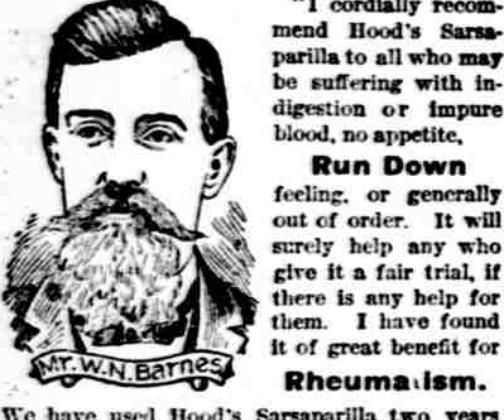


It is claimed that a man never necessary...
thing by politeness, but in this it has proved
to be a mistake. As an old Philadelphian
lifted his hat to a young lady the wind
carried away his wig.

That Tired Feeling



"I cordially recommend...
partially to all who may
be suffering with indigestion or
feeling of general
Run Down
feeling, or generally
out of order. It will
surely help any one
who give it a fair trial, for
there is an invigorating
effect. I have found
it of great benefit for
Rheumatism."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 shoe
is the best, no quibbling.
It is made in the U.S.A. and
is guaranteed to give you
years of service.

COOK BOOK

FREE
300 PRICES. ILLUSTRATED.
One of the largest and best cook
books published. Bound in cloth
with 30 large line drawings from
famous chefs, and a 32-page
index of the best of the best.
Write for list of prices to the
publisher.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT.

BEST IN MARKET.
BEST FIT.
BEST IN LEATHER.
BEST IN WORKING.
The boot is made of the best
materials and is guaranteed to
last for years.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get that
possible of
both, if in
need of flesh
strength and
nerve
force. There's need, too, of plenty
of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh
and strength quicker than any
other preparation known to science.
Scott's Emulsion is constantly
effecting cures of Consumption,
Bronchitis and kindred diseases
where other methods fail.

Elly's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Chest Pain
Cough
Sore Throat
Stomach
Aches

30% PROFIT This Month

"AMONG THE OZARKS"

CHEAP FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

OMAHA Business Houses.

OLD HATS

STOVE REPAIRS

CLOTHING

RHEUMATISM

Cameras \$2.50 "PHOTORET"

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

**Up to Date Hints about Cultivation
of the Soil and Yields Thereof—
Illustrations, Viticulture and Horticulture.**

Canaigre (Rumex Hymenosepalus).
ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.
Bull. 1076 of the Arizona agricul-
tural station is devoted to the history,
chemical analysis, botanical
characteristics and cultivation of the
canaigre plant. The report was made
by Prof. C. B. Collingwood, chemist;
Prof. F. W. Tournay, botanist; and
Prof. J. A. Galley, director of the
station. Relative to their investigations
they say:

Soon after the organization of the
Arizona experiment station the attention
of the station staff was called to the
canaigre as a plant worthy of investigation.
Feeling assured that, if the
plant was of commercial value,
the available wild growth would soon
be exhausted, and at most would hardly
warrant its adoption by the trade
unless a large and constant supply
could be depended on, it was concluded
that the investigation should include
cultivation as well as determination
of the properties of the plant in other
ways. For the purpose of securing all
possible data to its geographical distribution
and habits, a bulletin was
issued in April, 1920, stating the object
of the investigation. Chemical examination
was begun in March, 1921, and the
first roots were planted in July, 1921,
1921, since which time the work has
been in progress. Members of the
station staff have studied the growth
and gathered roots from a large area
of the country, embracing the Salt
Santa Cruz, Billito River valleys, and
many sections have been secured from
other places and from New
Mexico and Texas for examination,
and the wild growth and plantations
set last fall near Deming, and in the
Pecos valley, New Mexico, examined
in 1922. The first canaigre from the
investigation was taken in July, 1921,
and from the time of its first
cultivation we were led to believe
that if the plant would respond to

the treatment which it receives in
the laboratory, it would yield a
crop of roots which would be
worthy of commercial attention.
It is now being raised in a
large field near Deming, and the
first roots were planted in July, 1921,
1921, since which time the work has
been in progress. Members of the
station staff have studied the growth
and gathered roots from a large area
of the country, embracing the Salt
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Grasses for Grazing.
Bulletin No. 33 has just been issued,
by the Utah experiment station at
Logan. It treats of the "grazing value
of various varieties of grasses," and
discusses the best methods of raising
them. The report was made by
Prof. H. W. Henshaw, and contains
a list of nine for all summer
pasture, and only gets to second place
as an early pasture. This strongly
indicates that there are several grasses
better for summer pasture than lucerne.
The first point is that "a mixture of
grasses gives nearly double the gain
of all of the common grasses alone."
The bulletin is summarized as follows:

"A mixture of pasture grasses proved
to be much more profitable for grazing
steers to each acre of grass than lucerne
alone. The single variety lucerne, on the
other hand, showed a profit of only
one-third that of the mixture."
The results indicate that the difference
between the mixture and lucerne alone
was found to be less in the
drilled area than in the broadcast
area; though this fact may not be
unfavorable.
Temperature slightly favored the
drilled area.

THE BUTTER STEER—Byrd Flamm,
a humorist writer, tells of the steer
that he saw at the Chicago stockyards.
It contains more than a grain of truth.
We use his own description when he
says: "There is no money in the
dressed beef business. The way
that the steer is raised, and the
manner in which he is handled, makes
it impossible for the farmer to make
any money out of the beef business."
The steer in question was a Jersey
steer, and he was raised in the
state of New Jersey. He was
drilled, and he was drilled in the
best possible manner. He was
drilled in the best possible manner,
and he was drilled in the best possible
manner. He was drilled in the best
possible manner, and he was drilled in
the best possible manner.

REMOVAL OF HUSK—Remove the husk and every
trace of silage fiber. Put into boiling
water and boil about ten minutes. Remove
from the fire and cut the corn from
the cob by cutting through each
row of kernels with the point of a
sharp knife; then with the back of the
hand press out the pulp, leaving the
husks on the cob. Put the pulp in a
saucepan, season with a good piece
of butter and, if the corn is rather dry,
add one or two tablespoons of cream.
If the corn is young and green,
it will be sufficient milk in it. Let
the corn get thoroughly hot, but do
not let it scorch. If it is served
boiled a long time, becomes tough and
fascious.

SHRINKAGE OF BUTTER—The reports
from the creameries of the Elgin
district and other western points show
a shrinkage of nearly 50 per cent from
the maximum in June and July. The
quality is also very low. The dry feed
and poor water have had their effect
on the milk, with the result of a very
large proportion of solids of little
or no flavor. The abundant rains of the
past week ought to improve the
quality of fancy goods. With much of
the storage stock already gone into
consumption the increased milk will
find a ready market at fair prices.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

**How Successful Farmers Operate Their
Department of the Homestead—Hints
as to the Care of Live Stock and
Poultry.**

Big Flocks.

The experiment of feeding chickens
on a large scale has often been tried,
and, so far as we can learn, has never
been successful unless they are pro-
vided with separate houses and separ-
ate runs some distance from each
other. Mr. Tillinghast of Penn-
sylvania tells how this was managed in
one instance, which might be easily
and cheaply imitated by others who
are ambitious to embark in the business.
He says:

"The most successful egg producer
I ever saw built small houses out
around the outskirts of his farm and
kept about a dozen hens in each.
He had a good road running around
along the line of houses and, on the
old horse and cart round to carry
food and water to them every morn-
ing. He also carefully husbanded the
manure from under their roosts, which
he used in tanks of water, thus forming
a liquid manure which made his
celery and other garden truck the wonder
of the neighborhood. Probably
600 good hens kept in twenty-five snug
little houses built on the outskirts of a
100-acre farm and faithfully fed every
morning, but allowed their liberty
except to be closed against intruders as
latterly, would afford more actual profit
than all the rest of the farm stock and
crops put together. A house eight
feet square, built by setting a post for
each corner, say ten feet high in front
and eight feet at rear, then building
a tight plank floor on scantling at
each side, with three feet above the
ground, thus forming a basement
which should be tightly enclosed on
three sides, but with a good sized door
on the south side, which is to be left
open in daytime, but closed at night,
will afford room enough for twenty-
five fowls. An inclined plane leads
from the basement up into the
roosting room above, which is always
warm and dry. This arrangement
gives the fowls a snug, warm runway
and scratching pen which they will
appreciate during cold, stormy and
windy weather, and not compel them
to constantly run over their night
droppings. No foundation is necessary
by this plan, and a shed roof a

void loss from cold.
Hens may fail to lay as because
of improper feeding, says Poultry Keeper.
An egg is very complete in its composition
as it will produce a chick from the
food most necessarily correspond.
The safest way and best course to
pursue is to feed a variety. When
this is done, and some of the hens lay
regularly, and others not, it is time to
save food by getting rid of those that
are unproductive. Why is it that hens
will be in good condition, have red
combs, and as soon as the first cold
snap comes every one of them will
stop laying? That this happens, and
more frequently than is desired, is a
deplorable fact only too well known
to farmers. It is a matter that is
worth the attention of poultry men
or philosophers. It is a serious thing
when eggs are selling at three cents
apiece to have the hens suddenly cease
laying when they should be filling the
egg basket. It seems hard for the
canner to get a regular supply of
eggs at a low price when eggs are low,
to shut down the egg factory just when
there is the greatest demand. But there
is a cause for this. That much will be
unanimously admitted. But what is
the cause? It is not because of lack
of food, as the cessation of egg pro-
duction may happen in a single day.
It is not due to disease, for the hens
may be healthy. The cause is lack of
warmth. While the heat of the body
comes from the food, yet the cold may
be so intense that digestion is not
sufficient to create the heat necessary
to protect the bird against the cold.
Every breath of wind that touches the
body or air that is inhaled is warmed
by the bird, and that warmth may be
lost so rapidly as to cause the hen to
suffer from cold. Egg production
ceases, because nature's first effort
was to protect the bird before it is
permitted to do extra work in produc-
tion. Having theorized on the cause,
what is the remedy? It is simply to
guard against the loss of animal heat.
This is done by keeping the cold winds
away, by providing shelter and sunny
places for the hens, by feeding warm
food and giving warm water.
Ventilators, cracks or openings are to
be kept closed. The animal becomes
thin in flesh, its comb loses its luster
and it is always nosing over its feed as
if searching for something palatable
to eat. The excrements show that
the animal suffers from indigestion. An
ulcerated tooth frequently produces

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Wells Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Napoleon's Memoirs.
The "Memoirs of Napoleon," much
prized by collectors of his works, and
very scarce in the original edition, were
dictated by Napoleon himself at St.
Helen to Count Montholon and Gen-
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of his captivity in writing the account of
his twenty years of his political life.
So constantly was he occupied in this
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he bestowed upon it would be almost
impossible to write the history of his life
at St. Helena. He seldom wrote himself
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When he wished to draw up the ac-
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manuscript, correcting it with his own
hand. He often dictated it anew, and
still more frequently recommenced a
whole page in the margin. These
manuscripts, entirely covered by his
writing, have been carefully preserved.

Like "Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune."
Weak nerves respond harshly and inharmon-
iously to slight shocks, which would produce no
effect upon strong ones. The shrill outcry of a
child, the clamor of the crowd, the rattling of a
vehicle over uneven pavement and other trifling
disturbances effect weak nerve-sensitive
nerves, sorely. Nervousness is largely a
feeling of a very unusual concomitant of sleepless-
ness, digestion and assimilation received by
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, soon begot new
vigor and some repose. The gratifying and co-
operative harmony with the stomach, whereby
the general tone of the system is raised to the
highest point, is the chief cause of the cure of
rheumatism and kidney trouble, the Bitters
produce excellent results.

A Natural Gift.
There is no mistake about it—to write
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ural aptitude. Some fond parents edu-
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youth born among the hills, having no
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in a country printing office, will ad-
vocate the front rank in his profession.
He has the journalistic knack, and
forces recognition because he has it.
He gets into a good position, not be-
cause he has wealthy parents to influ-
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write and how to write it. His articles
go in because they supply a demand,
while perhaps the elaborate essays of a
man educated on two continents are
cast into the waste-basket. The good
writer is born, not made.

Contain Mercury.
It is well known that the sense of
shame and completely derange the whole
system when entering it through the mu-
cous surfaces. Such articles should never
be used except on prescriptions from re-
putable physicians, as the damage they will
do to the system is irreparable. It is a
disorder from which few recover. It
derives from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure,
manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co.,
Toledo, Ohio, is the only medicine to be
used in the treatment of this disease. It
is taken internally, acting directly upon the
blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It
is sure to cure the disease, and it is
sold by Druggists, Price per bottle
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Part of the Penalty.
At one time in the Michigan City
penitentiary there was a renaissance
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the warden led in prayer.—Argonaut.

That Joyful Feeling.
With the exhilarating sense of renewed
health and contentment, and internal clean-
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time medicines and the cheap substitu-
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Warranted to cure corns and bunions. Ask
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TAN and FREDERICKS warranted to be
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**Force makes the world, not opinion; but
opinion makes use of force.—Pascal.**

**If you've neuralgia, take St. Jacobs Oil—rub it
on—rub it on hard—keep rubbing it on—it has got
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UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING
MAILER FREE
"UP TO DATE DAIRING"
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