# CALLED HER FAMI BEDSIDE

Six Tears Ago, Thinking She Might Die, Says Texas Lady, But Now She Is a Well, Strong Woman and Praises Cardui For Her Recovery.

birth of my little girl ... my side comced to hurt me. I had to go back We called the doctor, He three months and suffered such agony that I was just drawn up in a knot ...

I told my husband if he would ent me a bottle of Cardui I would try it. I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about me ... for I knew I could not last give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a many days unless I had a change for

Royse City, Tex.-Mrs. Mary Kil- the better. That was six years ago man, of this place, says; "After the and I am still here and am a well, treated me...but I got no better. I continued right on taking the Cardul got worse and worse until the misery until I had taken three bottles and I was unbearable... I was in bed for did not need any more for I was well day to this."

Do you suffer from headache, backache, pains in sides, or other discomforts, each month? Or do you feel weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, trial.



# **AUTOMATIC TANK FOR FOWLS**

ce Shown in Illustration Invente

Many types of automatic tanks have been invented to provide fresh clear water for the fowls all during the day veral of these must be tipped upsid down in the process of filling.

panying sketch presents a in which the water may a through the top. The can be made of galvanized iron



Automatic Water Tank.

small faucet, A, is placed near the om so that it will open beneath the surface of the water in the dish, B. The cover must fit tightly to make an To do this a broad shoulder is left at

O so that the gasket rubber D will have a firm foundation. The following procedure is necessary in filling the tank: Close the faucet, A, remove the screw cap, E, and pou the water in at the top. The lid is then replaced and the stop-cock, A, opened. The water will run out until the level in the dish, B, comes just above the opening of the faucet.— Popular Science Monthly.

### **HEAD AND THROAT TROUBLES**

and Catarrh Are Most Cor ong Poultry—Breed Constant-ly for Health and Vigor.

itry Division, University Farm, Davis Cal.) Cal.)
The most common head and throat troubles of fowls are colds, and catarrh. The symptoms of colds are running, dirly and stopped up nostrils. The symptoms of catarrh are difficult and rapid breathing, with mouth open, and whistling or bub-bling in throat due to phlegm. These

Simple colds and catarrh can be prevented by removing the above causes and breeding constantly for health and vigor. To treat, search and isolate in separate quarter infected fowls and give stimulat

ing food seasoned with cayenne pep-per, or the following tonic:
Pulverized gentian, one pound; pul-verized ginger, one-quarter pound; pul-verized saltpeter, one-quarter pound; pulverized iron sulphate, one-quarter

Use two to three tablespoonfuls of the tonic to ten quarts of dry mash.

### SUITABLE HOUSE FOR DUCKS wis Forced to Sit on Damp Grou Are Liable to Take Cramps and

Ducks, both old and young, sh

have a dry, comfortable place to stay in at night. If forced to sit on the damp ground they are liable to take cramps and cold in the head. The itter is almost certain to turn to Provide suitable houses if you wish

to be successful. The houses need not be very expensive, but they should be itial, so that they may be used for the same purpose several years in

There is usually some shed or uilding that can be converted into duckhouse at small expense. Where ily a small flock is kept this plan

If the roof is good the rest is easy. weatherboarding is not suffiatly close to keep out drafts in cold

ather, cover the outside with tarred er or strip with lath. A board floor is better than an

th floor because the ducks will often up the ground in a very disagree-manner where there is the least

moisture. d weather ducks should be kept the house because their feet are so der that when they come in contact the cold ground they suffer great-and hobble along as though their cks were broken. However, they

strong woman, and I owe my life to Carcal I had only taken half the bott's when I began to feel better. The misery in my side got less ... I and never felt better in my life... I have never had any trouble from that

KEEP POULTRY HOUSE CLEAN Quarters of Adult Fowls Should Be

The quarters of adult birds should be thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and renovated twice annually. Many poul-trymen find it advantageous to spray their houses bimonthly, thus insuring greater cleanliness. Any of the coal tar products make excellent disinfectants. They can be purchased at hard-ware stores in convenient packages. Give the birds clean, comfortable quarters and good results will follow.

RETAIN LATE MOLTING HENS

Contrary to Opinion of Few Years Ago They Are Best Layers—Fatten
Early Molters.

The late molting hens are often bet-ter layers than the early molting hens. Fatten the early molters and put them on the market. Keep the late molter The hen that molts in October an November, as a rule, is a better laye than the one that moits in July an August. This is contrary to the opin on of some years ago.

#### TO ERADICATE SMALL MITES

Paint or Spray With Whitewash, ing Generous Addition of Some Effective Poison.

If small mites get the start of yo burn every particle of loose litter, the paint or spray with whitewash with a generous addition of some such poi-son as creolin, crude carbolic acid or ome proprietary preparation, giving special soakings to all cracks.

Fattening Rations. Fattering rations are not complicated or need not be to bring fair re sults.

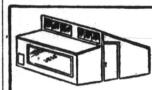
# **OPEN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE**

Burlap Curtain Is Placed Over Oper ing to Keep Out Wind and Snow During Stormy Weather.

As I believe the housing of poultr fully as important as their daily feed I am sending the picture of the poul try house my husband built for me writes Mrs. J. M. Freeman of Sawyer

Mich., in Farm Progress,
This house was designed som
years ago by Dr. P. T. Woods, nent poultryman. Since build ing this house, two years ago, I have not had a sick chicken on the place. The front is boarded up 18 inches from the ground and down nine inches from the top. The opening is covered with heavy quarter inch mesh wire, over which we pu a burlap curtain in stormy weather to keep out wind and snow. At other

times it is always open. A house of this style, which mea ures 12 by 16 feet, will house fro 30 to 35 hens comfortably, with good



Superior House for Poultry

results. At present during very blue tery weather 70 per cent of my her are laying. Their grain food consist of corn, wheat and buckwheat. When confined they are supplied with green

I always keep plenty of scratching material on the floor, in which they are fed three times a day, thus keeping them constantly at work They also have fresh water three times a day. I will be glad to fur nish exact measurements of this house to anyone wishing them

WINTER HOUSE FOR TURKEYS Shed With Curtain Front for Use i

Although turkeys do not need a good house for winter, they should have a shed of some kind. Simply a shed with a curtain front, to be let down in severe weather, and a roos well up toward the top is all that is needed. In such a place they would be comfortable in most any weather and will have conditions nearly like outdoors. Tightly built, warm house are not necessary or advisable.

PREMIUM FOR SELECT EGGS

Those of Best Quality, Newly Laid, Are Worth More Than Market Price

If average quality fresh eggs are selling on the market for 35 cents per dozen, selected, best quality new laid eggs, should be worth twice as much to those who appreciate what is bes in foods. At no time should high grade new-laid eggs bring less than 50 cents

SUSSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER



#### HORSES PREPARED FOR SHOW

Extra Care and Attention Needed for Draft Animals—Feed Brood Mares Some Grain.

Draft horses that are to be shown at the county fairs need some extra care and attention. To show at an advantage horses should be in good well mannered and well groomed. Brood mares and young horses on pasture should be fed some grain for a considerable time before they are shown. The amount of grain will depend on the condition of the animal and also on the pasture. Equal parts of corn and oats have been found to be a good mixture to feed. Stallions and work horses that are to be shown should be fed enough grain and hay to put them in good condition. A little grass or green feed of some kind is useful as a conditioner and as an

appetizer. Draft horses are shown at halter except in the case of draft pairs. It is good form to show mares and young horses with rope halters. Halters made from half-inch rope are prefer able except for foals when halters made from three-eighths inch rope are able more in keeping with the size of the Draft stallions are shown with heavy bridles. Horses should be



Ready to Take a Prize.

taught to stand and to lead before they are brought into the ring. Most horses show to good advantage when stretched slightly. It is advisable to exercise all horses to be shown for considerable time before the show, both at the walk and at the trot. Find a level strip of road and let the animal walk and trot back and forth over a space of 100 feet for 10 or 15 minutes each day so that he may know what is expected of him when shown Always stand a horse with his front feet on slightly higher ground than his hind feet.

#### SUPERIOR TONICS FOR SWINE

Hogs Are Especially Sensitive to Laci of Variety in Feed—Satisfactory Mixture Given.

(By DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, Animal Husbandman, University of Arizona, Agricultural Experiment Station.)
Hogs are omniverous animals and es-

pecially sensitive to a lack of variety in their feed. Under domestication they make rapid growth and it is hardly possible to supply them with sufficient quantities of all the food nutrients they require to make the mo they often become restless and have a craving for certain constituents lack-ing in the diet. The following mixture

bas given satisfactory results: Charcoal, 8 pounds; air-slacked lime, 8 pounds; common salt, 6 pounds hardwood ashes, 8 pounds; powdere sulphur, 4 pounds; powdered blu

stone, 2 pounds.

These should be thoroughly mixed and kept in stock so that a small su; ply may be before the hogs at all times. A low box makes a useful con-tainer. Such a mixture is especially cheap and will return big profits in the way of increased gains. It should be mentioned that this preparation is more of a tonic to keep the hogood condition rather than to guard them against disease. At the present time we have no hog food that will save pigs from contracting or dy-ing from hog cholera. This tonic, however, has a beneficial effect in making the animals more vigorous and maintaining them in better condition to me the attack of diseases.

#### CAUSE OF SCOURS IN LAMBS

Very Often an Examination of W Supply Will Reveal Trouble With Young Animals.

One of the causes of scours in lambs is filthy water. We generally look for the cause in the feed, but quite often it is due to impure water. Everybody human family which follows the use of bad water. The stomach of the lamb and even the sheep, is quite as susceptible to danger from this source as is that of the shepherd. We often see flocks on fairly good pastures, that ought to do well so far as feed is oncerned, showing a lack of thrift and a general duliness for which there seems to be, at first thought, no ap-parent reason. Very often an exam-mation of the water supply will reveal

### SUPERIOR RATION FOR SWINE

Pigs Fattening More Rapidly on Pes Ration Than on Any Other at Washington Station.

(By FRED SCHROEDER.)
Experiments being conducted on the
Washington state college farm with a
pea ration for pigs shows that the hogs are fattening more quickly than on other standard rations. Fifty hogs are being used in the experiment be-ing conducted by Benton M. Bangs, whose work in supervising the experi-ment will entitle him to master's degree in agriculture.

The animals are divided into four lots, and are being fed as follows: Lot 1, barley 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent and oil meal 10 per cent; lot 2, peas 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per cent; lot 3, peas 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent; lot 4, barley 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per

Lot 2, handled, is showing the best results, with lot 3 second, both being a major ration of cleanings or cracked peas. The hogs are being weighed every week, the experiment being ducted over a period of eight w being now in the last week.

DEMAND FOR PORK IS SHARP er Who Does Not Raise Hoge In

Disease, such as choiers, has been taking a smaller toll the past season than in recent years; more purebred and high-grade hogs are available than ever before; prices of hogs are now past the 16-cent level; demand for pork for home consumption and for export is keen. All of which means that the farmer who does not raise hogs is losing a chance to increase the supply of pork and thus serve the country and at the same time expand a profitable phase of farming.—United States Department of Agriculture.

### WOVEN WIRE SHEEP FENCE

or Three Additional Strands at Sottom of Barb-Wire Fence is om of Barb-Wire Fen All That is Needed.

Woven wire makes an ideal sheep fence, but if you have a good, three-strand barb-wire fence, such as every one should have who keeps cattle and desires to be on good terms with his neighbor, all that is needed is two or three additional wires at the bottom, and you have a good sheep fence.

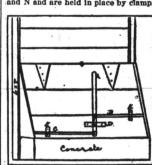
FEED TROUGHS OF CONCRETE

Doors, Sides and Tops of Device Illustrated Were Constructed of Red Elm Lumber.

My earliest recollections of hog feeding remind me of the unsatisfactory locks provided on the doors of hog troughs. When we built a new hog house with 22 farrowing pens we made the one shown in the cut after considerable thought, writes F. C. Schroeder in Wisconsin Agriculturist. The troughs were built of concrete. The doors, sides and tops were ma of home-sawed, well-seasoned one-inch red elm lumber. The 2 by 4s were he ock. Elm lumber will withstand very such abuse and is excellent for such Lever A is 8-16-inch by 14-inch iron.

length being governed by the th of the door. An offset in the ever makes it easier to operate. The Istance between bolts M and N is 4 inches, the bolts heads being co sunk to prevent friction on the door.
C and B are %-inch round rods flat

25 acres is enough for one power tened where bolted on the lever at M and N and are held in place by clamp



Highly Satisfactory Feeder.

E and E. Clamp D keeps A firmly i position when operated. In four years ime we have experienced no trouble, and to all appearances will last a life-

We constructed the troughs the sam on the pen side as shown in the illustration, so that when feeding we could lock them back. The weight of the hogs on the doors did not injure the latches nor were they able to them. The work was done by a smith, but could be done at ho supplied with a forge and tools.

## ARE LITTLE PIGS OFF FEED?

Look Out for Germ Disease Affecting Soft Tissues of Mouth— Is Contagious,

(By DR. F. B. HADLEY, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.)
Watch out for sore mouth disease in little pigs this year. A germ disease which affects the soft tissues of the mouth, causing ulcers with dark red orders, is common in many broad pens. Unless treated right and without delay the disease may cause death. Swab the ulcers with a solution of solving one ounce of crystals in two quarts of freshly boiled warm water. Then wash out the mouth with this disinfectant fluid. Treat bad cases

wice daily, others once a day. Sore mouth is contagious. To pre vent its spread dip the heads of the vent its spread dip the heads of the pigs in the same solution. Clean up the pens and disinfect them with some good commercial disinfectant. Do not put fresh litters in a pen once used in the property of the pension of the pension is the pension of the pension is the pension in the property of the pension is the pension in the pension in the pension is the pension in the pension in the pension is the pension in the pension is the pension in the pension in the pension in the pension is the pension in the pension well cleaned.

### TRAINING FOR SHOW ANIMALS

Work Is an Art and Requires Consid at Best Advantage.

It is always a mistake to show and mals that have not been properly trained. This may easily be done by taking a little time each day to get he animals to stand properly and go where directed. This work is an art. and it requires considerable experi-ence to make an animal show to best advantage. Before show time the ani-mal will require considerable exercise and this may be had by leading, which will also help to train the animals to

GOOD CONDITION OF HORSES

Proper Care and Feeding, With Go Grooming, Are Essential for Se-curing Best Work.

orses the easier they can be kept in good condition with moderate feeding Proper care and feeding, with goo grooming, are the essentials necessar to securing the best conditions for

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

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### APPLE POMACE FOR FEEDING

a Value Almost Equal to Corn Silas —Dairy Farmera Will Do Well to Get Supply.

Apple pomace has a feeding value about equal to good corn silage. It contains a little less fiber, but a larger amount of extract matter and fat. It also has about the same digestibility.

Dairy farmers who live, near cider
mills would do well to secure and save all the apple pomace possible. The best way to keep it is to put it in a silo, but it will keep for one or two months in a pile out of doors. After the silo has been filled with corn and has settled, there is generally room to put in several tons of apple pom

Vermont have given quite satisfac-tory results. In the latter state the leveled off and kept in good condition without further care. The quantity fed varied from 10 pounds per day at the start to 35 pounds daily after the cows became accustomed to it.

ssibly the best way to feed it i to give about 15 pounds daily with as much corn sliage and what hay the cows will eat, which will usually be from 10 to 16 pounds. In addition, dairy cows in milk should have five to ten pounds of a suitable grain mix-

### POWER SPRAYERS ARE HANDY

Outfit Needed for Each Thirty Acres-Lightness is Important on Rough Ground.

A large orchard should be provided with a power sprayer, if the orchard is considered worth giving good care. large orchard should be provid In a large orchard, generally speaking it would be best if there were a pow it would be best if there were a power sprayer for each 30 acres at most, and many of the best orchardists who are

In buying a power sprayer, several features should be considered. In rough land one of the most important be short and light so that it would be convenient in turning and running



#### Gasoline Power Outfit With Tower for

Spraying Tops of Trees ver the rough land. The same would be just as true of muddy land. Gen-

erally speaking, it is very important that a sprayer be light. Then the engine should be one that will run all day at a pressure as high as 200 pounds. Of course, a pressure lower than this will do the work, but if an engine will get hot and stop at a pressure of 200 pounds when it is new, when it gets old it may get hot and stop at a much lower pressure. In fact, 200 pounds is a good pressure to

### CHOOSING SITE FOR ORCHARD Great Caution Should Be Exercised in

Selecting Location—So Important. A person planning to set out an or chard in the future should exercise great caution in choosing the site. because his success depends largely upon it. The first thing to consider is the soil. He should examine both the surface and the subsoil as to the sourness and the ease of working and

slope it is more liable to frost dam It is also important which way age. It is also important which way the orchard slopes. If it is so the sun can shine directly upon it in the early morning the frost is apt to do more injury. The slope also has much to do with the coloring and ripening of the fruit. The land should not slope toward the prevailing wind

the winds will do the trees much injury. Not of the least importance are the windbreaks. Do not select a site where cedar trees are near, as they harbor the apple rust. You also must consider who owns it, because your neighbor may not choose to leave it there. If a prospective orchardist will consider these points carefully is sure of success as far as site

#### BORERS HARM APPLE TREES

und-Headed Variety Is Not Destroyed at Once They Often Destroy Tree Entirely.

(By C. F. NIVEN, Clems College.) The borers rank among the most destructive enemies of the apple tre There are two classes of them, it round-headed borer, which works the base of the tree, and the flat-hea ed, which works well up on the trunk

and in the crotches of large limbs, Round-Headed Borer.—The presence of this insect is usually detected at the base of the tree by the little pile of sawdust castings thrown out from an opening through the bark into its burrow. Often, several borers can be found in one tree. This borer works near the base of the trunk, burrowing up and down, often going below the surface of the soil. The burrow begins in the bark and sap wood, but



Castings of Round-Headed Borer. heart of small trees. If the borers

Flat-Headed Borer.-This insect in found on the upper portion of the trunk of the tree and in the crotch of large limbs. While the damage done by it is sometimes very great, yet it is hardly so destructive as the roundhardly so destructive as the round-headed borer. This borer does not go in so deep as the round-headed, yet it sometimes girdles a limb and even the trunk. Healthy trees are rarely at tacked by this borer. Therefore farmers who are careful with their trees need not fear it to any great extent.

#### MICE INJURE FRUIT TREES Excellent Hiding Place Afforded by Pil-Ing Loose Soil Around Base Keep It Smooth.

Mice are likely to make nests around the trunks of trees, provided they have loose material at the base of the trees in which to make a nest. If the young orchard is plowed, the loose soi turned up against the base of the trees makes an excellent hiding place for mice. Soil ought to be scraped bare and smooth around the base of the trees so no loose soil, weeds, grass, or litter can collect and enable the mic to nest close to the trunks where they will eat through the growing layer thus girdling the tree. This precaution should be taken whether wrappers are used or not, as mice frequently bur-row in beneath the wrappers, if the soll is loose, and find shelter behind the wrapper.

### SPRAY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

Best Material for Insect Is Lime-Sul phur and May Be Applied in

Orchards known to be infested with San Jose scale should be sprayed as soon as the trees are defoliated by frests. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the trees as scale insects will soon weaken the trees so no marketable fruit may be expected. The best spray material for scale sects is lime-sulphur.

A good spray pump will be essendal. It is highly desirable that the

liquid be under high pressure and that it be well distributed. A power sprayer is best as no hand power can be expected to equal the original. But if only a few trees are to be sprayed a hand-power sprayer will answer the purpose.

Spraying may be done in Novemb or December. Then if a second spray

#### ing seems desirable it may be give in the spring or late winter foliage is out. APPLES FOR FAMILY TABLE

e-Half Acre Could Be Made One of the Most Satisfactory Pieces of Ground on Farm.

Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of apple orchards, one run for profit and one for the family. The commercial orchard is a specialty requiring skill, experience, and above all, a peculiar mental bent.

As to the small family orchard, there

seems but one possible conclusion, namely this: Every farmer should have at least twenty-five bearing trees of mixed varieties for his own use. That would require just one-half an acre and by doing the right thing at the right time it could be made one of the most satisfactory pieces of ground on the whole farm.

### BERRIES GOOD FOR ORCHARD

Place is Not Complete Without Generous Selection-No Other Fruit

An orchard is not complete without a generous selection as to kind and varieties of berries. Without the berry patch the orchard will hardly come up to your expectations in supplying fruits during the fruit-bearing season. In fact you will miss the berries and there will be no other fruit to take their place.

Leaf Crop Fertilizers.
Hen manure, nitrate of soda or other
nitrogenous fertilizer may be put on
onions and leaf crops if they do not seem to be growing well. About 800 pounds per acre is used. PROBLEM OF FRUIT GROWING

sibilities of Country Are Great and

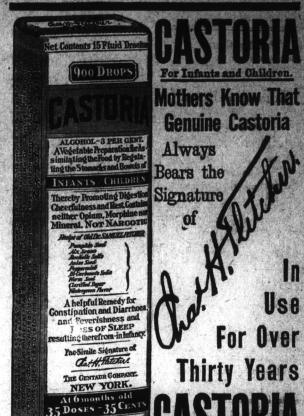
Yet Slightly Tested-Some Trees. The fruit-growing possibilities of this country are so great and as yet so slightly tested that it is a big quesso slightly tested that it is a big ques-tion that should be taken up as serious-ly as the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic showed, when the call from the government came, what it could do in the line of vegetables and wheat. Do not neglect to plant fruit, make as serious a study of it as you

### have of this year's planting and results will be a delightful surpr FIX MULCH FOR STRAWBERRY

Covering of Strawy Stable Ma Plants During Winter.

It is the habit of many strawberry growers to cover the plants in winte with strawy stable manure, which an swers the double purpose of enriching the soil and protecting the plants from heaving, which danger of heaving occurs most seriously in the spring months. For home supply plenty of nary soil without the application of any fertilizers.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER



#### DON'T SACRIFICE BROOD SOW

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Important That All Animals Be Used rease Food Supply—Retain All Spring Gilts.

A sow is a good investment. This is true even in these strenuous time of high prices of food concentrate The quotations on these feeds are con-trolled to a considerable extent by the price at which meat animals a high price when hogs on the ho at large packing centers sell at mo



Poland-China Sow

than 16 cents per pound. However record prices for swine as well a record prices for swine as well as feed concentrates have been a great incentive to farmers to "cash in" all the hops available. That many sow have been included is evident from the fact that bureau of crop estimate reports approximately three per cen fewer sows on farms in the United States than a year ago. Further, this is the first year the supply has not increased since 1913.

Breeding sows are at a premium and the demand for young stock is unprecedented. The hog buyers state in their reports that they are compelled to take anything that looks like a hog. The fluctuation in the nur of hogs in the United States is subject largely to the fluctuations in the finan-cial condition of the country. The high prices paid for hogs are a big ent to farmers to market their them to cut losse during the latter part of the year. The high prices paid for hogs and an increasing export trade are the two main factors which make at the present time. Millions of farmers would purchase sows to farrow this coming season if they could, but this is almost an impossibility. Those



Wealthy or poor, we are all tempted, in varying degrees, to construct larg-er homes than our personalities and requisites demand. A person building a house for his own occupancy can hardly do better than follow the ex-cellent motto of the Greeks—"Not too much." One of the first principles of house building is to construct some thing which shall depend for its effect not upon size and display, but upon its adaptation to the requirements of those who are to live in it; somethi the value of which no one shall be

"Tycoon of Japan." President Lincoln in one of his pub lic documents referred to "the Tyc of Japan," which was not the diplo ic and regular title of the of Japan. It was the name that had been applied to him in the days before we knew much about his country and people, before Commodore Perry es-tablished our communications with them in 1854 and the arrival in this country in 1860 of the first embassy

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR LAYERS ed Corn and Oats, Fed in Mas

ever sent abroad by Japan. Of cour President Lincoln did not mean to

error was not repeated in sul

olite to the ruler of Nippon and his

ondence. But it caused hi

With Cornmeal and Beef Scraps is Excellent. . It has been proven that a mixture of cracked corn and oats, fed along with a dry mash of cornmeal and beef

scraps, has given even better results in the laying pens than has a mixture

in the laying p

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this we urge you in buying to THEDFORDS

ACK-DRAUGH Liver Medicine



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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**Excellent Faculty** Reasonable Cost WRITE FOR CATALOG THE PRESIDENT,

CHAPEL BILL N. C. Help For Girls Desiring Education.

Chester White Sow.

Will play an important role in placing spring hogs on the market. The spring gitts from these litters should not be sent to market for meat purposes, but should be retained or sold only for breeding purposes in order to augment the pig crop next year.

House With the Spirit of Home.

We have on our campus an abartment house, a two storys uilding of 25 rooms. With a frontage of 25 rooms. With a front

UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINING DONE AT THIS OFFICE & GIVE US A TRIAL



RNOLD'S W BALSAI Graham Brug Co.

DO YOU WANT A NEW STOMACH? If you do "Digestoneine" will give you one. For full particulars regarding this wonderful Remedy when

Hayes Drug Co.