

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Not cheap, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Kills all seasons. Made of metal, can't spill or slip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for \$1.00.

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ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

INDIVIDUAL'S NEEDS IN FOOD

As to the Suitability of the Diet Every Man, Woman and Child is a Law to Himself.

One condition of good digestion is that the food presented to the stomach be suitable to the individual, that it be sound, well cooked and not excessive in quantity. As to the suitability of the sort of food, every man, woman and child is a law to himself, and much of the indigestion deplored is caused by kindly tyrants, who insist on their family and guests eating what suits the tyrant and not the victims. One robust and genial head of the household of active habits and outdoor occupations thrives on a large allowance in which meat is a chief constituent. This diet he most generously wishes to impose on all his family, but what is to happen to the overwrought financier, the exhausted schoolmaster or the woman who gets much mental stimulus and little exercise? Their digestive apparatus cannot be immediately adapted to a supply so unvented in quantity and quality, and if they weakly consent so to overtax their stomachs grief is assuredly not far away.—Exchange.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezeone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out. This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezeone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezeone for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

CONVICTS ON PUBLIC WORKS

Proportion on Road Improvement increased from 1.3 Nearly to 13 Per Cent Since 1885.

The proportion of convicts employed on public works instead of on lease or contract has increased since 1885 from 33 to 86 per cent and the proportion on road work alone from 1.3 to nearly 13 per cent, according to a report by the federal public roads office based on a survey of many prisons. State rather than county supervision of convict labor on roads is recommended.

Easily Converted.

It is not at all difficult to convert the owner of a new automobile to the good-roads theory, if he is caught at the moment when he is trying to worm his way through a fresh sod improvement, two miles and a half long and running from fence to fence.

New Position for Goethals. Major General Goethals has accepted the newly created post of state engineer of New Jersey. New Jersey is about to expend \$1,500,000 on a new highway system.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

FOR BETTER ROADS

WHERE OILED HIGHWAYS PAY

Better on Sand Than on Clay or Loam Soils—Oil Sometimes More Satisfactory Than Water.

Oiled earth roads should not be regarded as a permanent improvement but are much better than common earth roads, in the opinion of W. S. Gearhart, professor of highway engineering.

"Oiled roads do not require so much dragging as ordinary earth roads," said Professor Gearhart. "They shed water better and do not become so dusty. Although oiled roads are not so satisfactory as gravel roads, they may be a help in developing good roads sentiment."

The best results from oiling are to be obtained by applying the oil when



Macadam Treated With Oil.

the road is hard, smooth, dustless, and without any ruts or pockets, according to Professor Gearhart.

Where there is a pocket in the road, water will gather after every storm. Oil works better on sandy soils than on clay or heavy loams. Loam soils may be helped by sprinkling a light coating of sand over the oiled surface.

After the first year it is better to apply from one-quarter to one-third of a gallon of oil to each square yard of surface in the spring and the same amount again in the fall.

For laying the dust on city streets, oiling may be as economical and more satisfactory than water, particularly if the soil is sandy. When city streets are oiled it is best to cover the cross walks with dust or dirt so that they will not be covered with oil. When the oiling process is finished the dust or dirt may be swept away. Surface oiled streets are not satisfactory if the soil is clay or loam, for the oily dust blows about and is carried into buildings and upon walks.

MOISTURE FOR ROAD MAKING

There is Certain Water Content at Which Soil Packs Hard—Remove All Grass and Weeds.

Road making is largely a matter of moisture control. When soil contains too much water it becomes mud, and when it has too little moisture it becomes dust. But there is a certain moisture content at which soil packs hard. And this is just about the amount of moisture that a soil will hold readily. This usually can be maintained in a road that has good drainage, that is well crowned so the water will run off when it rains and that is free from grass and weeds. These if allowed to grow, will soon draw the moisture out of the soil and so remove the binding material.

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GREAT NEED OF FOOD

No Danger of Overproduction This Year—Dean Mumford.

Any Surplus Which American Farmers Can Produce Will Be Quickly Absorbed by Hungry People of England and France.

While the farmer is being urged to greater and greater production, he naturally considers the possibility of overproduction. Many farmers in the state have advanced this question. According to Dean F. B. Mumford in the Missouri College of Agriculture, overproduction is exceedingly improbable this year. It has been agreed that this country's part in the war will be largely to supply food. "Our food resources have been depleted by shipments to Europe and by several poor crop years," said Dean Mumford recently, "and now with unrestricted export to the allies, the small reserve which we have will be further decreased. Any surplus which the American farmers can produce will be quickly absorbed at war-time prices. Millions of people in England, France and other countries at war with the German powers are in need of food. They must have food not only for their civilian population but for their armies. They are too busy fighting to provide that food themselves. It then behooves the United States to supply food."

"But it is not alone for the allies that we must produce maximum crops. If we should have a poor crop year throughout the country, our own people may actually suffer."

"If Germany is able to continue the ruthless submarine warfare unhindered, some food will be lost on its way to Europe. Consequently the losses will tend toward a further shortage and to absorb any surplus even if there were danger of overproduction."

What would happen if peace should come within the next few weeks? Would not the markets be glutted? In answer to these questions, Dean Mumford said: "It is doubtful if there will be a great decrease in the demand for food immediately following the war. With commerce restored, every nation which is now at war will become a market place for American farm produce. Those countries have no food reserve left and they will turn to the United States to furnish food during reconstruction, and until they can feed themselves."

As an example of the actual scarcity of food in America, Dean Mumford cites the condition of wheat: "In 1915 the United States produced 10 bushels of wheat per capita; in 1916 we produced 6 bushels per capita, but used 6 1-3 bushels for seed and ordinary consumption and exported 2 1/2 bushels per capita. The present condition of wheat in the United States is 63 per cent of a normal crop. This is 23 per cent below the average for the last ten years. The condition in Missouri is even worse—59 as compared with the 15-year average of 85 per cent. The latest reports are that the world crop of wheat is far below average." Other foods are correspondingly scarce.

DEVICE TO HOLD DOOR OPEN

Half-Inch Piece of Board, Eight Inches Long and Three Wide Is Easily Arranged.

(By R. PHILLIPS, Washington.)

A simple device may be made which is useful for holding doors open when the old-fashioned lock is used. Take a half-inch board, eight inches long and three inches wide and shape it like the above cut. Screw it to a 2 by 4 on the barn where the stick on the lock



Holds Door Open.

projects. Nail it so the projecting stick hits the lock about one-fourth of an inch above the point. With a little pressure, the slope of the lock will make the projecting stick move up. When it comes to the notch in the lock it will drop down, locking the door back securely.

GROUNDING WIRE FOR FENCES

Danger of Death to Farm Animals From Lightning May Be Avoided With Little Work.

All danger of death to farm animals coming in contact with fence wires heavily charged may be avoided by attaching a wire to the strands of the fence every two or three hundred feet, running one end of it into the ground about four feet deep.

This will afford an outlet for the electricity and render the wire fence as safe as any other.

PROPER EGGS FOR HATCHING

Costly Mistake to Use Those From Unclean Flock—Best to Have Small Breeding Pen.

It is a costly mistake to hatch eggs from the whole unclean flock, and to keep males enough the year around so that the eggs will be fertile.

Far better get the eggs from a neighbor who culls his hens for hatching eggs, or send to some breeder who does. It is not an expensive thing to have a small yard for one's own best hens and mate.

WORK WHILE ITS COOL

You'd better speed up on the work while the weather's still cool. Statistics show you'll very likely not get it done when it gets hot.

A person will do 15 per cent less physical work at 75 degrees and 37 per cent less work at 86 degrees than he will at 68 degrees when he has full choice of doing or not doing, quotes K. G. Smith, extension engineer at Ames, from an investigation carried on by the New York state commission on ventilation. It was found that the power to do either physical or mental work, by subjects doing their utmost, was not diminished by a room temperature of 86 degrees. It's the inclination that lags when the mercury begins to rise.

BUYING AND SELLING EGGS

Prominent Dealer in Food Supplies Opposed to Practice of Handling Them by Dozen.

A prominent dealer in food supplies has gone on record as opposed to buying and selling eggs by the dozen.

"I am strongly in favor of selling eggs by weight," he says. "It is the only just way for both seller and purchaser. As things are now, one man may buy a carton of eggs, very good, but very small, while another may buy a carton of fine big eggs. Yet both will pay the same price. It is not fair. The only fair and just method is to buy and sell them by weight."

Eggs vary so in size that a dozen large and a dozen small eggs purchased at the same price per dozen



Eggs of Various Sizes.

may differ as much as 25 per cent in the value of the food elements furnished. Perhaps the fairest way to buy or sell eggs is by weight. Because of the wide variations in the size of eggs, it is also coming to be recognized that more accurate results in recipes can be obtained by weighing or measuring the eggs out of their shells.

WHY TOMATO PLANTS WITHER

Those Raised in Cold Frame Are Less Hardy Than Those Grown in Open—North Wind Hurts.

Frequently it is found by those who start tomato plants in a cold frame that the blossoms which appear so thrifty and which give such promise of future returns wither and drop from the plant a few days after the latter is transplanted to the open field. Consequently a new set of blossoms must be developed and the plants lose all advantage that was theirs in the way of an early start.

There may be two reasons for this. Plants raised in a cold frame are necessarily less hardy than those grown in the open. If the weather happens to be sufficiently mild for two or three days after the transplanting occurs the plant will adapt itself to the change. But if the wind veers about into the north or northwest and there is a marked drop in temperature the shock is too great and the blossoms go. Experienced growers watch for what they anticipate will be a settled spell of spring weather—even delaying the removal of their plants to the open for a week or ten days beyond the time they feel the change should occur, in order to avoid loss of blossoms.

USING MANURE FOR ALFALFA

Astonishing to See Extraordinary Growth Where Strip of Fertilizer Had Been Spread.

Many alfalfa growers claim that manure makes an excellent substitute for lime for alfalfa. Some have gone so far as to claim that manure inoculates alfalfa, says a writer in an exchange. However that may be, we have several times been astonished to see the extraordinary growth of alfalfa where a strip of manure had been spread across the field for experimental purposes.

Recently, 626 alfalfa growers who had spread manure on alfalfa, reported an average yield of 3.9 tons to the acre, whereas 414 who had used no manure reported only 3.4 tons to the acre. A half ton of alfalfa will pay for considerable manure. Moreover, manure is applied to alfalfa ground before seeding.

GOOD GARDEN SEED FAVORED

Essential in Successful Gardening—Best Way is to Patronize Some Reliable House.

Good garden seed is an essential in successful gardening. If we are going to plant something, we want it to grow. The worst thing possible is to plant seed that won't germinate, and it is almost as bad to find that the seed which has been planted is untrue to name.

In order to avoid all annoyance it is best to secure good seed. When buying garden seed demand that it be fresh; likewise insist that it be true to name. The easiest way of avoiding poor seed is to purchase the product of some reliable house.

FARM POULTRY

MASH FOR FATTENING DUCKS

Mixture of Cornmeal, Wheat Shorts, Cottonseed Meal, Salt and Gravel Is Recommended.

A mash that will fatten young ducks and make mature ducks lay is recommended as follows. This mash may be fed throughout the year. It is made as follows:

- Cornmeal 50 lbs
- Wheat shorts 50 lbs
- Cottonseed meal 15 lbs
- Ground lime rock (fertilizer lime, not caustic) 2 1/2 lbs
- Sharp gravel or sand 2 lbs
- Fine table salt 1/2 lb

Total 120 lbs

On the large duck farms they add about 10 per cent cut green or steamed alfalfa or clover hay, grass, rape, cooked small potatoes, turnips or similar vegetables. The green stuff is not necessary when ducks are on a green range, but it is beneficial even then that it adds bulk, variety and greater palatability.

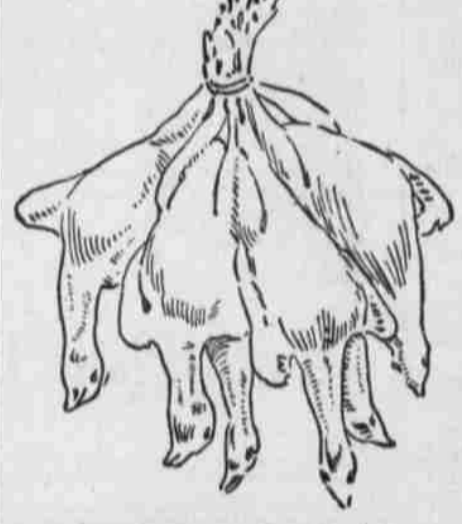
Mix the mash with water or sour skim milk or buttermilk to a crumbly moist condition and feed twice daily what the ducks will eat in 20 minutes.

Give a light feed of whole corn at noon. Place water in a wooden trough or galvanized iron vessel with a larger bottom than top. Have the water deep enough to reach above the nostrils and give the ducks an opportunity to clean out their nostrils in the water.

SQUABS RAISED FOR MARKET

Birds Should Be Graded According to Size and Quality—Pack in Cracked Ice, Breasts Up.

Squabs should be graded according to size and quality, as dark-colored and small squabs tend to lower the price paid for an entire shipment of mixed squabs. They are usually packed for shipment in a good supply of cracked ice, breasts up, with paraffin paper between each layer of ice and squabs. Some express companies have a special rate for squab shipments, which should be secured wherever possible. The express charges on small shipments of squabs reduce the profit materially, making it difficult to sell the squabs from a small flock at a profit if they have to be shipped to commission men. As the period at which a squab is right for market is not over one week, it is necessary to have a good-sized flock to have over one dozen squabs ready for market at



Squabs Ready for Market.

one time. A local market which will take any number of squabs is a great aid to the small producer. Where one has a small flock it usually pays best to build it up until it is large enough to make good-sized shipments of squabs. This, however, requires a constant outlay without any return, for some time.

The production of squabs from each pair of breeders varies from one or two to as high as ten or eleven pairs a year, but an average of from six to seven pairs is a fair estimate, although some squab breeders do better than this. Squabs usually sell at the highest prices during cold weather, as pigeons do not breed as freely during the winter as during the spring.

TREAT CHOLERA IN TURKEYS

All Fowls Which Show Symptoms of Disease Should Be Separated—Give Sulpho-Naphthol.

The word is used to cover a number of intestinal disorders, but cholera is a contagious germ disease and is practically incurable. Place all birds which show any symptoms of the disease in a house remote from other poultry buildings and one which can be easily and thoroughly disinfected. Give the birds a few drops of creolin or sulpho-naphthol in their drinking water, just enough to turn it faintly milky. Give the birds a one-thousandth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate every three hours. Feed sparingly on soft easily digested food. All badly affected birds should be killed by a blow on the head without drawing blood, and then burned.

Rake up and burn all litter used in the house and runs occupied by infected birds. Spray the runs and all parts of the building with creolin or sulpho-naphthol solution, one tablespoonful to two gallons of water. The runs should also be plowed frequently.

The Reason for Toil Charges

Less than one-fourth of the telephone subscribers make three-fourths of all the long distance telephone calls.

The long distance lines are used only occasionally by the large majority of telephone subscribers.

For this reason a charge is made for meeting the expense of providing this service by increasing the local telephone rates.

If we gave free long distance service it would mean that all telephone subscribers would pay the cost of maintaining the long distance lines which are used generally by only a few.



IS MOST USEFUL LIGHTHOUSE

Beacon, Known to Mariners as "the Eddystone," is Located on the Southern Tip of England.

Perhaps the most famous lighthouse in the world, certainly the most useful, is that beacon off the southern tip of England familiarly and affectionately known to the mariners of the seven seas as "the Eddystone." It flashes its warning from the most dangerous reef on the business road of the seas. Countless thousands of sailors have hailed it as England's first greeting after weary weeks at sea and numberless passengers, gazing idly over the rail, have seen its friendly gleams without giving much thought to the interesting story of it.

The Eddystone is the pattern after which most modern lighthouses are built. It was the first of the type that is now widely accepted for solid stone construction. The present light is the fourth to crown the dangerous rocks; its sturdy defiance of all the storms that blow is a mute record of success built upon failure.

The Eddystone reef was always one of the most dangerous in the world. The name itself is derived from the way the water boils and eddies around the sunken rocks. Centuries ago the need of a light was widely recognized but the problem of construction was too much for the engineers of the day. Finally an eccentric old gentleman who dabbled in mechanics announced that he would build a lighthouse on the rocks, and after his own peculiar notions he constructed a great wooden tower, ornamented with all manner of carvings and gilding. It was the pride of his heart and he boasted that it could weather any storm that blew. By a strange fatality he himself was in the tower when a wild night swept it away and he perished with it.

Language of the Mule.

"The boy sure made a fine speech," said the old man, "an' I'm prouder than ever of him, but what was them languages he wandered off in so frequent?"

"Well, once he slung a little Latin, an' next he bit her up in Greek."

"That's good. They'll be fine to swear at the mule in, when he gits home."

There is just as much kicking in baseball as there is in football, only it is not so effective.



A Wise Move

is to change from coffee to

POSTUM

before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"