyes grew brighter, her cheeks a deeper crimson, and a coy smile wreathed her lips. She stepped over to one of the young men, who tatted and touched him on the arm.

"This one," she said, and there was no need for the interpreter to translate.

"All right," said the captain, with a roar of laughter, "take him."

And he married them on the spot. Straight from the ship back to the village the newly wedded couple paddled to set up housekeeping to live happily no doubt, ever afterward. The bride's father touched off a few more explosions of vocal dynamite into the interpreter's ear.

"He say," declared the interpreter to Captain Henderson, "he satisfied."

Event in American History.

November 24, 1758, marked the evacuation and destruction of Fort Duquesne. A short time previous to this the British had initiated the work of fortification. The French, coming down the Allegheny river from their forts on and near Lake Erie, made a sudden descent on the small British garrison, and the latter was forced to surrender unconditionally. The French and their Indian allies completed the fortification and called it Fort Duquesne. A British force commanded by General Forbes was sent from the east to retake the fortification, and doubtless would have succeeded without the loss of a man had it not been for the impetuous Captain Grant. The fort was blown up while the main force was yet ten miles east of the site of the future great city. They heard a great explosion, saw volumes of smoke, and realized at once that the French and Indians had destroyed the little fortification and had taken to the woods and the rivers.

Edison a Peaceful Inventor.

Thomas Edison stated recently that "making things which kill men is against my fiber." Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin, authors of "Edison: His Life and Inventions," bear him out in this statement. They state, however, that he is joint inventor of the Edison-Sims torpedo, and that during the Spanish-American war the inventor suggested to the navy department the adoption of a certain compound which, placed in a shell and fired from a gun, would explode as soon as it struck water, producing a blaze that could not be extinguished, and which would make the enemy's ships visible for four or five miles. "In general, though," they say, "Edison has not paid much attention to warfare and has desisted to develop inventions for the destruction of life and property."

Killed by His Own Contrivance.

The body of Peter Abiltzer, a wealthy retired tailor of Brooklyn, was found recently in a vacant lot. A heavy charge of bird shot had been fired through his heart. By his side was what seemed to be a thick walking stick with a curved handle. Examination showed that a 29-gauge shotgun barrel had been sawed off and inserted in the stick. A button in the handle, when pressed, set off the load of shot.

Abiltzer was sixty-nine years old and had a wife and eight adult children. A. A. Abiltzer said his father had made the gun, which he used on hunting trips. He thought his father must have accidentally discharged the weapon.—New York World.

Orchard Information

INJURIOUS PLANT DISEASES

Crown Gall and Hairy Root Are More Troublesome in Some Parts of Country Than in Others.

(By M. T. COOK.)

That crown gall and hairy root are serious diseases cannot be doubted. That they may be much more serious in some localities than others, and upon some plants than on others, is equally true. In some sections of the east it may be said that they are most injurious on cane fruits, espe-



Crown Gall on Cherry.

cially red raspberries. In other parts of the country they frequently prove very injurious to peach, cherry and sometimes to apple trees.

Certain varieties of grapes and berries are also more susceptible than others. The disease is not necessarily fatal, but diseased trees are frequently more or less stunted and sometimes die from the effects of this disease. The root system of many varieties will be imperfect and the trees can be readily blown out by storms and cannot produce the maximum crop of fruit. Certain varieties when affected will produce a much smaller crop than healthy trees. Such trees will occasionally produce good crops, but do not thrive and produce as well as healthy trees under the same treatment. When the disease is predominant at the crown, the possibility of growing fruitful trees, even of the hardiest varieties, is greatly reduced.

HOW TO PLANT FRUIT TREES

Root Growth Is Retarded by Too Liberal Use of Manure—Little Benefit From Watering.

(By J. G. MOORE, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

The common practice of using stable manure in planting fruit trees, is one which cannot be recommended. When a tree is planted its activity should be the development of a strong and extensive root system. If large amounts of fertilizer are placed around the roots of a tree the root growth will naturally not be so extensive as under normal conditions because there will be no necessity of its searching far for sustenance.

When such a method is followed and the supply of food materials provided at planting by the addition of stable manure is exhausted, the root system will not have grown sufficiently to secure food enough to keep up normal conditions in the growing tree. What was done with the idea of helping the tree will thus only serve to retard its growth.

Under ordinary conditions little or no benefit is derived from watering newly-set trees. If water is applied it should either be put on before the top soil is filled in around the tree or if applied to the surface, the soil should not be left to become baked, but must be stirred to a depth of about two inches and put in good tilth. If this is not strictly adhered to more moisture is likely to be lost than was added at planting.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Prune annually, but never heavily.

Wounds heal most rapidly in spring.

Summer pruning induces fruitfulness.

Never leave the stubs in cutting off limbs.

Winter pruning increases the vigor of the plant.

Turn the fallen apples into the cider press or feed them to the stock.

Carefully pick and grade all apples before putting them on the market.

The grape is one of the longest-lived of fruit plants. It will live and bear fruit for over a hundred years.

Young trees will grow later in the fall than the older ones and the sap run should be checked as early as possible.

Have you done your duty toward the blackberry patch—old comes out and burned and the land well cultivated? This preparation means more berries and larger, sweeter berries.

MANITOBA'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THAT PROVINCE DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS.

The past year has shown that the Province of Manitoba, the Premier Province of Western Canada, stands out prominently in point of wealth in her agricultural productions. Manitoba had an excellent yield of wheat in 1914, the oat crop was not so good, and with the high price received, every farmer was placed in a good financial position.

For some years, as is probably the case in all new countries, Manitoba went largely into the growing of grain, and while this paid well for a time, it was found that having to purchase his meat, his milk and a number of other daily requisites, the farmer did not pay as it should. Now, there is another side to it. Fodder crops are grown, cattle are being raised, cheese factories and creameries are established, and the result is that the financial position of the farmers of Manitoba is as strong as that of those in any other portion of the continent. Scarcely a farmer today but has realized that the growing of grains alone has a precarious side, and that positive security can only be assured by diversified farming, and securing the latest modern and most economic methods. Therefore timothy, clover, alfalfa, rye grass and fodder corn are universally grown. Most wonderful success meets the efforts of the farmers in the cultivation of these grasses, and the yields compare favorably with those of many older countries, while in many cases they exceed them.

It is worth while recording the acreage of these crops this season as compared with last, because the figures reflect the remarkable progress that is being made in dairying and in the beef and pork industry. In 1913 brome grass was sown on 24,912 acres, rye grass on 21,917 acres, timothy on 118,712 acres, clover on 5,325 acres, alfalfa on 4,709 acres and fodder corn on 20,223 acres. In 1914 the respective acreage under those crops were 25,444 acres, 27,100 acres, 165,990 acres, 7,212 acres, and 10,250 acres and 30,430 acres. Alfalfa particularly is coming into its own, the acreage having been more than doubled last year.

It is simply the natural process of evolution from the purely grain farming which Manitoba knew as the only method twenty years ago to the more diversified forms of agriculture that is responsible for the development along these other lines in this Province. Alberta is coming to it at an earlier stage than did Manitoba. Saskatchewan, too, is following rapidly in the same direction.

Then, as her fodder crop and root crop acreage indicate, there have been increases in the holdings of all kinds of live stock during the past twelve months, according to the correspondent for the Toronto Globe. Beef cattle number 42,000 head this year, as against 37,000 last year; milk cows are 160,474 head, as against 157,963 head; pigs number 325,000 as against 248,000; sheep number 75,000, as against 52,000; and there are 325,000 horses, as compared with 300,000 at this time last year. These are the latest Provincial figures, and they show that despite the great exodus of live stock to the United States since the opening of that market to Canada, the capital amount of live animals has increased instead of having decreased through the extra demand.

Dairying the Principal Industry.
Dairying is the industry, however, which is making dollars for the Manitoba farmer. It is developing at a rap-

id rate in this Province for that particular reason. The output of creamery butter last year was 4,000,000 pounds, at an average price of 27.5 cents per pound, which was an increase over the previous year of a million pounds. The output of dairy butter was recorded last year at 4,288,276 pounds. The Government department says that again this year a substantial increase in the dairy output will be shown from this Province. From this same source of information one finds that through the splendid growth in winter dairying, Winnipeg now, for the first time in years, is able to obtain a sufficient supply of milk and sweet cream from its city dairies to satisfy its demand throughout the year without having to import large quantities of these products from the United States as was done not longer than two years ago.—Advertisement.

Cure for Thirst.
"What do you want the ten cents for?" asked the minister.
"Booze," replied the bleary beggar, shamelessly. "I need it awful bad—It's jest about killin' me."
"Isn't there any way you can get rid of that terrible appetite for drink?"
"Yep—I kin do it in a holy minute if you'll lemme have that dime."—Toledo Blade.

A Comparison.
"There goes the Widow Blym. She's been married three times and she's still as pretty as a picture."
"That shows the superiority of a woman over an automobile."
"In what respect?"
"After a car has changed hands two or three times it's a sight to behold."

"Watchful Waiting."
"What are we to do for fashions, if the war in France continues?"
"Wear as little as we can, and wait."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

It is mighty hard to tell whether the world is laughing with you or at you. So don't get fat-headed.

It is often difficult for a stingy man to be honest.

PROTECT YOURSELF

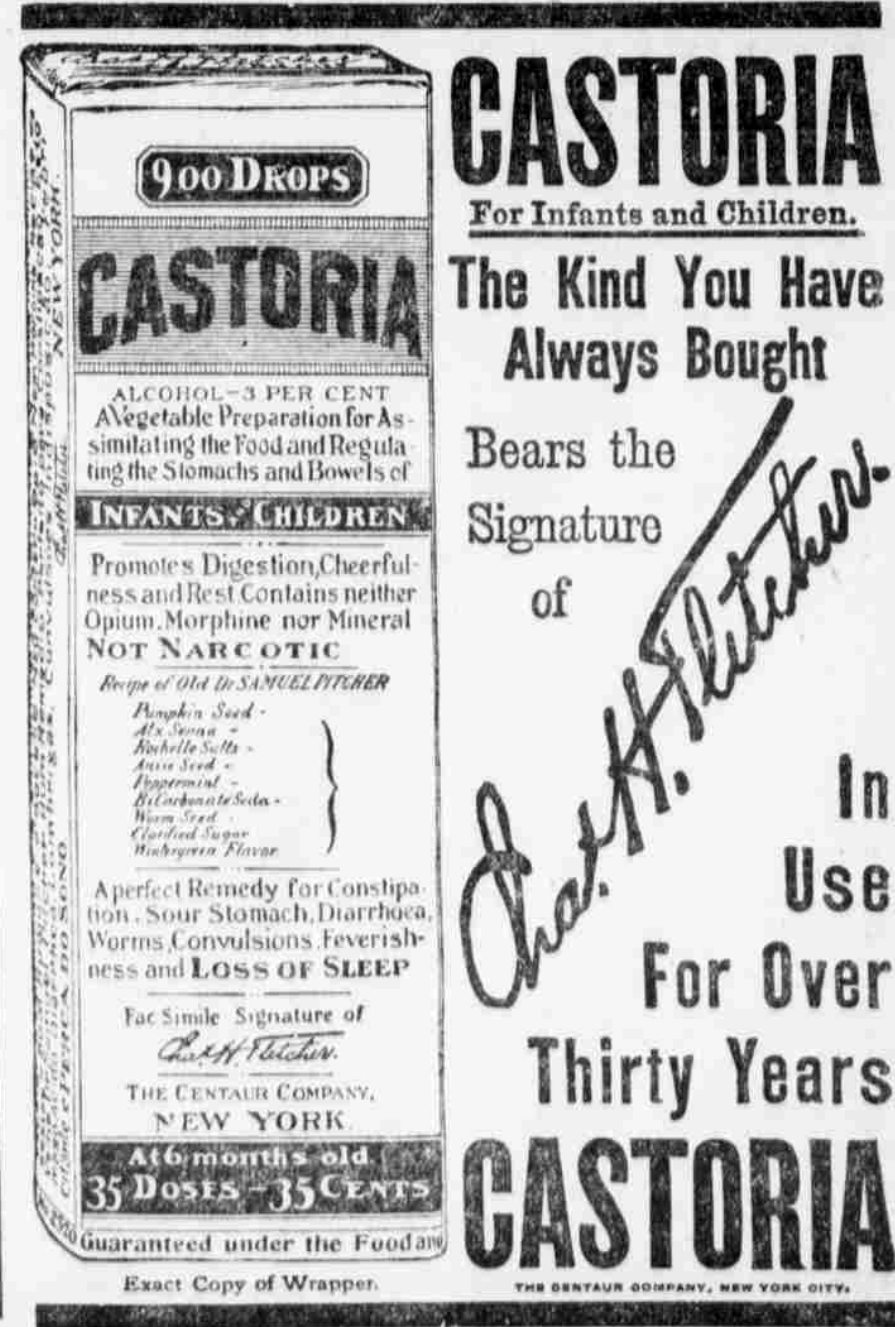
against the severe winter weather—the quick changes in temperature, etc., by keeping the system strong and well fortified—the blood rich and pure. A very reliable help to this end will be found by taking

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
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Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Gum Arabic -
Syrup of Gum Tragacanth -
Syrup of Gum Benzoin -
Syrup of Gum Myrror -
Syrup of Gum Resin -
Syrup of Gum Turpentine -
Syrup of Gum Capivi -
Syrup of Gum Gamboge -
Syrup of Gum Senegal -
Syrup of Gum Guaiacum -
Syrup of Gum Sassafras -
Syrup of Gum Licorice -
Syrup of Gum Ammoniac -
Syrup of Gum Benzoin -
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