WEEKLY FARM LETTER

POULTRY

Uniformity of Production Whether Eggs or Meat Through Maintenance of Well-Bred Flock

Standard poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry Association.

poultry in the same as the object of different uses. The Plymouth Rock making standards of weight, volume, or quality for any product or commo. meeting the widest range of requiredity; that is, to secure uniformity ments in the general-purpose class. and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the precess of production the principal points considered are size, shape, and color.

Breed Characters

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color but identically in every other respect.

Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white and a black variety of the same breed are actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not as

When a flock of fowls is kept for egg production only. uniformity in color is much less important than Ground Frozen Nearly Five Feet approximate uniformity of size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he ought by all means to use stock of a wellestablished popular standard breed By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year a poultry keeper maintains in his nock a high desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and with little extra care and no extra cost can have a pleasing uniformity in color.

Each Breed Has Its Place

cases made merely to please the eyes est of this advanced movement. of persons having preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character *have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality, the foundation of breed, character, and

Classification of Useful Breeds

In harmony with this principle the Mr. and Mrs. Rantz. common classification of breeding to their place in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, namely, laying breeds, meat breeds, and general-purpose breeds-that is, breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one in- the hostess, consisting of sanddividual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona, and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class, the Plymoth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, and Orpington of the general-purpose class.

Characteristics of Egg Breeds

The breeds mentioned as of the laying class, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early, and are easily kept in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, yet has more the character of laying class than of any others.

Characteristics of Meat Breeds In the meat breeds there is not the bers.

same uniformity of type that is found in the laying breeds. The three mentioned are all quite different. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and the RAISE THE STANDARD OF YOUR most rugged in constitution. The MRS. ALEX RIVARD DIED Dorking excels in quality of meat but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardiness. The Cornish is rather hardmeated, but being very short-feathered has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in southerly sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not

stand the summers well. Characteristics of General-Purpose Breeds

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also The object of making standards for difference in type, adapting breeds to is generally regarded as the type

> The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing, but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte, but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily; consequently it approaches the laying type and is popular with those who want eggs and meat, but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class, being a heavier, meatier fowl than Plymouth Rock.

A Breed for Everyone and Every Purpose

Such a list of breeds affords so wide a range of choice that poultry keepers can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any nonstandard stock they can procure, and having to Mr. and Mrs. Rivard, a daugh-

One must stop to realize that this is and has been an exceedingly cold winter. A man who had occasion to dig down to a water main in Danville says, the ground was frozen to a depth of 54 inches, lacking but 6 inches of being 5 feet. He says he never remembers a time when the ground was frozen to such a depth. - Oakland Messenger.

U. B. Church Items

Rev. C. W. Brewbaker, D. D. Dayton Ohio, General Sunday School Secretary of the United Brethren Church, will speak at the United Brethren Church, in Bradley, Sunday evening Feb. 24, at 7:30.

The Northern Illinois Confer-To the povice in poultry keeping it ence is starting a new church in often appears that there is no real the city of Peoria, and Feb. 24 necessity for so many breeds and has been set aside as "Peoria varieties as have been standardized Day". Emminent leadeas of the in America. Further acquaintance denomination, have been assigned with them, however, shows that to various places in the conferalthough color differences are in most ence, who will speak in the inter-

> We are fortunate in having one of these representatives to present the cause at this time.

> Dr. Brewbaker is an enthusiastic speaker and will bring to the people a stirring message.

> The Y. P. S. C. E. held a very enjoyable social in the church Thursday evening. Games were the feature of the evening after which refreshments were served.

The choir will rehearse this evening at the home of Miss Mildred Erickson.

meeting was held at the home of

The Woman's Missionary Association held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Peter Miller, on Tuesday afternoon. The lesson was discussed by the members present, the subject being "Thanks-Living.

Refreshments were served by wiches, cocoa and wafers.

Subject for Sunday Moning Sermon, "The Birth of Immortality."

F. W. ENGLE, Pastor.

Walter Siemson has moved his family to Peotone where they bottle at the drug store. 6 18 to 80 degrees. will make their future home.

Converter Sale.

Miss Madeline Bonville, who is at the Barret Hospital suffering er here Monday. with a bad case of pneumonia, is improving nicely.

Stella B. Daly district deputy of the Royal Neighbors is here ness caller here Saturday. working up a class of new mem-

REWARD

LAST SUNDAY

Funeral Services Held Wednesday Morning Interment At **Bourbonais Cemetery**

day afternoon.

friends no one thought that her to make that determination. earthly journey was near an end. Mrs. Alexis Rivard (nee Mathil-

da Deschesne) was born at St. Leon, Maskinonge county, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 11, 1869. On January 28, 1890, she married Alexis Rivard, son of a well known family in Bour-bonnais. After their marriage in the native parish of Mrs. Rivard, the couple returned to Bourbonnais, where they made their home on a farm near the village. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Deslast few years, were respected Leon. Two children were born these, the deceased is survived by her husband, Mr. Alexis Rivard, an adopted son, Leroy Rivard and four brothers and one sister, the latter living in the Province of Quebec. Mrs. Rivard sic and singing, which knowledge she acquired in the convent. For many years, Mrs. Rivard was the director of the choir of the Women's Ste. Anne Sodality of Bourbonnais. Mrs. Rivard lived a Christian life, was an exemplary teaching to her children and her neighbors. She was a devoted member of the Women's Ste. Anne Sodality, the Tiers-Ordre of St François, of Mont Carmel council No 30, Women's St. John the Baptist of America and the Apostleship of Prayer, all of the Bourbonnais parish.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock

A Correction

received by THE ADVOCATE with the request that we publish same. CHICAGO, ILL., Feb., 12, 1918. EDITOR ADVOCATE

SIR:-To correct a rumor of my leaving Bradley on Monday Feb. 4th, with Mrs. A. G. Garrison and children. Would like you to print the following as a news item, or as you print such bers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-Wish to state that my accom-Wednesday Evening prayer panying Mrs. A. G. Garrison and children to Chicago Monday Feb. 4th, was in a purely friendly na-Navy as Machinist's Mate.

tached to her name.

interested parties,

Iam RALPH E. PARKS.

a famous old remedy for all just below the statted bottom. By forms of Ezzema and skin di- regulating the lantern and the openforms of Ezzema and skin di-seases. Sanol is a guaranteed ing in the barrel the temperature can where they were called by the Cleveland Ave., who has been ill remedy. Get a 35c large trial be kept with very little trouble at 70

Watch for the Economy's Big family to the C. I. Magruder G. Eckhardt. Seed Corn Administrator house on North Grand Ave.

E. Palmer was a business call-

ness here Monday.

several days the past week here. store.

HELP SUPPLY SEED CORN

Farmers Can Make Good Money by Selling It to Seed Corn Admini-

strators

The seriousness of the seed corn sit nation in Illinois, should be realized when one learns that the big seed corn houses that pick and dry their seed in ventilated, heated houses, have not (Feb. 1st 1918) enough seed, not sold, to plant one county in the corn belt. The situation is more serious the farther North we go. It seems that Effingham County from the preliminary Mrs. Alex Rivard, a wellknown census taken will be able to supply and highly respected citizen of her own seed, and that is about all. Bourbonnais, died Sunday after- We should do more than that. Every noon at the Emergency hospital, farmer who is likely to find good seed in Kankakee, following an opera- corn in his crib should make it his tion to which she submitted Fri- duty to find that out, test it, and let the Seed Corn Administration know Although the weakness of her about it. With that in view the Councondition caused some alarm ty Farm Bureau has sent out a circular among the relatives and near giving the preliminary steps necessary

PRICES FOR SEED CORN

The Seed Corn Administration wil buy and sell seed corn at the follow ing prices:-

Germi-	Buying		Selling	
nation	Price		Price	
70-79%	\$4.50	per bu.	\$6 00	per b
80-89%	6.50	do	8.00	do
90-100%	8.50	do	10.00	do
			and the second	

These prices are for seed corn, tipped, butted, shelled, and bagged. The seed must be good, dry, sound corn, either 1916 or 1917 crop. The germichense, who have died within the nation to be determined by the College of Agriculture, Urbana, from a and esteemed parishoners of St. composite sample of seed taken by an to roam about and molest freight official representative of the Seed Corn | cars. Administration. Corn will be accepted only on contract made in writing the further advantage of reproducing ter, Sylvia (Mrs. Omer Benoit) ed only on contract made in writing true type. Seed Corn Administration. Test your corn to make sure it will

grow, then see the County representative of the Seed Corn Administration.

possessed a good education, re- Early varieties maturing of corn ceived in the home and in a con- grown in central and southern Illinois freshments consisting of sandvent of St. Leon. She knew mu- can be used in northern and central

111110131		
PROFIT IN	GETTING SEED	CORN QUT
Price for	Market price	Profit on
seed corn	of corn	one bushel
\$4.50	\$1.50	\$3.00
6.50	1.50	5.00
8.50	1.50	7.00

We will use 70 to 79% corn only as a ear testing. One good man, boy, Every one is cordially invited to position as assistant Chemist in dolls, one or two barrels and lanterns laker is one of the live wires of can test 24 bushels of corn a week, U. B. church and it will be a rare producing from one to three bushels treat to hear him. of ninety per cent seed per day. This is the sort of seed we will need, and United Brethren church met at contract for almost unlimited quanthe home of Mrs. P. Miller Tuestities if of varieties we can use. day afternoon. A large number at the church of the Maternity. Please remember the little early were present and the afternoon Interment was at the Bourbon- sound corn that ripened well this year was enjoyed by all. is just what we want.

One man with 100 rag dolls can car test 24 bushels of corn per week. If one half he tests can be used for seed, The following letter has been then his returns for the week's work is \$100 worth of seed corn.

RAG DOLLS SUPPLIES

The Seed Corn Administration in order to simplify matters has had printed rag dolls, with full directions and with ink that will stand boiling. made by Marshall Fahey. These are offered at about the price of the muslin if bought in small num-

25 rag dolls by express \$3.50 50 rag dolls by express 700 100 rag dolls by express 14.00 INCUBATOR TO KEEP DOLLS WARM

M. L. Mosher, County Agent for Woodford County, Illinois, has develture. Mrs. Garrison is now in oped an incubator which any farmer the State of Washington, and can have. Take a salt barrel. Put in myself have enlisted in the U.S. a slatted bottom within 12 inches of the top of the barrel. Line the part She and I, being in two, such of the barrel above the statted bottom widely separated parts of the with a burlap bag doubled and tacked country, should not be warrant to the side of the barrel. Place the the scandal that is being at- rag dolls end up on this slatted bottom. The top of the dolls will come Cover with burlap bags, keep moist.

Keep warm by placing a lantern in here. the bottom of the barrel, have a small opening to permit the entrance of air. Sanol Eczema Prescription is Have a thermometer inside the barrel Sunday visitors here.

for Illinois, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Womans friends is a Large Fine for black heads, Eczema Chas Wonderman was a busi- and all rough skin and clear com- about March 1st. plexion. A real skin Tonic. 6 18

THE JUVENILE COURT St. Viator College Celebrates Washington's Birthday

BRADLEY YOUTHS IN TROU-BLE TAKEN INTO COURT

Broke Into Car And Stole Some **Butter and Raisins Last** Saturday

Seven Bradley youths were taken into Juvenile Court Satur- try. Rev. J. W. Mcguire C.S.V., day morning to answer to a

The boys could not explain to the court why they took the butter. They never had any intention of taking it home for the use arranged for the afternoon. The of the family because that would service flag will then be presented insolve an explanation as to how they came to get possession of it. | dent body after which Rev. W.J. They simply took it, they said, Bergin C.S.V., will deliver an because they thought they ought to take something having broken Father of Our Country." The into the car and finding only large service flag represents

selves they said.

The court gave each boy a sharp reprimand with a promise that the next offense would send them to the St. Charles industrial school where boys are not allowed

Valentine Party

The C. E. Society of the U. B. church gave a Valentine party, Thursday evening in the basement of the church, which was Seed corn is needed that will mature appropriately decorated for the corn in central and northern Illinois. occasion. The evening was spent in playing games after which rewiches, cake, doughnuts, candy and coffee were served. The evening was enjoyed by 26 young folks who departed at a late

Will Speak Here

Rev. Brewbaker of Dayton Ohio last resort. To get 90% corn requires church Sunday evening Feb. 24. woman, or girl equipped with 100 rag attend this service. Rev. Brew-

The Missionary Society of the

Police Court

Bar of the East Side, appeared ford, who has been here the past before Justice Worman Monday morning and plead guilty to a charge of keeping his saloon open will make their future home. The on Sunday and was fined \$20.00 evening was pleasantly passed and cost. The complaint was with music and conversation.

Honorable Discharge

Edwin Boudreau who left here with Co. L. has been honorably discharged from the service on account of goitre and a weak heart. He has returned to Bradley and is looking fine.

Mrs. F. W. Brunner entertained the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. Church, Thursday afternoon of last week.

Ed Umstead who is working in Mississippi, visited here during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McFad-Hoping this eases the minds of even with the top of the barrel den of Monteno were Sunday visitors at the Longtin home

Mrs. Louis Lake, Mrs. D. W. Lake and B. W. Jackson were

Mr. and Mrs, James McCue death of the baby girl of Mr. for some months is slowly imand Mrs. Geo. Wilson.

Chas Keagle of Harvey, formerly of this place, is moving have been ill, are somewhat bethis family here and will make ter. this his future home,

A Raker of Cnicago who is

Earl Bissette of Harvey spent Get a 35c Trial bottle at the drug lip to Kankakee where they will \$1.00 a bottle at the drug store. make their future home. 6-18

As a fitting commemoration in

honor of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." St. Viator will dedicate his birthday to the honor of her loyal sons who are now in the great army of the nation's warriors. At 9:30 a.m., the entire student body in dress uniform will "fall in" in the drill hall. Thence they will march to the college chapel where Solemn High Mass will be offered up for the boys at the front and in the various cantonments in this counwill preach a sermon on charge of breaking into a freight car and stealing some butter and after mass the Very Rev. President, J. P. O'Mahoney C. S. V., will bless the service flag. A special program to take place in the college auditorium, has been by a representative of the stunearly two hundred students and The boys found some raisins in alumni that are now in the na-another car. They are as many as they could stuff down them-cordially invited to attend.

Taxes Much Higher

Tax payers of Bradley and Bourbonnais are discovering that their taxes are considerable higher this year than ever before. In Bourbonnais Township \$11.00 are to be collected over last year. This is due to a large increase in the state and school taxes. The rate this year is \$7.30 per hundred against \$5.90 last year, which is about 23 per cent higher. The only thing to do is to look pleasant and pay up.

On Sick List

Mrs. Lund, who is suffering with a flervous breakdown, has been taken to her former home near Mattoon. Her husband and children accompanied her.

To Chicago

Mr. W. Erickson has disconwill speak at the United Brethren tinued his studies at the Univer-church Sunday evening Feb. 24. sity of Illinois and has accepted a Chicago.

Entertained

Mr. and Mrs. P. Miller and son, Martin, were entertained at the home of their son, Emil Miller, in honor of his birthday.

Entertained

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wilson tendered a reception at their Henry Bertrand, one of the home Thursday evening in honor propriators of the Speedway Inn of Mrs. F. L. Galbraith of Rock-Refreshments were served.

Died In Oklahoma

Word was received here this week of the death of Perry Divelbiss at Enid, Okla. Mr. Divelbiss was a former resident of Kankakee, and was a son of Mrs. A. Divelbiss, and a brother of Mrs. A. A. Yeates.

Baby Girl

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tourangeau of Bourbonnais, are the proud parents of a baby girl born to them the first of the week. This is the eleventh child born to them.

Mr. Clarence Anderson of Aroma Park visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Erickson Sun-

Mr. Arthur Boudreau, who is in training at Rantoul, spent Sunday with his mother on North

Center Ave.

proving. Elmer and Lyman Hanson, who

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney W. Goodman transacted busi- Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. working at the Mann Corpora- and bladder troubles. Sanol gives tion will move his family here relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder trouble. Sanol C. D. Hart has moved his fam- is a guaranteed remedy. 35c and

FRENCH WOMEN IN 1,000

Girls Help in Mending of 30,000 Pairs of Soldiers' Boots a Week.

ALL KINDS OF LABOR

Old and Young Rendering Good Service in the War Industries-Only 30 Per Cent of Waste Is Ever Salvaged.

Paris.-French women, old and young, are nobly performing their tasks in war industries, thousands working in all kinds of industries within the sound of German guns.

They are praised for their intelligence and industry, from the little girl from the lycee to the old woman who has come back to work because she wants to see the Boche punished for what he did to France in 1870.

The French workers formerly had been lacemakers, and a few of them fisher girls. Of the former there were a few who were the children or grandchildren of English people from the great English lace centers at Nottingham, who had settled in France many years before and been absorbed into the life of the French people.

In the salvage centers at an ordnance base I saw them working in the biggest boot repair shop in the world, where 30,000 pairs of boots are repaired a week; and here I saw old uppers cut into disks, which in their turn were made into boot laces. These salvaged boots, swept up from the debris at the front, emerge finally in three classes: 1, those that can be used again by men at the front, and are often preferred to new, as they are softer in wear; 2, those for men on the lines of communication; and, 2, for prisoners and colored laborers.

Only 30 Per Cent Salvaged.

While I was going round these repairing shops I noticed an American officer being taken round also, and heard his cicerone giving him information on the importance of salvageall of which he was carefully noting. There were Frenchwomen cleaning old web and leather equipment by revolving brushes; French girls sorting salvaged ammunition, the "empties" being sold to the French government; there were girls washing discarded haversacks, cleaning rifles, picking through masses of horseshoes to see if there was any wear left in them; there were girls sorting out old helmets and picking the few good ones to be washed, sandpapered and "camouflaged." All of these things had been swept up from the debris of the recent fighting. Yet only 30 per cent of waste is ever salvaged from the fight-

spurs: they were making -wooden sticks for Watson's signaling fans; they were sharpening blades of horseclippers; they were repairing wheels and cleaning the bolts and hubs of the wheels, and doing a thousand other curious routine things. Most of them sang at their work ribald little French songs, which occasionally changed to the defiant "Marseillaise" when they saw a stranger near them. Industry means happiness in France, where all who eat must work, even the dogs.

In the textile factory there were girls handling over five tons a day of old tents; others were repairing them upstairs at the rate of hundreds a week. They cut out disks for signaling, and the tabs for soldiers' greatcorts; they were making up the parcels that go in Tommy's greatcoat pocket, buttons, thread, etc., each one at a great table having her share in the process

Help in Clerical Work.

There are French girls also helping in the clerical section of ordnance, working side by side with W. A. A. C.'s, filing papers, though they know no English, by numbers, and becoming very skilled and quick at a monotonous

The pay is that prevailing in the town in which they work and arranged with the French authorities. One of the great advantages of employing French women is, in addition to their quickness and skill, the fact that they live close at hand, thus saving the need for importing English people for unskilled work.

The French woman's labor has one

characteristic that is recognized by the military employer. It is a little erratic. Six francs a day is the usual pay, and if a woman does not choose to work a consecutive number of days she stays away, and no one says anything. They are also a mobile labor, and if a group decide to move elsewhere owing to air raids and other causes, they depart with all their goods and chattels. Always they please themselves in purely personal matters while remaining on the best of terms with their employers. Of their strict honesty I heard constant praise.

MISS MAY PERSHING



Miss May Pershing, sister of Gen. John J. Pershing, is jointly responsible get it down. with a married sister for some inter-They vouch for the statement that his the bell was made, and it was first hobby is gardening and that but for a sounded on March 21, 1877, the birthnewspaper story he would never have day of William I. It took 27 bell ringentered the army through West Point. ers to operate it.

TASKS MAN POWER OF HUNS

Germany's Full Strength Is Now 5,500,000 Men.

3,130,000 Are on Various Fronts, the Remainder Are Guarding Neutral Frontiers.

Paris.—The Echo de Paris, referring to the distribution of enemy forces on the different fronts, says:

"On the Franco-British front there have been for several months past 152 German divisions, of which 54 were opposed by the British and the remainder by the French. Following the recent British offensive at Cambrai, this proportion was modified. There are now exactly 154 divisions on the Franco-British front, each comprising about 5,850 bayonets, and including artillery, engineers, etc., or about 12,-000 men in all, thus giving about 2,-000,000 German combatants on the Franco-British front.

"In view of the uncertainty of what Russian anarchy has in store for them, the Germans have left about a million men on the Russo-Roumania front. As a matter of fact, the movements effected have resulted not in a diminution of the number of fighting units on this front, but in their quality.

"On the Italian front Germany has sent to the assistance of the 45 Austrian divisions only seven divisions, or about 100,000 men.

"On the Balkan front she has sent only 30,000 combatants to re-einforce the Turks and Bulgarians. In Asia Germany has restricted her help to furnishing general staffs.

"Consequently Germany, whose total strength is 5,500,000 men, has on the various fronts 3,130,000 men, the remainder being required for guarding the Swiss and Dutch frontiers and for the occupation of, the invaded terri-

USE COLOGNE BELL FOR GUNS

Great 56,000-Pound Relic of 1870 Dismantled and Sawed into Parts for War Purposes.

The Hague.-The great "kaiser's bell." whose sonorous voice many Americans may have heard above the roars of Cologne, has now been removed from its cage in the southern tower of the grand cathedral to be melted for war uses. It rang its funeral chant on New Year's night.

The bell weighed 56,000 pounds and it was necessary to saw it in pieces to

French guns captured in 1870 and esting sidelights on General Pershing. 1871 were the material from which

They were repairing and riveting NO, THESE ARE NOT SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER



They're not Boches, though at first glance one might be led to that belief. Really they are mighty efficient Tommies, who man the motor machine guns, having a jolly good time wearing Teuton spiked helmets that formed part of the spoils they won from the Boches in a recent engagement.

HELP FRENCH MORALE

General Pershing Asks Encouragement for the Poilus.

Nation Has Kept Up Its Heroic Fight in the Face of Great Odds.

Chicago. - General Pershing was asked by Dr. W. T. Foster, who was sent to France to inspect the work of the American Red Cross, what this organization could do during the winter that would be the greatest help in the prosecution of the war.

"Assist in sustaining the morale of the French army," the commander of too old even longer to practice his the American expeditionary forces re- profession, was left. I passed through

plied without hesitation. cently returned to the United States, ing." the Red Cross is accomplishing this

saving many civilians from starvation, | tive than ever, and hundreds of thoucaring for orphan children and rebuild- sands of African and Asiatic workmen ing the devastated areas.

"The impression some have that more supplies are being produced in America than there is need for would be quickly dissipated," he declared, "if every one could see as I did, the Cross official. record of surgical dressings supplied to 1,860 hospitals. I also saw one French soldier so badly wounded a whole case of dressings was used to save him."

Americans who think our army expansion is cutting deeply into our civil life will find a comparison with the situation in France decidedly illuminating. A Red Cross official just back from France said:

"In a city of 15,000 people which I visited only one man, an old doctor, 20 French villages in which there was According to Doctor Foster, who re- not a single able-bodied man remain-

It is stripping France in this manner purpose. In addition to aiding French | that the nation has kept up its heroic army hospitals with surgical dressings fight against great odds. Today the ing course. The course is in co-opand other supplies, the Red Cross is French army is larger and more effect eration with Columbia university.

have been imported to carry on the duties abandoned by the French to fight for their country.

"Can a nation be whipped that has such a spirit as that?" asked the Red

Kaiser Changes His Name.

New Haven, Conn.-"Is Mr. Kaiser in?" queried a business acquaintance of the traveling manager of a chain of stores, as he entered the local branch here recently.

"Sh!" warned the local manage. "No such party here."

Then he confidentially informed the visitor that Mr. Kaiser was there, but for business and patriotic reasons he had changed his name to Kingdon.

Wartime Training.

New York .- To train 500 social workers for wartime emergencies, the mayor's committee of women on national defense began a wartime train-

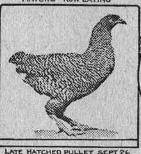
A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

WHY HATCH EARLY—AN ARGUMENT IN PICTURES



TE HATCHED PULLET PHOTOGRAPHED JUNE 26



LATE HATCHED PULLET SEPT 26 IMMATURE- NOT LAYING



MOULTING HEN, PRODUCING

Chicks Grow Faster and Stand Hot Weather Much Better.

BIRDS BRING HIGHER PRICES

Pullets Produced That Lay When Eggs Are Scarcest-Be Cautious in Starting Business of "Day-Old" Chicks.

Unless a special effort is made throughout the country to hatch the 1918 chicken crop early, the nation's poultry flesh and eggs is not likely to be fully met. While chickens can be hatched at any time of the year, it is the chickens hatched early in the spring that give the best results. Hatching should begin from February 1 in the South to March 1 in the North and West, and should be completed by May 1. The usual time for starting the incubators and sitting hens coincides too closely with the planting season on the farms and hatching operations are likely to be reduced on that account. Therefore, hatch early.

Chick Business. The city poultry keeper should tackle the business of hatching chicks or buying and rearing "day-old" chicks cautiously or not at all. Often it is inad-

visable to attempt to renew the city poultry flock even though the temptation comes strongly to the poultry beginner with the first warm days of spring. Previous experience in the raising of chicks often increases the chances of success, but the land available to the back-yard poultryman usually is too small to undertake a chick business.

No attempt should be made to raise chicks unless a plot can be provided separate from that to which the hens have access and upon which there is grass or where a supply of green feed can be furnished. Where these conditions cannot be had it is better for the beginner who is keeping only hens for eggs to kill the hens as soon as they have outlived their usefulness and replace them by well-matured pullets in the fall.

If it is believed practicable to hatch and rear a few chicks, this can best be done with hens. If it is desired need for a greatly increased output of to purchase and rear a few day-old chicks and no hens are available for the purpose, it is possible with little trouble and expense to construct a fireless brooder, which will serve in place of the hens.

It would be well for the beginner to obtain from the Department of Agriculture or from State agriculture colleges, publications on hatching and rearing.

To Destroy Mites.

In tests of a large series of insecticides conducted by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, it was found that a few thorough applications of crude petroleum to the interior of poultry houses will completely destroy mites.

CHARACTERISTICS OF

Those of Laying Class Are Rela tively Small and Energetic.

Brahma Is Most Popular of Meat Birds Because It Is Largest and Most Rugged in Constitution-Plymouth Rock Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

The laying breeds commonly grown in this country, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early, and are easily kept in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, -yet has more the character of the laying class than of any other.

Characteristics of Meat Breeds.

In the meat breeds there is not the same uniformity of type that is found In the laying breeds. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and the most rugged in constitution. The Dorking excels in quality of meat but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardiness. The Cornish is rather hard-meated, but being very short-feathered has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in southerly sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not stand the summers well.

Characteristics of General-Purpose Breeds

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also generally regarded as the type meeting the widest range of requirements in the general-purpose class.

The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing, but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte, but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily; conse quently it approaches the laying type and is popular with those who want eggs and meat, but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class, being a heavier, meatier fowl than the Plymouth Rock.

Such a list of breeds affords so wide

can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any nonstandard POULTRY BREEDS their purpose than any nonstandard stock they can procure, and having the further advantage of reproducing true

GRAIN SORGHUMS FOR FOWLS

Blackhull Kafir Excellently Adapted for Purpose-Readily Fed Without Crushing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
All poultry raisers should become

more familiar with the value of sorghum grains, especially the Blackhull kafir, as a feed for hens. They are excellently adapted for this purpose as the grains are nutritious, and in size they are small enough so that they are readily fed without cracking or crush-

An investigation made in 1908 showed more than 100 firms engaged in the manufacture of over 200 brands of poultry feed. Figures furnished at that time by 33 of these firms showed an annual output of about 30,000 tons of these products. Approximately onethird of this quantity, or 10,000 tons, consisted of the seed of Blackhull kafir. This was used mostly in mixture with other grains, such as corn, wheat, screenings, etc. It probably is a safe estimate that kafir or other grainsorghum seed forms fully 25 per cent of the prepared poultry feed sold in this

There is a steady demand for these grains in the manufacture of poultry feed. When the crop in this country has been short, similar varieties have been imported from as far away as India and China. The poultry industry is steadily increasing in this country. differences in type, adapting breeds to it is probable that kafir grain would different uses. The Plymouth Rock is form a still larger proportion of the total poultry feed manufactured if it were always available at satisfactory prices. This avenue should not be neglected.

Keep Chicken House Clean.

Mites are the little red spider-like parasites that are found in the house and live off the hens at night. Control them by cleaning the house regularly. Paint the roosts and spray the walls of the house with kerosene oil or one of the coal-tar disinfectants.

Practice of Soiling. The practice of soiling is especially

good on the dairy farm where the quantity and quality of green summer pasa range of choice that poultry keepers ture cannot always be relied upon.

A KLONDIKE TO THE REAL FARMER

A Western Canada Crop Estimated at \$12,000, Makes \$19,000.

Messrs. Harris, formerly of Audu-bon, Iowa, wrote the "Audubon Advocate," expressing their satisfaction of things in Western Canada. They located at Makepeace, Alberta. They say there are those who make good, and those who fail. The former are those that land agents refer to when advertising their land. "But," continues the letter, "A great many of the farmers in this vicinity pay for their land with their first crop. A man near here bought a section of land in the year 1915 for \$23 per acre. He broke 300 acres of the land during the summer of 1915. In the fall of 1916 he threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat, which paid for his land, all expenses and had a balance of \$4,000. In the fall of 1917 he threshed nearly as much off the other nalf of the section. At the present time he would not take \$50 per acre for his land.

"We have had five crops in Alberta. The two dry years (1914-1917) our wheat made 20 and 30 bushels to the acre respectively. In 1916 we raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre on summer fallow. The best results are obtained by plowing or breaking in the summer, working it down in the fall so that it will retain the moisture. Thus farming one-half your ground

each year. "Persons owning land here and still living in the States should, if they don't feel themselves able to come up here and finance themselves until they could get their first crop, get some of their land broken and worked down in the fall before they come. The next spring they could come and put in the crop, fence and put up their buildings. This way they have to wait only one summer for their first

"It is not advisable for a person to come here in the spring, break out land and put it in crop the first year, because the moisture is not in the ground and a failure is almost certain unless it is an exceptionally wet

"One of the boys from that locality, Mr. Peder M. Jensen came to Alberta last spring. He bought a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull engine on the 8th day of June, 1917. After that date he broke 1,100 acres of prairie sod for which he received an average of \$5.00 per

"Mr. Hansen from your community, was up here last fall with several prospective land buyers from that neighborhood. At that time he inquired the value of the crop on the section we were farming. We told him that it would probably make in the neighborhood of \$12,000. This same crop when sold brought nearly \$19,000. The most of it being sold when prices were low for the year."-

Advertisement. Remembering His Arithmetic.

Another thing that will puzzle our soldiers is English money. One time an American who was the worse for drink was traveling in a railway carriage when the guard asked for his

"Got none- Lemme 'lone!" maun-

dered the Yank. The guard took out his ticket sched-"Five and six, please," he said

"Whazat?" queried the tipsy one. "Five and six, please," repeated the

"Eleven," said the Yank. "Now move along to the next boy."

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
\$100.00 for any case of catarrh that

\$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo. Ohio.

Explaining It. "Money is so tight just now." "I suppose that is why it is hard to get loose change."

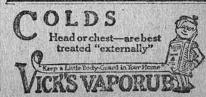
IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imita-tion has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressingit's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

The Main Thing. "Don't take any notice of the cook, Maria." "I haven't dear, but she's just

given it." Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails
to cure fiching. Blind, Bleeding or Protrading Piles.
First application gives relief. Soc.

A man may make a profitable business reputation even by the way he scrapes and washes his barn.

Those who are present may have excuses to offer, but the absent ones are always at fault.





SH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested pisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheu-matism or gout. The urine is often gloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night, So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoy ring symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength), for 60c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the urlc acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid.

If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has

free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as not water melts sugar. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.



CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKL'



Mothers who value the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation. Headache, Teething disorders Don't secept and Stomach Troubles.

ny Substitute. Used by Mothers for

31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address THE MOTHER GRAY CO., LE ROY, N. Y.

"My lawyer thinks this is a feasible course." "Of course; to a lawyer, all courses are fees-able."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Cre-ole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.-Adv.

The Reason.

"Why do they call that young fellow a sad sea dog?" "I guess it is because he is so ready with a waggish tale."

Natural Position. "That man is in a grave revery." "Naturally, when he is buried in

When a man is the victim of the tender passion it is apt to be tough.

Keep Yourself Fit

sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, head-aches and disorderd kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease, Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Illinois Case

R. J. Henderson, Alma, Ill., says: "Hard work and heavy lifting weakened my kidneys. My back was in bad shape and I couldn't walk without sharp pains shooting through me. I was sore and stiff and felt tired and languid. The kidney secretions passed too often and were scanty and some nights I had to get up a dozen times. Nothing gave me any real benefit until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They soon had me feeling much better and continued use benefited me in every way."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S HIDNEY FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. 800k 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antisepte finiment for Bolls, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Velus. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price 51.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P.D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

COUGHING

PRUDENCE SAYS SO

By ETHEL HUESTON

Author of "PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE"

Copyright Bobbs-Merrill Co.

CHAPTER I.

The Chaperon. "Girls - come down!

Quick! — I want to see how you look!" Prudence stood at the foot of the stairs, deftly drawing on her black silk gloves-gloves still good in Prudence's eyes, though Fairy had long since discarded them as unfit for service. There was open anxiety in Prudence's expression, and puckers of worry perpendicularly creased her

"Girls!" she called again. "Girls, are you deaf?"

white forehead.

A door opened in the hallway above, and Connie started down the stairs, fully dressed, except that she limped along in one stocking foot, her shoe in her hand.

"It's so silly of you to get all dressed before you put on your shoes, Connie," Prudence reproved her as she came down. "It wrinkles you up so. But you do look nice. Wasn't it dear of the Ladies' Aid to give you that dress for your birthday? Do be careful, dear, and don't get mussed before we come back. Aunt Grace will be so much gladder to live with us if we all look sweet and clean. And you'll be good, won't you, Connie, and-Twins, will you come?"

"They are sewing up the holes in each other's stockings," Connie vouchsafed. "They're all dressed."

The twins, evidently realizing that Prudence's patience was near the breaking point, started downstairs for approval, a curious procession. All dressed as Connie had said, and most | Grace-very." charming, but they walked close together, Carol stepping gingerly on one foot and Lark stooping low, carrying a needle with great solicitude—the thread reaching from the needle to a small hole on Carol's instep.

"What on earth are you doing?" "I'm sewing up the holes in Carol's stocking," Lark explained.

Prudence frowned disapprovingly "It's a very bad habit to sew up holes in your stockings when you are wearing them. Mercy, Lark, you have too much powder on!"

"I know it-Carol did it. She said she wanted me to be of intellectual pallor." Lark mopped her face with

"You look nice, twins." Prudence advanced a step, her eyes on Carol's hair, sniffing suspiciously. "Carol, did you curl your hair?"

Carol blushed. "Well, just a little," she confessed. "I thought Aunt Grace would appreciate me more with a crown of frizzy ringlets."

"You'll spoil your hair if you don't leave it alone, and it will serve you right, too. Oh, Fairy, I know Aunt Grace will love you," she cried ecstatically. "You look like a dream,

"Yes-a nightmare," said Carol snip-"If I saw Fairy coming at me pily. on a dark night I'd-"

said to her sisters again anxiously: ry's voice as she said this. "Oh, girls, do keep nice and clean, won't you? And be very sweet to Aunt Grace! It's so awfully good of her-to come-and take care of us-" Prudence's voice broke a little. The admission of another to the parsonage mothering hurt her.

Mr. Starr stopped on the bottom step, and with one foot as a pivot, slowly revolved for his daughters' inspection.

"How do I look?" he demanded. "Do you think this suit will convince Grace that I am worth taking care of? Do I look twenty-five dollars better than I did yesterday?"

The girls gazed at him with most adoring approval.

"Father! You look perfectly grand! -Isn't it beautiful?-Of course you looked nicer than anybody else even in the old suit, but-it-well, it was-"

"Perfectly disgracefully shabby," put in Fairy quickly. "Entirely unworthy a minister of your-er-lovely "I hope none of you have let it out

among the members how long I wore that old suit. I don't believe I could face my congregation on Sundays if I thought they were mentally calculating the wearing value of my various garments.-We'll have to go, Pru-

"And don't muss the house up," begged Prudence, as her father opened the door and pushed her gently out on the step.

The four sisters left behind looked at once another solemnly. It was a serious business-most serious. Connie gravely put on her shoe, and buttoned it. Lark sewed up the last hole in Carol's stocking-Carol balancing herself on one foot with nice precision for the purpose. Then, all ready, they looked at one another again-even more solemnly.

"Well," said Fairy, "let's go in-and wait."

Silently the others followed her in, and they all sat about, irreproachably, on the well-dusted chairs, their hands folded in their smooth and spotless

The silence and the solemnity were very oppressive.

"We look all right," said Carol bel-

This charming story depicts the life of five loveable girls in the Methodist parsonage at Mount Mark, Iowa. They preside over the home and make things interesting for their widowed father. Prudence, the eldest, is the "little mother" of the family. Fairy is her able lieutenant. Carol and Lark, the twins, fill the place with mischief. Connie, the "baby," aids and abets them in every prank they play. This is a wholesome tale, with dashes of joy and sorrow, love THE EDITOR. and laughter, light and shadow.

No one answered.

When the silence continued, Carol's I hid it. I've got a dime all right." courage waned. "Oh, girls," she whimpered, "isn't it awful? It's the beginsiders have to come in now and take care of us, and Prudence'll get married, and then Fairy will, and maybe us twins-I mean, we twins. And then there'll only be father and Connie left, and Miss Greet, or someone, will get ahead of father after all-and Connie'll have to live with a stepmother, and-it'll never seem like home any more., and-"

Connie burst into loud and mournful wails.

"You're very silly, Carol," Fairy said sternly. "Prudence will be at the head of things for nearly a year, and-I think we're mighty lucky to get Aunt Grace. It's not many women would be willing to leave a fine, stylish home, with a hundred dollars a month to spend on just herself, and with a maid to wait on her, and come to an ugly old house like this to take care of a preacher and a riotous family like ours. It's very generous of Aunt

"Yes, it is," admitted Lark. "And as long as she was our aunt with her fine home, and her hundred dollars a month, and her maid, I loved her dearly. But-I don't want anybody coming in to manage us. We can manage ourselves. We-"

"We need a chaperon," put in Fairy deftly. "It isn't proper for us to live without one, you know. We're too young. It isn't-conventional."

"And for goodness' sake, Connie," said Carol, "remember and call her our chaperon, and don't talk about a house-There's some style to a keeper. chaperen."

"Yes, indeed," said Fairy cheerfully. 'And she wears such pretty clothes, and has such pretty manners that she will be a distinct acquisition to the parsonage. We can put on lots more style, of course. And then it was awfully nice of her to send so much of her good furniture-the piano, for instance, to take the place of that old tin pan of ours. And do you remember, girls, that you mustn't ask her to darn your stockings and wash your handkerchiefs and do your tasks about the house. It would be disgraceful. And be careful not to hint for things you want, for, of course, Aunt Grace will trot off and buy them for you, and papa will not like it. You twins'll have to be very careful to quit dream-"Papa, we'll miss the train!" Then ing about silk stockings, for instance." as he came slowly down the stairs, she | There was a tinge of sarcasm in Fai-

"Fairy, we did dream about silk stockings-you don't need to believe it if you don't want to. But we did dream about them, just the same!" Carol sighed. "I think I could be more reconciled to Aunt Grace if I thought she'd give me a pair of silk stockings. You know, Fairy, sometimes lately I almost-don't like Aunt Grace-any

"That's very foolish and very wicked," declared Fairy. "I love her dear-I'm so glad she's come to live with us."

"Are you?" asked Connie innocently. Then why did you go up in the attic and cry all the morning when Prudence was fixing the room for her?"

Fairy blushed, and caught her under lip between her teeth for a minute. And then, in a changed voice she said, 'I-I do love her, and-I am glad-but keep thinking ahead to when Prudence gets married, and-and-oh, girls, when she is gone it-it won't be any home to me at all!" For a moment there was a stricken

silence.

"Oh, pooh!" Carol said at last, bravely. "You wouldn't want Prue to stick around and be an old maid, would girls, came in unannounced, it was a you? I think she's mighty lucky to get a fellow as nice as Jerry Harmer myself. I'll bet you don't make out half as well, Fairy. I think she'd be awfully silly not to gobble him right up while she has a chance. For my own part, I don't believe in old maids. I think it is a religious duty for folks to get married, and-and-you know what I mean-race suicide, you know." She nodded her head sagely, winking one eye in a most intelligent fashion.

"And Aunt Grace is so quiet she'll not be any bother at all," added Lark. "She won't scold a bit.-Maybe Carol and I will get a chance to spend some of our spending money when she takes charge. Prudence confiscates it all for punishment. I think it's going to be lots of fun having Aunt Grace with

"I'm going to take my dime and buy her something," Connie announced sud-

"I didn't know you had a dime," said Lark.

-" she said, "I've got a dime. I-

"It's nearly time," said Fairy restlessly. "Number nine has been on time ning of the end of everything. Out- for two mornings now-so she'll probably be here in time for dinner. It's only ten o'clock now."

'Where'd you get that dime, Con-

"Oh, I've had it some time," Connie admitted reluctantly.

"But where have you had it?" in quired Lark. "I thought you acted suspicious some way, so I went around and looked for myself."

"Where did you look?" The twins laughed gleefully. "Oh, on top of the windows and doors," said

"How did you know-" began Con-

"You aren't slick enough for us, Connie. We knew you had some funny place to hide your money, so I gave you that penny and then I went upstairs very noisily so you could hear me, and Lark sneaked around and watched, and saw where you put it We've been able to keep pretty good track of your finances lately."

Carol rose and looked at herself in the glass. "I'm going upstairs," she

"What for?" inquired Lark, rising also.

"I need a little more powder. My nose is shiny."

So the twins went upstairs, and Fairy, after calling out to them to be very careful and not get disheveled, went out into the yard and wandered dolefully about by herself.

Connie meantime decided to get her well-hidden dime and figure out what ten cents could buy for her fastidious and wealthy aunt. Connie was in many ways unique. Her system of money-hiding was born of nothing less than genius, prompted by necessity, for the twins were clever as Well as

grasping. The cookstove sat in the darkest and most remote corner of the kitchen, and where the chimney fitted into the wall it was protected by a small zinc plate. This zinc plate protruded barely an inch, but that inch was quite sufficient for coins the size of Connie's, and there, high and secure in the shadowy corner, lay Connie's dime. She went into the kitchen cautiously, careful of her white canvas shoes, and put a chair beside the stove. She pline. They obeyed the word of Pruhad discovered that the dishpan turned dence with a cheerful readiness that upside down on the chair, gave her was startlingly cherubimic. The most sufficient height to reach her novel distasteful of orders called forth nothbanking place.

But alas for Connie's calculations-Carol was born for higher things than dishwashing, and she had splashed soapsuds on the table. The pan had been set among them-and then, neatly wiped on the inside, it had been hung up behind the table-with the suds on the bottom. And it was upon this same dishpan that Connie climbed so carefully in search of her darling dime. The result was certain. As she slowly and breathlessly raised herself on tiptoe, steadying herself with the tips of her fingers lightly touching the stovepipe, her foot moved treacherously into the soapy area and slipped. Connie screamed, caught desperately at the pipe, and fell to the floor in a sickening jumble of stovepipe, dishpan and soot beyond her wildest fancles! Her cries brought her sisters flying, and the sight of the blackened kitchen, and the unfortunate child in the midst of disaster, banished from their minds all memory of the coming chaperon, of Prudence's warning words -Connie was in trouble. With sisterly affection they rescued her, and did not hear the ringing of the bell. And when Prudence and her father, with Aunt Grace in tow, despaired of gaining entrance at the hands of the sorry scene that greeted them. Fairy and the twins were only less sooty than Connie and the kitchen. And Connie wept loudly, her tears making hideous trails upon her blackened face.

"I might have known it." Prudence thought, with sorrow. But her motherly pride vanished before her motherly solicitude, and Connie was soon quieted by her tender ministrations.

"We love you, Aunt Grace," cried Carol earnestly, "but we can't kiss you."

Mr. Starr anxiously scanned the sur face of the kitchen table with an eye to future spots on the new suit, and then sat down on the edge of it and laughed as only the young heart and old experience can laugh!

"Disgraced again," he said. "Grace, think well before you take the plunge. Do you dare cast in your fortunes with a parsonage bunch that revels in misfortune? Can you take the responsibility of rearing a family that knows trouble only? This is your last chance. Connie flushed a little. "Yes-oh, Weigh well your words."

Fairy pursed up her lips, puffing vainly at the soot that had settled upon her face. Then she laughed. 'Very true, Aunt Grace," she said. 'We admit that we're a luckless family. But we're expecting, with you to help us, to do much better. You see. we've never had half a chance so far, with only father behind us."

The twins revived at this, and joined in the laughter their father led against himself.

Later in the day Prudence drew her aunt to one side and asked softly, "Was it much of a shock to you, Aunt Grace? The family drowned in soot to welcome you? I'm sure you expected to find everything trim and fresh and orderly. Was it a bitter disap-

Aunt Grace smiled brightly. "Why, no, Prudence," she said in her low, slow, even voice. "I really expected something to be wrong! I'd have been disappointed if everything had gone just right!"

CHAPTER II.

Science and Health.

pointment?"

After all, the advent of a chaperon made surprisingly little difference in the life of the parsonage family, but what change there was was all to the good. Their aunt assumed no active directorate over household matters. She just slipped in, happily, unobtrusively, smiling much, saying little.

The members of the Ladies' Aid, who hastened to call, said, "She is perfectly charming-such a fine conversationalist!"

She was always attractively dressed, always self-possessed, always friendly, always good-natured, and the girls found her presence only pleasing. She relieved Prudence, admired Fairy, laughed at the twins, adored Connie. "Of course, Aunt Grace," Prudence

told her sweetly, "we aren't going to be selfish with you. We don't expect you to bury yourself in the parsonage. Whenever you want a trip away for a while, you must feel free to go." "I shan't want to go," said Aunt

Grace quickly. "Not right away, of course," Prudence agreed. "But you'll find our liveliness tiring. Whenever you do

"I don't think I shall want to go at she answered. "I like it here, I like liveliness.

want to go-

Then Prudence kissed her grate-

For several weeks after her initiation in the parsonage, life rolled along sweetly and serenely. For ten entire and successive days the twins had lived blameless lives. Their voices rang out gladly and sweetly. They treated Connie with a sisterly tenderness and gentleness quite out of accord with their usual drastic disciing stronger than a bright "Yes, Pru-

The twins read Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health" and their amazing behavior in consequence upsets the peace and quiet of the Methodist household. Prudence solves the prob-

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHERE "PEP" WAS NEEDED

Secretary Daniels, Discussing Efflciency, Relates Story of Girl's Advising Beau to Kiss Old Mare.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is a firm believer in speeding up. Efficiency is the watchword of his department. A big navy can't be built fast enough for him. And he was discussing efficiency and high speed. He wants to cut out red tape.

"Discussion is well and good," said Secretary Daniels, "but the main question is whether it is idle talk or not. Is it practical or is it foolish? Is it like Torkins and his girl?

"Torkins, by the way, was out with his girl during the days before the automobile, when a young man who wanted to be popular would call on his girl with a horse and buggy to take her for a drive. You know, the faster the horse the better the impression.

"Torkins, on his first call, took the girl for a long drive, and when they found themselves in the midst of a country road, he ventured for a kiss. "'A kiss?' asked the girl. 'What

good would a kiss do?' " 'Oh.' replied the embarrassed youth.

'it would make me feel gay and lively.' "'Well, Charley,' the cold-blooded, unemotional damsel retorted, 'if it is as you say, and we expect to get anywhere before it's time to return home, you'd better get out and kiss the old mare once!"

Duties of Criticism.

Justly to discriminate, firmly to establish, wisely to prescribe, and honestly to award-these are the true aims and duties of criticism.-Simms.



No advance in price for this 20-yearold remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some
cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—
Figured on proportionate cost per
tablet, you save 9½c when you buy
Hill's—Cures Cold
in 24 hours—grip
in 3 days—Money
back if it fails.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At any Drus Store

MAKE YOUR OWN STOCK TONIC

The necessary medicinal ingredients, barks, roots, herbs, etc. are contained in Dr. DAVID ROBERTS STOKYIGOR Price \$1 When added to oil cake meal or other good ground feed it makes a stock tonic that cannot be excelled. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian Br. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis

Men are seldom as homely, or women as handsome, as they appear the first time you meet them.

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampoo-ing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00 .- Adv.

Lawyers would make good soldiers. Their charges would discourage the

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.-Adv.

MERE MATTER OF INACTIVITY

Convict Only Stated Truth When He Said He Was "Doing Time" for Not Building Church.

A group of four convicts were heard the other day chatting about what they were "in for," and each one in turn told his experience.

The first had killed a man, the second had put another man's name to a check, while the third one had gone for a plurality of spouses. The fourth man, however, did not seem inclined to make any disclosures. He was a sanctimonious-looking man, who, although a professional gambler, was called "parson."

Come, parson, what brought you here?

"I don't care to say," said he. "Out with it. Shoot anybody?" asked "No. I didn't shoot anyone but since you would like to know, I got 'time'

because I didn't build a church!" Deep silence fell upon the group. No such excuse for penal servitude had ever been heard before, and the "parson" was asked to explain.

"Well, you see, a congregation raised several thousand dollars to build a and handed it ov build, and I didn't build it. That's

New One to Pa. Son-Pa, what is Bunker Hill? Pa-I don't know whether it's a nine or eighteen-hole golf course.

A woman always knows more than

her neighbor and she knows that she

knows it.



healthy, well-to-do neighbor uses

INSTANT POSTUM

instead of coffee. Ever ask him the reason?

Might be worth while-especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree

"There's a Reason"

THE BRADLEY ADVOCATE

HERMAN WORMAN, Editor @ Publisher Office: 182 Broadway, Bradley, III.

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

A local newspaper devoted to the interests of

Entered as second class matter January 30, 1914, at the post office at Bradley, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DIRECTORY

Village Council.

H. H. Baker, mayor. Edward F. McCoy, clerk Ovide L. Martin, treasurer. E. A. Marcotte, attorney. T. R. McCoy, collector T. J. Fahey, marshall

Jos. Supernant, night police Fred Lambert, E. A. Bade James McCue, Adolph Bock, C. I. Magruder. and Geo. Bertrand, trustees.

Board of Education

Meets every first Friday following the first Monday of each month at the school hall. E. J. Stelter, Pres., C. W. Reincke, Sec'y., M. J. Mulligan, Peter Belmore, Frank Erickson, Peter Miller and George Bertrand, Members.

Bradley Lodge 862 I. O. O. F. Meets at Odd Fellows hall, Broadway and Wabash, every Thursday evening.

Irene Rebekah Lodge No. 171. Meets at Odd Fellows hall, Broadway

Visitors welcome.

and Wabash, every Tuesday evening. Ideal Camp 1721 M. W. A.

Meets at Woodman's Hall, Broadway, every Friday night.

Pansy Camp 1129 Royal Neighbors, Meet at Woodman's Hall, Broadway, second and fourth Thursday of each

Yeoman Camp, Bradley, Ill. Meets the second and fourth Monday

of each month in Modern Woodman's Hall, Bradley, Ill. Woodmen of the World, Bradley, Ill.

W. O. W. Camp No. 69 Bradley, Ill.

meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at Woodman's Hall.

St. Joseph's Court 1766, Catholic Order of Forrestors.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Woodman's Hall, Brad-

St. Joseph's Court No. 190

St. John the Baptist Society meets every fourth Sunday at St. Joseph's hall at 11:30 a. m.

Roman Catholic Church, Bourbonnais First mass, 7:30 a. m.

Highmass, 10:00 a. m. Vespers, 2 p. m.

FATHER CHARLEBOIS, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church:

SUNDAY

Sunday school 10 a. m. Epworth league, 6:45 a. m. Services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY Ladies Aid,-Wednesday afternoon.

Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. REV. IVER JOHNSON, Pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Low mass, 7:00 a. m.

High mass, 9:00 a. m. Stinday school, 2:15 p. m. Vespers and Benediction, 3 p. m. REV. WM. A. GRANGER,

U. B. Church, Bradley.

Sunday School at 10 a. m., Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Y. P. C. E. meeting 6:30 p. m., Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

REV. FRED W. ENGLE, Pastor!

Village of Bourbonnais.

F. E. Legris, president. Eli Marcotte, clerk John Flageole, treasurer.

Dr. C. T. Morel, A. F. Marcotte, George Arseneau, Patrich Lamontagne, George Courville, Oscar Byron, Trus-

Meets first Friday of each month.

Mystic Workers Lodge 1242

Meet the first and third Wednesday

of each month at Odd Fellows Hall,

Broadway and Wabash. Bradley Encampment I.O.O.F.

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night of each month at f.O.O.F. Hall, Broadway and

Wabash Ave. St. Peter and Paul Society. Meet at Woodmen Hall First Sun-

St. Anna Sodality.

day of each month.

Meet at St. Joseph's Hall at 3:30 P M. First Sunday of each month.

Holy Name Society.

Meet at St. Joseph's Hall second Sunday of each month.

Children of Mary Society.

Meet at St. Jo eph's Hall at 3:30 M. Third Sunday of each month.

When you have backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does won-ders for the liver, kidneys and bladders. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store. 6-18.

SAVING MAN POWER.

Three Important Ways of Making Farm Labor More Efficient in

Field Operations. Agricultural efficiency, in this national emergency, is in considerable measure a matter of efficiency in the use of farm machinery. Man labor is scarce. The lack must be made up largely by better utilization of men, horses, and tractors now on farms.

There are three important ways in which our more efficient farmers improve on traditional methods of using labor for field operations, namely:

(1) They increase the horsepower per man by increasing the size of

(2) They increase the area covered per man and per team by substituting large-sized implements for smaller

(3) They increase the area covered in a given time by increasing the size of fields.

To increase horsepower per man the farmer merely drives a three-horse team where before he drove but two horses, or a four-horse or five-horse team instead of a three-horse team. This is perhaps the simplest expedient for increasing labor efficiency on the farm, and one which is already very generally practiced by our farmers. Where horse labor is abundant and man labor scarce doubling up teams effects a material saving of labor, even without any increase in the size of implements used, since naturally the large team works more easily and more rapidly than a smaller one.

When the doubling of teams is accompanied by the introduction of larger implements, a further saving of man labor and of time is effected. For example, one man with a two-row cultivator will cultivate twice the crop area per day covered by the man with a one-row cultivator. Thus, too, under favorable conditions, an 8-foot mower or binder will cover much more ground in a day than will a 6-foot machine. Similar economies may be effected with other machines, such as harrows, sulky plows, hayrakes, and the like, especially in the Eastern states, where small-sized implements are the rule. In general, the larger sized machines cost but little more than the smaller ones; indeed the difference is usually so small that one season's saving in man labor through the use of a big machine will often pay the excess in its cost over that of one of a smaller size. The farmer should always buy the largest implement that will be practical on his land. It is false economy to buy a smaller

Resort to the third expedient for increasing labor efficiency in field operanamely, enlarging fields, de pends in a great measure on the lay of the land. Where the land is level or rolling and two adjoining fields to be plowed can be plowed as one if a fence between is removed, it is often worth while to tear away the fence and throw the two fields into one. Thus the straightaway reaches in plowing and other operations are lengthened and much of the time is saved that otherwise would be lost in turning. Incidentally, this procedure brings under cultivation the waste land in the fence row.

Farm management studies have shown that the size of farm is a controlling factor as regards efficiency in the use of man labor, horse labor, and machinery on farms. That is to say, other things being equal, the larger the farm the more crop acres worked per man. It is not possible of cour for the average farmer to increase the size of his farm at will to meet emergency, but many will find it possible to gain at once a measure of the advantage of a large farm by making their fields as large and as few in number as is possible under the conditions of topography and rotation

For the tractor owner there are certain special expedients that may be resorted to in this crisis. If work offers and proficient operators are available for two shifts, he should work his outfit 24 hours a day. The tractor that works all night as well as all day is the equivalent of two such tractors working 12 hours. The average tractor owner is in position to render effective aid in the production campaign by helping those of his neighbors who may be behindhand with their spring work, and in many instances, no doubt a week of night work by a tractor will go far toward solving the immediate labor problem of a neighborhood. At any rate it is the obvious duty of the tractor owner to do all the custom work he can do in the spring without neglecting his own work.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that experience has shown that in working exceptionally long hours with tractors it is generally the best practice to have one man in full charge of the outfit and responsible for all adjustments and repairs.

CORN KEPT IN SILOS MAKES A CHEAP FEED.

Because of the economy and convenience in feeding silage, more silos are being built every season. This year will likely see a larger number erected to "can" the corn crop.

Seventeen per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butterfat was produced by dairy cows fed largely silage than by others fed mainly a grain ration in a feeding test conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station. The silage ration produced butterfat at 13 cents a pound, and the grain ration at 22 cents. Two pounds of dry matter can be produced in the form of silage at less cost than one pound in sugarbeets, other tests have

Home canning is kitchen patriotism.

VACCINATION AGAINST ANTHRAX

improvements in the Preparation of Preventive Vaccine and Serum Assist in Minimizing Loss from This Disease.

Losses from anthrax, or charbon, which at the present time is responsible for the death of large numbers of live stock in low, moist lands of a more or less mucky character, may be minimized, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, by the proper use of protective vaccine and the proper disposal of the carcasses of infected animals. This disease affects chiefly cattle and sheep, but none of the domestic animals is exempt, and even man is sometimes a victim. Some centuries ago it is known to have caused the death of more than 60,000 persons in southern Europe. Since that time the disease has apparently become less virulent, but it is still the cause of considerable loss of stock owners. The preventive vaccine recommended by the Department of Agriculture is a development of the method devised about twenty-five years ago by Pasteur, the famous French savant. Since that time, however, scientists have succeeded in removing many of the objections to Pasteur's vaccine, and the new method is less dangerous to the animals treated and surer in its operation.

In a new publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 784, detailed directions for the administration of this treatment are given. The treatment consists, in ordinary cases, of an injection under the skin on one side of the animal. of 10 cubic centimeters of anti-anthrax serum, followed immediately by a similar injection, on the other side of the body, of 1 cubic centimeter of spore vaccine. In the case of sheep, which are peculiarly susceptible to the disease, the quantity of vaccine is reduced to one-fourth of a cubic centi-

In the bulletin mentioned, stock owners are warned to obtain the serum and vaccine from reliable manufacturers only, and not to administer the treatment unless the disease already appeared in vicinity, or the pastures on which the animals are to be turned out are known to be infected. Careless handling of the vaccine may result in spreading instead of controlling the

The principals underlying this treatment is the same as that which in man has resulted in the minimizing of death from smallpox, typhoid, and other dis-eases. It consists in conferring upon men or animals an artificial immunity ceptible. Just how this immunity is conferred is a complicated scientific problem, but it is known that under certain conditions the introduction into the body of a very much weakened form of the germ that causes the disease will build up in the body a resistance that will protect it from subsequent attacks of the same disease in its normal and more virulent form. Anthrax affords an interesting example of the practical working out of this fact. A fly can easily carry a sufficient quantity of blood from an animal infected with this disease to kill a horse. Nevertheless, by repeated inoculations, scientists have succeeded in developing such a high degree of immunity in a horse that the animal has been able to withstand the injection of more than a pint of the most virulent anthrax culture obtainable. This, of course, is a much of immunity than is vo quired to insure an animal against

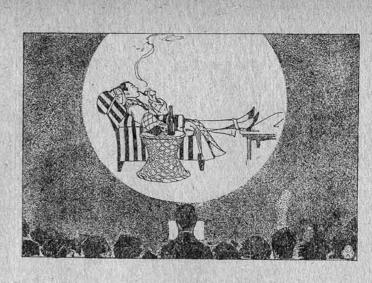
ordinary infection. The cause of anthrax is a minute germ which multiplies rapidly in the body, especially in the blood, and produces poisonous substances which ordinarily cause death. The symptoms of the disease resemble, in certain respects, those of tick fever and black-leg. The differences which will enable stock owners to distinguish it from them are described in detail in the bulletin already mentioned. In acuté cases, however, medicinal treatment is seldom effective. For this reason the best methods of combating the disease are to vaccinate all animals likely to be exposed to the infection and by deep burying or cremating of infected carcasses, to make certain that the infection is not allowed to establish itself in pastures.

It is a well-known fact that under certain conditions and in certain forms the germs of the disease are remarkably resistant to heat, cold, and drought. They will remain for a long time in a pasture and be capable of infecting any animals turned out on it. Ordinarily the disease is taken into the body through the mouth with food. It may, however, be absorbed through a wound or even an insignificant scratch. It is in this way that human beings usually become infected, and the name "woolsorter's disease" is derived from the fact that men engaged in sorting wool are particularly liable to contact the disease through infection of scratches or other small wounds or abrasions on their hands.

In burying carcasses a useful precaution is to cover them with quick-

Where the bodies are burned instead of buried, great care should be taken to see that the operation is thoroughly done. Even the earth upon which the carcass has lain should be thoroughly and deeply burned over so that the heat will penetrate to a depth sufficient to kill the germs that may have passed into the soil with fluids from the body.

Young stock will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old. There will also be less trouble from lice.



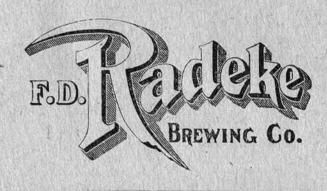
A Picture of Solid Comfort

A good sweet pipe and an easy chair; a breezy book and a bubbling bottle of "Radeke Beer." Then you are booked for a restful, refreshing hour before bedtime—an hour that relieves fatigue and assures a good night's sleep. Put yourself into such a picture tonight with a bottle of pure, wholesome satisfying

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A telephone message to us will bring a case promptly to your door.



To the Business Men of Kanka-kee County

The writer has been assigned to your county for the purpose of assisting the tax payers in the preparation of their income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 1917. Your assistance is earnestly requested in advising your patrons and your ley, Ill, Saturday mornings. employees of the importance of making their income tax returns immediately. Advise your patrons and employes that they must bring with them a complete and detailed statement of their Total Gross Income and Total Business Expenses. This is very important.

The Act of October 3rd, 1917, KANKAKEE, provides that:

(1) Every single person whose net income amounts to \$1,000,00 a year, or over, must file a return with the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay a tax on such part of the net income which exceeds, \$1,000,00,—and

(2) Every married person, or head of a family, whose net income amounts to \$2,000,00 a year or more, must file a return with the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay a tax on such part of the net income which exceeds \$2,000,00.

Heavy penalties, fines and additional tax imposed for failure file income tax return by March 1st, 1918.

I will be stationed at the places named below on the dates speci-

Kankakee Court House, Jan. 2-Jan 30 Reddick Post office, Jan. 31-Feb. 2 St Anne 1st Nat. Bank, Feb. 4 Feb. 6 Momence 1st Nat. Bank, Feb. 7-Feb. 9 Manteny Post office, Feb 11 Feb. 14 Kankakee Court House. Feb 15-Mar. 2 CHARLES M. CALLNER

Income Tax Inspector

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City National Bank Building

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Bring your market basket and let us fill it for

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"There Must Be No Holy War!"

Such was the order that went forth in India at the outbreak of the world conflict, and when a man was needed to go to the hill country, learn the secrets of the savage tribes and quell any possible uprising, Athelstan King was chosen. Never was a more dangerous mission given a man than that entrusted to

King of the Khyber Rifles

This is the title of the new story that we have secured for our next serial and never for a moment does the interest lag. Intrigue and thrills, love and war and a vaulting ambition, combined with the glamour and mystery and ruthlessness of the East, makes this a wonderfully fascinating romance.

Watch for the Issue Containing First Installment



IF A FIRE SHOULD BREAK OUT IN YOUR HOME TONIGHT

are you prepared to stand the loss? You can not afford to carry the risk when good strong old line fire insurance companies will carry it for you very cheaply. Keep your home, or your household goods fully insured.

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LOOK OUT FOR THIS
PCISONOUS PLANT!

Cicuta, Widely Distributed, Is Sometimes Fatal to Man and Domestic Animals.

Many deaths, both of human beings and domestic animals, are caused every year by cicuta or water hemlock, a poisonous plant. It is the most violently poisonous of temperate region plants, yet it is not generally recognized. Learn to know it and look out for it! A warning has just been issued by specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the form of a circular from the Bureau of Animal Industry, "Cicuta (Water Hemlock) as a Poisonous Plant," which describes this plant and gives remedies, though cases among domestic animals must be considered as practically hopeless so far as treatment is concerned.

Cicuta is widely distributed. Unfortunately, it resembles a number of harmless plants and is not easily recognizable. It belongs to the same family as carrots and parsnips. It has a number of popular names, of which the most common is "cowbane," or "water hemlock." In the mountain regions of the West it is frequently called "parsnip" or "wild parsnip." Other names, less common, are "snakeroot," "snakeweed," "beaver poison," "muskrat weed," "spotted hemlock," and "spotted parsley."

The plant grows in wet places and is especially common in some parts of the West, along irrigating ditches. It has a thickened rootstock with roots which sometimes take the form of a group of tubers. The cicuta is most readily distinguished from plants of similar appearance growing under the same conditions by the transverse chambers in the rootstock. These can be seen by making a longitudinal section. Further description, except by botanical terms, is difficult, but the circular mentioned presents illustrations that make recognition easier.

Only the root of cicuta is poisonous. Cases of poisoning are more frequent in the spring, partly because the roots are more likely to be noticed at that time and partly because they appear to be more poisonous then than later in the season. Occasionally stock find the roots when they are washed out by high water in small streams. Farmers in their plowing sometimes bring to the surface a considerable number of roots, and these are eaten by cattle, with resulting sickness and death.

In cases of the poisoning of human beings the recognized treatment is to give an efficient emetic, followed by a cathartic. Some form of opium may be given to control the convulsions when they are violent. If free vomiting is promptly produced, the patient is likely to recover.

It is obvious that ruminant animals can not be treated in this way, for the efficient clearing of the stomach is impossible. While hypodermic injections of morphin may be used to aid in controlling the convulsions and a purgative may help in eliminating the poison, ordinarily the convulsions are so violent that nothing can be done for the animal.

So far as live stock are concerned, about all that can be done must be in the way of protection. If the land is plowed where the plant grows, care should be taken that no roots are left where the stock can get them. Where the plants grow in great abundance, as they frequently do along irrigating ditches, it is desirable to dig them out. When this is done the roots should not be left on the surface, but should be destroyed. It is seldom that stock are poisoned when grazing, unless they graze along ditches, where the plants sometimes grow almost in the water with very little soil and can easily be pulled up.

Perhaps there is no way to prevent some cases of poisoning of children. Something might be accomplished, however, if parents and teachers would attempt to make clear to children the danger of eating strange roots.

EAT MORE CORN.

The Most Effective Substitute for Wheat at Our Disposal.

Ordinarily the quantity of corn produced in the United States is from three to four times the quantity of wheat, but only a very small portion of the crop—from 5 to 10 per cent—has been used for human food. This amount may be estimated in normal times at about 200,000,000 bushels a year. Not over 5 per cent has been exported in peace times. A relatively slight increase in the corn acreage, therefore, will place many millions of disposal of the world without interdisposal of the world without interfering in any way with the feed needed for the support of live stock.

In the past, with an abundance of grain of other kinds, corn has not been in great demand for human consumption. But with other grains no longer abundant, circumstances will compel more general recognition of the value of corn as human food. The department is urging strongly the wider use of corn in the diet. It is the best substitute for wheat that we have and can be utilized in breads, mushes, and a variety of other ways. We should make every effort to avail ourselves of it.

The soy bean may be grown throughout the humid and simihumid sections of the south and in southern portion of the corn be t. It is a very valuable forage crop and promises to be very useful in many boll-wevil regions as a cash crop, and a source of oil seed for the oil r ls.

Some neighbor urely can eat or put up surplus products from your place.



The Home Is No Cozier Than Its Floors

Bare floors make a home as uninviting as bare walls or windows. Pleasant warmth and cheer enter a room as soon as you install

NEPUNSET Floor Covering

Made in agreeable color designs specially suitable for bed-rooms, kitchen, sewing-room, nursery, porch, halls, closets and bath-rooms. Many special patterns for every room.

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The ECONOMY

Applause

"I am very glad that you won so many honors and flowers and so much applause," said Foddle to his daughter. "But don't let it turn your head, because, you know, applause is customary on such occasions and doesn't signify anything.

"Moreover, there are many kinds of applause—appreciative, perfunctory, derisive, applause for the fun of applauding and deafening applause.

"Now, in your case, my dear, while your paper was excellent, as excellent as the encyclopedia could make it, you must remember that the people who were there would have applauded anything. In fact, the poorer it was the more they would have applauded, and if you had broken down entirely the applause would have been deafening.

"Once I was the recipient of resounding acclaim, and it didn't turn my head a bit. Also, I have been the recipient of derisive applause. Once I did a monolog. At the end of each of my funny sallies I waited a minute for them to clap their hands. The noise was deafening and the laughter was of the same nature. The audience remembered my monolog, too, and every time thereafter that I went on the stage to adjust a piano stool or anything, I was applauded, and every time I spoke people nudged each other and grinned.

"But it seemed to me there was a derisive note in it all. My knees shook and my voice had a way of quitting when I most needed it. When I finally skidded over a rug there was a storm of merriment that I could not attribute to my histrionic ability. They encored me. They wanted more of that falling down stuff. Brim, brim, brim-brim-brim! I think I said 'Hang the luck!' as I sprawled on the floor, and those simple words were uttered with sufficient expression to show that I wasn't a clothing-store dummy made of wire or wood.

"I made a hit in the playlet, also, when I said: 'Convict's daughter or not, I will marry her!' There were shrieks of laughter at that. And again when I said the simple words, 'Oh, Margaret,' there came near being a riot."

A Manly Man.

"What is your definition, Miss Mabel, of a manly man?" he asked. Miss Mabel looked at him coldly. The clock struck eleven. She hid a yawn behind her hand and said:

"My definition of a manly man, Mr. Skinner, is a chap who doesn't stay on and on and on just because he knows the girl isn't strong enough to throw him out."



There are many roll roofings, but there is only one Certaintied. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and Guaranteed satisfaction.

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FOCO CONTO C

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CHAPTER I.

The Crown Prince Runs Away. The Crown Prince sat in the royal box and swung his legs. This was hardly princely, but the royal legs did not quite reach the floor from the high crimson-velvet seat of his chair.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto was bored. His royal robes, consisting of pair of blue serge trousers, a short Eton jacket, and a stiff, rolling collar of white linen, irked him.

He had been brought to the opera house under a misapprehension. His sunt, the Archduchess Annunciata, had strongly advocated "The Flying Dutchman," and his English governess, Miss Braithwaite, had read him some inspiring literature about it. So here he was, and the Flying Dutchman was not ghostly at all, nor did it fly. And instead of flying, after dreary eons of singing, it was moved off on creaky rollers by men whose shadows were thrown grotesquely on the sea back-

The orchestra, assisted by a bass solo and intermittent thunder in the wings, was making a deafening din. One of the shadows on the sea backing took out its handkerchief and

Prince Ferdinand William Otto looked across at the other royal box, and caught his Cousin Hedwig's eye. She also had seen the handkerchief; she took out her own scrap of linen, and mimicked the shadow. Then, Her Royal Highness the Archduchess Annunciata being occupied with the storm, she winked across at Prince Ferdinand William Otto.

In the opposite box were his two cousins, the Princesses Hedwig and Hilda, attended by Hedwig's lady in waiting. Hedwig was eighteen. crown prince liked Hedwig better than Although she had been introduced formally to the court at the Christmas-eve ball, and had been duly presented by her grandfather, the king, with the usual string of pearls and her own carriage, she still ran off now and then to have tea with the crown prince and Miss Braithwaite in the school room at the palace; and she could eat a great deal of bread and but-

The crown prince vawned, although It was but the middle of the afternoon. Catching Hedwig's eye, he ran his fingers up through his, thick yellow hair and grinned. Hedwig blushed. She had confided to him once, while they were walking in the garden at summer palace, that she was thinking of being in love with a young lieutenant who was attached to the king's suite. The prince-who was called Otto, for short, by the family, because he actually had eleven names -the prince had been much interested. For some time afterward he had bothered Miss Braithwaite to define being in love, but he had had no really satisfactory answer.

In pursuance of his quest for information, he had grown quite friendly shopping in the city, accompanied only with the young officer, whose name by one of his tutors and Miss Braithhave him ride with him at the royal the king, a burnt wood box, which riding school. The grim old king had might hold either neckties or gloves, granted the request, but it had been and for his cousins silver photograph quite fruitless so far after all. Lieu- frames? tenant Larisch only grew quite red as to the ears when love was mentioned, hear Hedwig's name.

So now Ferdinand William Otto ran was a favorite gesture of the lieutenant's, and Hedwig blushed. The archduchess, sitting well back, was nodding. Just outside the royal box, on the red velvet sofa, General Mettlich, who was the chancellor, and had come because he had been invited and stayed outside because he said he liked to hear music, not see it, was sound asleep. His martial bosom, with its gold braid, was rising and falling Ferdinand William Otto was furious, peacefully. Beside him lay the prince's crown, a small black derby hat.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto considered it all very wearisome. If one could only wander around the corridor or buy a sandwich from the stand at the foot of the great staircase-or, better still, if one could only get to the street, alone, and purchase one of the fig women that Miss Braithwaite so despised! The crown prince felt in his pocket, where his week's allowance of pocket money lay comfortably untouched.

He meditated. He could go out quickly, and be back before they knew it. Even if he only wandered about the corridor, it would stretch his short legs. And outside it was a fine day. It looked already like spring.

With the trepidation of a canary who finds his cage door open, and, hopping to the threshold, surveys the world before venturing to explore it, Prince Ferdinand William Otto rose to his feet, tiptoed past the Archduchess Annunciata, who did not move, and looked around him from the door-

He picked up his hat and concealed it by his side. Then nonchalantly, as if to stretch his legs by walking ten feet up the corridor and back, he in the air, outlining the crags and passed the dressing room door. An- peaks of the sheet iron mountain other moment, and he was out of sight which was his destination. The land around a bend of the passageway, and of desire was very near! before him lay liberty.

vate staircase reserved for the royal had moved a few feet from his post, however, and was watching the stage through the half-open door of a private loge.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto passed behind him with outward calmness. At the top of the public staircase, however, he hesitated. Here, everywhere, were brass-buttoned officials of the opera house. A garderobe woman stared at him curiously. The little prince looked at the woman with heart thumping, he ran past her, down the white marble staircase, to where at his feet. the great doors promised liberty.

Olga, the wardrobe woman, came out from behind her counter and stood looking down the marble staircase after the small flying figure.

The old soldier who rented opera glasses at the second landing, and who had left a leg in Bosnia, leaned over the railing. "Look at that!" he ex-claimed. "He will break a leg, the young rascal! Once I could havebut there, he is safe! The good God watches over fools and children."

"It looked like the little prince," said the wardrobe woman. "I have seen him often-he has the same bright hair."

But the opera-glass man was not listening. He had drawn a long sausage from one pocket and a roll from the other, and now, retiring to a far window, he stood placidly eating-a bite of sausage, a bite of bread. His mind was in Bosnia, with his leg. And because old Adelbert's mind was in Bosnia, and because one hears with the mind, and not with the ear, he did not hear the sharp question of the sentry who ran down the stairs and paused for a second at the cloak-room. Well for Olga, too, that old Adelbert dld not hear her reply.

"He has not passed here," she said, with wide and honest eyes, but with an ear toward old Adelbert. "An old gentleman came a moment ago and got a sandwich, which he had left in his overcoat. Perhaps this is whom you are seeking?"

The sentry cursed, and ran down the staircase, the nails in his shoes striking sharply on the marble.

Olga of the cloak room leaned over her checks, with her lips curved up in a smile, "The little one!" she thought, "And such courage! He willmake a great king! Let him have his prank like the other children, and-God bless him and keep him!'

The crown prince was just a trifle dazzled by the brilliance of his success. He paused for one breathless moment under the porte-cochere of the opera house; then he took a long breath, turned to the left; and was at once swallowed up in the street crowd. It seemed very strange to him. Not the very back of his head he had the that he was unaccustomed to crowds. smallest cap that Prince Ferdinand by's suggestion, taken it off and Had he not, that very Christmas, gone | William Otto had ever seen. was Larisch, and had finally asked to waite, and bought for his grandfather,

But this was different, and for a rather peculiar reason. Prince Ferdinalthough he appeared not unwilling to and William Otto had never seen the back of a crowd! The public was always lined up, facing him, smiling and his fingers through his fair hair, which bowing and God-blessing him. Prince Ferdinand William Otto had never known the backs could be so rigid. It was most interesting.

The next tour was full of remarkable things. For one, he dodged behind a street car and was almost run over by a taxicab. The policeman on the corner came out, and taking Ferdinand William Otto by the shoulder, gave him a talking to and a shaking. but policy kept him silent; which proves conclusively that the crown prince had not only initiative-witness his flight-but self-control and diplomacy. Lucky country, to have in

prospect such a king! Prince Ferdinand William Otto had the fulfillment of a great desire in his small, active mind. This was nothing less than a ride on the American scenic railroad, which had secured a concession in a far corner of the park. Hedwig's lieutenant had described it to him-how one was taken in a small car to a dizzy height, and then turned loose on a track which dropped giddily thing," he said, and led the way and rose again, which hurled one through sheet-iron tunnels of incredible blackness, thrust one out over a gorge, whirled one in mad curves around corners of precipitous heights, and finally landed one, panting, breathless, shocked, and reeling, but safe, at the very platform where one had purchased one's ticket three eternities, which

As the early spring twilight fell, the gas lamps along the allee, always burning, made a twin row of pale stars ahead. At the end, even as the wanderer gazed, he saw myriads of tiny red, white, and blue lights, rising high

were only minutes, before.

thrilled, as per the lieutenant's descrip-

Now it is a strange thing, but true, desire alone; because the half of filled with roaring noises and swiftpleasure is the sharing of it with some moving shadows. Then came the end ruling, of disappointments and bitterone else, and the land of desire, alone, of all things—a flying leap down, a ness, roved the room. They came to is not the land of desire at all. Quite heart-breaking, delirious thrill, an upsuddenly, Prince Ferdinand William ward sweep just as the strain was too young man, which stood on his bed-Otto discovered that he was lonely. At that moment there was a soft whirring off to one side of him, and a yellow appeal in his eyes. Then, with his bird, rising and falling erratically on flying feet of a dozen horses coming There was a dog beside him, and its the breeze, careened suddenly and fell down the allee. They never knew that head was on his knee. Wherever one

Prince Ferdinand William Otto bent toy aeroplane, with yellow silk planes,



'Gee! Did You See It Go That Time?'

guy ropes of waxed thread, and a wooden rudder, its motive power vested in a tightly twisted rubber. One of the wings was bent. Ferdinand William Otto straightened it, and looked around for the owner.

A small boy was standing under the next gas lamp. "Gee!" he said in in the wing where his grandfather, English. "Did you see it go that time?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto eved the stranger. He was about his own age, and was dressed in a short pair of corduroy trousers, much bloomed at the knee, a pair of yellow Russialeather shoes that reached well to his calves, and, over all, a shaggy white sweater, rolling almost to his chin. On

"This is the best time for flying," he said, in his perfect English. "All the exhibition flights are at sundown."

The boy walked slowly over and stood looking down at him. "You ought to see it fly from the top of Pike's Peak!" he remarked. He had caught sight of the despised derby, and his eyes widened, but with instinctive good breeding he ignored it. "That's Pike's Peak up there."

He indicated the very top of the land of desire. The prince stared up.

"How does one get up?" he queried. "Ladders. My father's the manager. He lets me up sometimes."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto stared with new awe at the boy. He found the fact much more remarkable than if the stranger had stated that his father was the king of England. Kings were, as you may say, directly in Prince Ferdinand William Otto's line, but scenic railroads-

"I had thought of taking a journey on it," he said, after a second's reflection. "Do you think your father will sell me a ticket?"

"Billy Grimm will. I'll go with

The prince rose with alacrity. Then he stopped. He must, of course, ask the strange boy to be his guest. But two tickets! Perhaps his allowance was not sufficient. "I must see first how much it costs,"

he said with dignity. The other boy laughed. "Oh, gee!

You come with me. It won't cost anytoward the towering lights.

For Bobby Thorpe to bring a small boy to ride with him was an everyday affair. Billy Grimm, at the ticket window, hardly glanced at the boy who stood, trembling with anticipation, in the shadow of the booth.

The car came, and they climbed in. Perhaps, as they moved off, Prince Ferdinand William Otto had a qualm, occasioned by the remembrance of the English child who had met an un-

"Put your kd on the floor of the car," said Bobby Thorpe, depositing his own atom there. "Father says, if you do that, you're perfectly safe."

Not quite! At the top of the pri- | casional rumble that told of some pal- | then they were off, up an endless, click- | lowed in his wake. Messengers clat- | king, "that you have alarmed a great pitating soul being at that moment ing roadway, where at the top the car tered down the staircase to the court many people." family a guard commonly stood. He burled and twisted and joyously hung for a breathless second over the yard. Other messengers, breathless gulf below; then, fairly launched, out and eager, flew to that lighted wing on a trestle, with the city far beneath where the council sat, and where the them, and only the red, white, and blue old king, propped up in bed, waited that one does not reach the land of lights for company; and into a tunnel, and fought terror. great for endurance.

Above the roaring of the wind in their ears, neither child had heard the lipped with fear, had checked his down and picked it up. It was a small horse to its haunches at the ticket knew this, and because he was quite booth, and demanded to know who was in the land of desire.

"Only the son of the manager, and Grimm, in what he called the lingo of the country. "What's wrong? Lost though it knew what he said.

But Hedwig's lieutenant had wheeled

his horse without a word, and, jumping him over the hedge of the allee, was off in a despairing search of the outskirts of the park, followed by his cavalrymen. As the last horse leaped the hedge

and disappeared, the car came to a stop at the platform. Quivering, Prince Ferdinand William Otto reached down for the despised hat. "Would you like to go around

again?" asked Bobby, quite casually. His highness gasped with joy. "If -if you would be so kind!" he said.

And at the lordly wave of Bobby's hand, the car moved on.

CHAPTER II.

Disgraced.

At eight o'clock that evening the Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto approached the palace through the public square. He approached it slowly, for two reasons. First, he did not want to go back. Second, he was rather frightened. He had an idea that they would be disagreeable. There seemed to be a great deal go-

ing on at the palace. Carriages were rolling in under the stone archway and, having discharged their contents, mostly gentlemen in uniform, were moving off with a thundering of hoofs that reached from the vaulted roof of the entrance. All the lights were on the king, lived alone. As his grandfather hated lights, and went to bed trousers leg. early, Prince Ferdinand William Otto was slightly puzzled.

He was very dirty. His august face was streaked with soot, and his august hands likewise. His small derby hat was carefully placed on the very back of his head at the angle of the American boy's cap. As his collar had scratched his neck, he had, at Bobrolled it up. He decided, as he waited in the square, to put it on again, sidered. It was rather an awful mo-Miss Braithwaite was very peculiar about collars.

Came a lull in the line of carriages. Prince Ferdinand William Otto took a long breath and started forward. As he advanced he stuck his hands in his pockets and swaggered a trifle. It was, as nearly as possible, an exact imitation of Bobby Thorpe's walk. And to keep up his courage, he quoted that young gentleman's farewell speech to himself: "What d' you care? They won't eat you, will they?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto stood in the shadows and glanced across. The sentries stood like wooden men, but something was wrong in the court yard inside. The guards were all standing, and there seemed to be a great many of them. And just as he had made up his mind to take the plunge, so to speak, a part of his own regiment of cavalry came out from the court yard with a thundering of hoofs, wheeled at the street, and clattered

Very unusual, all of it.

The Crown Prince Ferdinand Otto felt in his pocket for his handkerchief, and, moistening a corner with his tongue, wiped his face. Then he wiped his shoes. Then, with his hands in his trousers pockets, he sauntered into the light.

The two sentries made no sign when they saw Ferdinand William Otto approaching. But one of them forgot to bring his musket to salute. He crossed himself instead. And something strained around the other sentry's lower jaw suddenly relaxed into a smile as his royal highness drew a hand from its refuge and saluted. He glanced at one, then at the other, rather sheepishly, hesitated between them, clapped his hat on more securely, and marched in.

"The young rascal!" said the second sentry to himself. And by turning his head slightly-for a sentry timely end; but if he did, he pluckily learns to see all around like a horse, without twisting his neck-he watched the runaway into the palace.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto went up the stone staircase. Here and there he passed guards who stared and Prince Ferdinand William Otto di- saluted. Had he not been obsessed vined that this referred to his hat, with the vision of Miss Braithwaite, his knees from shaking. There came to his ears, too, the oc- and drew a small breath of relief. And he would have known that relief fol-

His eyes, weary with many years of rest at last on the photograph of a

He was a very young man, in a uniform. He was boyish, and smiling, a hatless young lieutenant, white- stood in the room, the eyes of the photograph gazed at one. The king old, and because there were few people to whom a king dares to speak his inmost thoughts, he frequently spoke a boy friend of his," replied Billy to the photograph. The older he grew, the more he felt, sometimes, as

"If they've got him," he said now to the picture, "it is out of my hands, and into yours, my boy."

Much of his life had been spent in waiting, in waiting for a son, in waiting for that son to grow to be a man, in waiting while that son in his turn loved and married and begot a manchild, in waiting, when that son had died a violent death, for the time when his tired hands could relinquish the scepter to his grandchild.

Quite suddenly the door opened. The old man turned his head. Just inside stood a very dirty small boy.

The Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto was most terribly frightened. Everything was at sixes and sevens. Miss Braithwaite had been crying her head off, and on seeing him had fallen in a faint. Not that he thought it was a real faint. He had unmistakably seen her eyelids quiver. And when she came to she had ordered him no supper, and four pages of German translation, and to go to bed at seven o'clock instead of seventhirty for a week. All the time crying, too. And then she had sent him to his grandfather, and taken aromatic ammonia:

His grandfather said nothing, but looked at him.

"Here-here I am, sir," said the

rown prince from the door. The king drew a long breath. But the silence persisted. Prince Ferdinand William Otto furtively rubbed a dusty shoe against the back of a

"I'm afraid I'm not very neat, sir," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, and took a step forward. Until his grandfather commanded him, he could not advance into the room.

"Come here," said the king. He went to the side of the bed. "Where have you been?" "I'm afraid—I ran away, sir."

"Why?" Prince Ferdinand William Otto conment. "I don't exactly know. I just

thought I would." You see, it was really extremely difficult. To say that he was tired of



"Here I Am, Sir," Said the Crown Prince.

things as they were would sound ungrateful. Would, indeed, be most impolite. And then, exactly why had he run away?

"Suppose," said the king, "you draw up a chair and tell me about it. We'd better talk it over, I think."

His royal highness drew up a chair, and sat on it. His feet not reaching the floor, he hooked them around the chair rung. This was permissible because, first, the king could not see them from his bed. Second, it kept

"Probably you are aware," said the

"I'm sorry, sir. I didn't think-" "A prince's duty is to think. Where did you go?"

"To the park, sir. I-I thought I'd like to see the park by myself. It's very hard to enjoy things with Miss Braithwaite, sir. She does not really enjoy the things I like. Nikky and

"By 'Nikky' you mean Lieutenant Larisch?"

"Yes, sir." "Go on."

"We like the same things, sir-the Pike's-Peak-or-Bust, and all that."

The king raised himself on his elbow. "What was that?" he demanded. Prince Ferdinand William Otto blushed, and explained. It was Bobby's name for the peak at the top of the scenic railway. He had been on the railway. He had been-his enthusiasm carried him away. cheeks flushed. He sat forward on the

edge of his chair, and gesticulated. "I was awfully happy, sir," he ended. 'It feels like flying, only safer. And the lights are pretty. It's like fairyland. There were two or three times when it seemed as if we'd turn over, or leap the track. But we didn't."

The king lay back and thought. More than anything in the world he loved this boy. But the occasion demanded a strong hand. "You were happy," he said. "You were disobedient, you were causing grave anxiety and distress-and you were happy! The first duty of a prince is to his country. His first lesson is to obey laws. He must always obey certain laws. A king is but the servant of his people. Some day you will be the king. You are being trained for that high office now. And yet you would set the example of insubordination, disobedience, and reckless disregard of the feelings of others."

"Yes, sir," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, feeling very small and ashamed.

"Not only that. You slipped away You did not go openly you proud of

"No. sir."

me. You may go now."

"I shall," said the king, "require no promise from you. Promises are poor things to hold to. I leave this matter in your own hands, Otto. You will be punished by Miss Braithwaite, and for the next ten days you will not visit

Otto got off his chair. He was feeling exceedingly crushed. "Good night, sir," he said. And waited for his grandfather to extend his hand. But the old king lay looking straight ahead, with his mouth set in grim lines, and

his hands folded over his breast. At the door the crown prince turned and bowed. His grandfather's eyes were fixed on the two gold eagles over the door, but the photograph on the table appeared to be smiling at him.

Until late that night General lich and the king talked together. The king had been lifted from his bed and sat propped in a great chair. Above his shabby dressing gown his face showed gaunt and old. In a straight chair facing him sat his old friend and chancellor.

"What it has shown is not entirely bad," said the king, after a pause. "The boy has initiative. And he made no attempt at evasion. He is essentially truthful."

"What it has also shown, sire, is that no protection is enough. When I, who love the lad, and would-when I could sleep, and let him get away, as I did-"The truth is," said the king, "we

are both of us getting old." He tapped with his gnarled fingers on the blanket that lay over his knees. "The truth is also," he observed a moment later, "that the boy has very few pleasures, He is alone a great deal." General Mettlich raised his shaggy

head. Many years of wearing a soldier's cap had not injured his heavy gray hair. He had bristling eyebrows, white now, and a short, fighting mustache. When he was irritated, or disagreed with any one, his eyebrows came down and the mustache went up. Many years of association with his king had given him the right to talk to him as man to man. They even

brave man who would quarrel with old Ferdinand II. So now his eyebrows came down and his mustache went up. "How-

quarreled now and then. It was a

alone, sire?" "You do not regard that bigoted

English woman as a companion, do "She is a thoughtful and conscientious woman, sire," he said stiffly. It

happened that he had selected her.

"She does her duty. And as to the boy being lonely, he has no time to be lonely. His tutors-" "How old is he?" "Ten next month." The king said nothing for a time. Ther-"It is hard," he said at last,

"for seventy-four to see with the eyes of ten. As for this afternoon-why in the name of a thousand devils did they take him to see the Flying Dutchman?' I detest it."

(TO BE CONTINUEDA

YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

TOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato-and toasting to bread.

In each case flavor is brought out by cooking-by "toasting."

So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette.



Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY

TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seed-

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a son we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interest.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

An advertised intent is much like a chestnut burr in November.

Even the muddy trenches may remind the boys of the roads back home.

What we don't see we may not find only a few things mat are having are to be had for the asking, out-for which heaven be praised.

Prevent

Fortify the System Against Winter Cold

The strong withstand the Winter Cold Better than the Weak. If your Blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system will not be able to withstand the Winter Cold. Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the cold weather by taking

Grove's Tasteless

Contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system, thus fortifying the system against colds and grip. Price 60c.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's



A SQUARE DEAL



"Looky here, we hes got ter dervide dis chicken fair."

"Dat's right, pard. Now, I ain't had nuthin' ter eat fer t'ree days, an' youse ain't had no sleep fer t'ree nights, so I'll take de pullet fer me breakfas', an' youse take de feathers, spread 'em on dat ole plank, an' perceed tew injoy yerself."

Never Satisfied.

The man who sighs for the bygone day When a barefoot boy he ran, Is the grownup lad who used to say: "Gee! I wish I was a man."

Unbeautified.

"Do you think that rhyme beautifies a thought?"

"Not always," replied Mr. Penwiggle. "The prospect is not rendered more alluring by the fact that some of the days to come are to be meatless, wheatless, sweetless and possibly heat-

Readjustment.

"What are your reasons for wanting to get out of public life?"

'Well," replied Senator Sorghum, this is the era of brand-new talent. thought maybe it might be a good idea for me to retire for awhile and see if I can't get a reputation for in-

The Difference.

She-There is no doubt about it that marriage has improved your manners,

He-How so?

She-Well, you frequently get up and offer me a chair now. Before you were married you never gave me more than half of it.

Of Course They Are.

"What are the net gains from the business you have taken up of making thin people fat?"

"Are no net gains; they're all gross receipts."

No Clue.

"Tell me what a man eats and I'll tell you what he is."

"Now you needn't conclude because my husband has a quick temper that I

feed him on hasty pudding."

NOT ALWAYS



"Why did you never marry?" "I don't feel that I could support a

"Don't let that worry you. If she finds you can't she'll leave you."

"John went to get a marriage license and got a dog license by mis-

"Not so much of a mistake when you come to think of a married man's

Another Burbank. Florist-This rubber plant is cheap

Florist-If your husband is smart he can grow his own automobile tires .-

Boston Transcript

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Motor Horn In War.

Now the motor horn has taken its place in warfare and many a honk may be heard along the first-line trenches. The horns are used for signaling purposes only. They are placed on the parapet of the trench, facing inward, and are connected by wires leading to the stations of the commanders. Closing a contact sets them honking all up the line and conveys a signal to the men, which may be heard above the din of battle.

but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Kinder Skittish.

A good old mammy of antebellum days went into a shoe shop and asked for "a pair of ever'day shoessmall tens." The clerk selected a pair of men's heavy plow shoes for her and she seated herself to try them on. The clerk remained standing in front of her. She glanced up and asked:

"Honey, is you all gwine to stan' dere while I tries 'em on?"

The clerk answered: "Why, no, auntie; I'll move on if you wish it." She said: "Please do, honey, 'cause I'se white folks raised and I'se kinder skittish,"-Ladies Home Journal.

Fiery Red Pimples.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50 .- Adv.

Went Down With the Ship.

Attention has been officially called to the signal bravery of Robert Ausburne, a navy radio electrician of the first class, who went down when the United States army transport Antilles was sunk. When the ship was struck Ausburne and a fellow electrician named MacMahon were asleep in the radio room, Ausburne, realizing the seriousness of the situation, told his fellow worker to get on his life preserver. As he left to take his emergency station at the radio key he shouted to his companion, "Good-by, Mac." This was the last seen of him. Going to the radio room MacMahon found it locked, and realizing that the ship was fast sinking attempted to get Ausburne out, but without success.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Orchid's Drinking Tube.

One of South America's curiosities is an orchid which has a peculiar tube that it lets down into the water when it wants a drink. At other times it is kept curled up.

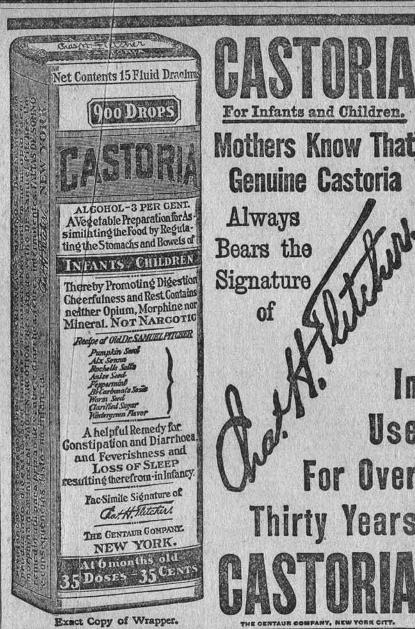
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Keeps Us Hoping. "Tomorrow never comes."

"Maybe that is just as well. Probably it wouldn't bring us anything."

Too Late.

"Did you draft that star pitcher for our team?" "No, I didn't draft him.



Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Thirty Years

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A BSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

'ARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people



\$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single coop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

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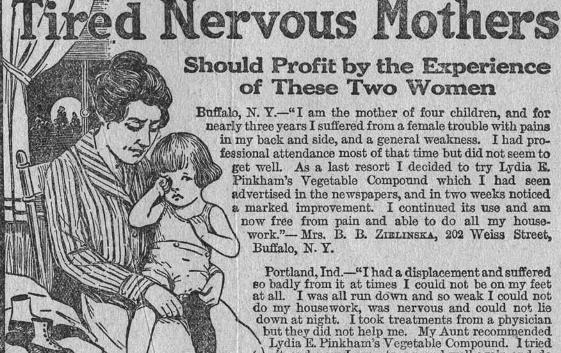
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Every Sick Woman Should Try

EARTH, SAND-CLAY, AND GRAVEL ROADS

Suggestions for the Construction of the Most Common Types of Highways Made by Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Recent Bulletin.

Nearly 2,400,000 miles of the two and a half million miles of public roads in the United States are of earth, sand-clay, or gravel, according to recent statistics gathered by the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Roads of these materials are, therefore, of predominant importance in most communities of the country and probably will remain so for many years. For this reason the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering has issued as Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 463 a comprehensive discussion of the materials. methods of construction, and maintenance for the three types.

Most roads are located originally as earth roads, the bulletin points out. In such location work, the fact that the road eventually may develop into an important highway should be kept constantly in mind and routes should be chosen which will not have to be radically changed, perhaps at great expense, at some future time. tendency in many rural communities to locate all new roads along land lines has been responsible for much waste, it is pointed out.

The importance of grade, drainage, and winth of roads, as well as the materials of which they are built, is emphasized in the publication, and the machinery and tools used in constructing roads of the different materials are described. The necessity for adequate maintenance is brought out, and in this connection directions are given for the making and use of road drags. Typical specifications for the construction of roads from earth, sandclay, and gravel are included in an appendix to the bulletin.

Arsenical Spray Used to Control Plum Pest.

Spraying with arsenate of lead with a soapy spreader and sticker proved most effective, in tests conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station, to control the plum curculio, a beetle that attacks plums, cherries, apples and other fruits, causing them to fall off or to be gnarled, wormy and worthless for market.

Two to three pounds of arsenate of lead paste is mixed with 2-3-50 Bordeaux and two pounds of soft soap and applied just after the plums or cherries have bloomed, then again in about two weeks, and if necessary in the latter part of July to destroy young beetles emerging from the ground at that time. The Bordcaux mixture, added to control rots, is made by dissolving two pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in hot water, adding this solution to the milk of lime obtained by slaking three pounds of quicklime, and then diluting the mixture of these materials with water to make 50 gallons. Where these sprays were applied at the times indicated curculio beetles were completely checked in a single season. This insect, which is generally dis-

tributed throughout eastern United States, emerges from winter quarters and begins feeding on young fruit and leaves in April and May, much depending upon weather conditions. Eggs are laid in a hole cut in the young fruit. These punctures alone lead to deformed, unsalable fruit, and the larva feeding within causes further injury. Often the largest part of of the crop of fruit falls because of such attacks, and the insect afterward leaves the fruit and completes its life cycle in the ground.

Gathering and destroying fallen fruit and cultivating the orchard frequently in July and early August have also proved helpful methods of keeping the pest in check.

Anthracnose Serious on Some Bush Fruits.

Sanitation measures and spraying with Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate are recommended by the Ohio Experimental Station for the control of anthracnose, one of the most destructive fungous diseases of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries. Grayish, circular spots of various size, with purplish margins, characterize the disease on the canes. On the leaves small, pale spots with purple borders develop.

Planting disease-free stock on land that has not grown blackberries or raspberries for at least four years, and that is not near diseased plantations, is the surest method of obtaining healthy plants, the Experiment Station botanists say. Cutting out old canes and diseased new ones just as soon as the crop is harvested and burning all rubbish about the patch also aids in controlling the fungus.

Spraying with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, made by adding the milk of lime obtained from slaking four pounds of juicklime to a solution obtained by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two gallons of hot water, and ther diluting this mixture of the two compounds with water to make 50 gallons, is also recommended to check the disease. This mixture is applied just before the leaves come out, again when the canes are about six inches high and later just previous to blo coming. To make this spray stick bester and spread farther, about a pound of dissolved soap should be added. When the berries are attacked, they should be prayed with a mixture of six ounces of copper carbonate dissolved in three pints of ammonia and added to 50 gallons of water, according to the exPREVENTS FLIES BREEDING.

Experiments by Specialists of U. S. Department of Agriculture Show Possibility of Increasing Value of Barnyard Waste While

Eliminating Maggots. That flies may be prevented from breeding in barnyard manure by adding to the substance the common fertilizer incredients, calcium cyanamid, acid phosphate, and kainit, has been demonstrated by recent experiments made by the Bureaus of Entomology and Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The valuable feature of the discovery is that by the new treatment the fertilizing value of the manure is increased at the same time that its menace to health is lessened. Under treatments for preventing flies breeding in manure heretofore in use, the fertilizing value of the substance has been decreased or not affected.

The fertilizer ingredient indicated by the experiments to be most effecttive in preventing the development of fly maggots in manure is calcium cyanamid, a compound in which nitrogen from the air is fixed by electricity. The investigations showed the value, however, of adding other ingredients to balance properly the chemical effects and to prevent waste of fertilizing elements. Acid phosphate was found to be the supplemental ingredient most needed, but a still better fertilizer was obtained when kainit was used also. The three substances, cyanamid, acid phosphate, and kainit, give a fertilizer complete in itself.

As a result of the experiments the Department's specialists advocate the use of mixtures of 1 pound of cyanamid and 2 to 4 pounds of acid phosphate per 4 feet of surface exposed, when the manure is in boxes or pits. When the manure is in open piles the rate of application should be 4 pounds of cyanamid and 4 or more pounds of acid phosphate per 8 bushels of manure. To be sure of retaining all the fertilizing elements, more than 4 pounds of acid phosphate are recommended. When kainit is used it may replace a portion of phosphate.

When manure from pits treated as suggested above is applied as fertilizer, the rate should be 9 tons per acre to provide the amount of cyanamid calculated to be most effective. Manure treated in open piles should not be applied in excess of 21/2 tons per acre, since it contains a much higher percentage of the commercial fertilizer than the pit-treated product.

Earlier experiments made by the

Department's specialists proved that both borax and hellebore are effective in preventing flies from breeding in manure. The use of borax was found to constitute the cheapest effective treatment, costing one-half cent per bushel of treated manure. This treatment may lessen the value of the manure for agricultural purposes, however. The hellebore treatment was found to cost about 1 cent per bushel of manure, and neither lessens nor increases the fertilizing value. The treatment with fertilizer ingredients just evolved from one-half cent per bushel of manure when treatment is in pits to 1.0 cents per bushel when the treatment is in open piles. This cost is based on the normal selling prices of the fertilizer ingredients, and is materially lessened in effect by the increased fertilizing efficiency of the treated manure. Not only is the value of the manure increased by the fertilizer ingredients added but also their presence prevents the waste of certain valuable elements usually lost from untreated manure.

In their most recent experiments in the treatment of manure, the Department's specialists tried numerous other substances, including sulphur and various plant infusions. From none of these, however, were the results as satisfactory as those obtained with the use of borax, hellebore, and the fertilizer mixtures. Acting on the data gathered from the groups of experiments carried on since 1913, the specialists recommend the use of borax for preventing the breeding of flies in manure when the latter is not to be put to agricultural use, and the use of either the fertilizer mixtures already described or hellebore when the manure is to be used agricultural-

The experiments are described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 408, by F. C. Cook, of the Bureau of Chemistry, and R. H. Hutchison, of the Bureau of Entom-

While various kinds of timber differ in degree of durability when used as

Fence Posts Differ in Their Durability.

fence posts, those made from the same species of tree may also show marked differences in this regard. The rapidity of growth of the tree and the position which the post had in the tree determine the length of the period of usefulness of a fence post.

A survey made by foresters of the Ohio Experiment Station brought the information that osage orange posts last longest in the soil, while yellow locust and red cedar come next. Considerably below these in percentage of sound posts stood mulberry, and then white cedar and catalpa. Chestnut, oak and black ash follow in the order Honey locust, sassafras, named. black and white walnuts and elm posts were found inferior in durability.

Posts from rapidly growing trees were found to decay quickly. The wood at the center of the tree is not as durable as the more recent heartwood just beneath the sapwood. Trees tend to decay at the heart first. The idea that a post should be set in the ground in an inverted position from the way it grew in the tree was not borne out by this investigation.

RAISE MORE CORN AND LESS WATER

It sometimes becomes necessary to do heavy work, such as hauling water from the cornfields to the feed lot, and hauling it back again to the fields in the shape of uneaten cornstalks? Very tall-growing corn when sappy and immature is almost all water and so is wet cornstalk manure.

It used to be that many growers prided themselves on the great height of their corn stalks. The more successful farmers, however, have ceased to haul water from the cornfields to the feed lot in the form of course stalks which remain uneaten and haul it back to the fields in the shape of wet cornstalk manure. They do not grow such tall stalks and often profitably allow animals to gather the grain, leaving the stalks in the fields to enrich the soil.

A few years ago, silage was thought to have a fixed food value. One cannot take out of a silo any more food value than is put in. Hauling and siloing large sappy stalks is heavy work and not as profitable as putting a good, almost mature corn crop into the silo. A somewhat larger and later maturing variety of corn that will thoroughly mature for grain can be used in the northern States for ensilage. Even silage corn should be planted early and given sufficient time to make its best growth and reach the state of maturity at which husks turn brown and the ears become glazed. .

A cooperation in the Department's corn work grows a high-yielding variety of corn, the stalks of which reach a height of about six feet, while his neighbor grows a big, twelve-foot variety. In helping each other shred their crops, the neighbor's tall-growing corn was shredded first. stalks were bulky and high loads were hauled from the fields to the shredder. When beginning the shredding of the competitor's corn, which that year produced over 100 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre, the neighbor put on the accustomed high load, and his team could not pull it out of the field. He got down off the load to make an examination, thinking the rack must be pressing against the wheels. The competitor told him he would have to take off a part of the load, to which he replied that he did not have on a big load and was accustomed to hauling larger loads. After being convinced that it was the weight of the load that stalled his team, they removed a portion and hauled the balance to the shredder, from which they obtained forty bushels of corn, or almost a ton and a half of ears.

What variety of corn should you plant? Since there are thousands of so-called varieties, it is not possible to designate by name the variety you should plant. Furthermore, with corn, there is very little in a name. Two lots of seed of the Leaming variety sometimes differ from each other more than two varieties differ from one another. An accurate test of two different lots of the Boone County White variety resulted in one lot producing eighteen bushels more per acre than the other lot. Quality is what counts and the varietal name does not designate quality. Plant a variety that has made good in your neighborhood. Plant seed which was grown in your part of the state and was properly field selected and properly cared for during the winter.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Important Part of Farm Sanitation Which Should Receive Greater Attention.

Because the sewage from homes is a poisonous substance in which the specific germs or poisons of numerous serious diseases may lurk, much greater care should be taken by dwellers in the country in the disposal of the wastes than is usually bestowed on the matter. This is pointed out in an article, "Sewage disposal on the farm," in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Infection from such a source often is transmitted insidiously and may come from the swirling dust of the railway roadbed, from personal or indirect contact with transitory or chronic carriers of disease, from green truck grown in gardens fertilized with night soil or sewage, from food prepared or touched by unclean hands or visited by flies and vermin, from milk handled by sickly and careless dairymen, or milk cans and utensils washed with polluted water from wells, springs, brooks, and lakes receiving the surface wash or the underground drainage from sewage-polluted soil, and from many other sources.

The cardinal principle in sewage disposal, it is pointed out, whatever the system and methods employed, is to have the waste materials finally deposited far from wells and other sources of water supply.

A number of methods of sewage disposal, including the use of cesspools and septic tanks, are described in detail in the article. The latter method it is believed generally is the safest and least troublesome. Though the Locating Co., Portland, Oregon. proper disposal of sewage will involve some considerable expenditure of money, there is little ground, the article states, for the more or less general belief that the benefits of good plumbing and sewer systems cost little in the city but are almost prohibitive in the country. The greater value of property per family in rural communities when compared with that of some cities where efficient sewage systems are in existence should justify the necessary expenditure for adequate means of sewage disposal in the country. The actual construction and plumbing work can be done, it is pointed out, more cheaply in the country is most cases than in the city.

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