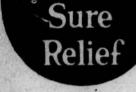


THERE is nothing quite like Bayer Aspirin for all sorts of aches and pains, but be sure it is genuine Bayer; that name must be on the package, and on every tablet. Bayer is genuine, and the word genuine—in red—is on every box. You can't go wrong if you will just look at the box when you buy it:





No more Heartburn

For correcting over-acidity, normalizing digestion and quickly relieving belching, gas, sourness, heartburn, nauses and other digestive disorders. Safe. Pleasant.

ormalises Digestion and Sweetens the Breath



Political

The expression "on the fence" omes to us from an ancient Latin which translated literally would read "sitting astride with one leg on each side." It had its intro-duction into English from two lines of a well-known poem by Lowell.

COULD NOT GET

Lvdie E. Pinkham's Vegetable





Find Pure-Bred Cows Now Excel

Surpass Grades in Most Economical Production of Butterfat and Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Dops of Agriculture.) The statement is sometimes made that grade dairy cows produce as

that grade dairy cows produce as much milk and butterfat per cow as pure breds. Even when it is admitted that pure breds produce more than grades, it is sometimes claimed that the grades produce more economically. Such conclusions, according to Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agricul-United States Department of Agriculture, have as a rule been based on general observations or on a comparatively small number of records

Pure Breds Excel Grades.

As a matter of fact, after comparing the records of 29,397 pure-bred cows and 71,745 grades in dairy-herd-improvement associations, Doctor Mc-Dowell finds that these pure breds ex-celled the grades in both production and in income over cost of feed by 7 to 10 per cent. The results of this study are discussed in Circular 26-C, "Comparison of Pure Bred and Grade Dairy Cows," just issued by the de-

On an average, in one year the pure breds of all ages ate \$14.52, or 23 per cent, worth of feed more per cow than the grades. They produced 10.8 per cent more milk and 6.7 per cent more butterfat than the grades, and in yearly income over cost of food they excelled the grades by 9.7 per cent, or \$8.66 per cow.

Closer Culling in Grades.

The record showed that the pure breds, on the average, excelled the grades in milk production until the age of thirteen years, in butterfat pro-duction until the age of eleven years, and in income over cost of feed per cow until the age of eleven years. After these ages the grades slightly excelled the pure breds. Doctor McDowcloser cuiling in grade herds than in oure-bred herds. It is obvious that culling out the low producers from the grade herds is largely responsible for only producers reaching the aged group. In pure-bred herds, however culling is not so generally practiced on a production basis. Close culling is practiced in grade herds but the pure-bred herd is improved largely through breeding.

Owners of either sort can draw a

esson from these facts, says Doctor McDowell. Closer culling is important in pure-bred herds and better breeding ssential in grade herds.

A copy of the circular may be ob-tained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Right Breeding Stock

Is Important Factor One of the first essentials of profit able hog production is good hogs. The breed selected does not make so much difference, but it is fundamentally important to obtain good individuals for the foundation stock, writes Edgar Martin, in the Prairie Farmer. A good

beginning pays in future years.

Sows should be bred for two litters Sows should be bred for two litters a year, each sow raising five or more pigs per litter. The pigs should be farrowed in February or March for spring and August or September for fall litters. The spring pigs should go to market the following September or October and the fall pigs during the following March or April.

Good feeding and care will be required to send good pigs to market weighing 200 pounds or more, as early as September or April. It will pay, however, since after October and April the price may be expected to

what is desired for breeding stock, begs should be full-fed from farrow-ing until sent across the scales to

Agricultural Squibs

Neglect rather than use puts to farm machinery in the junk pile.

Soy beans and soy-bean hay are high protein feeds, and are being raised in many sections, especially by dairymen.

Half an hour's time each year, be-sides the risk of a broken plowpoint, is the cost of each boulder left in the fields under cultivation.

Late hatched chickens will bring very little money from the sale of eggs next winter and they are always the first ones to get any disease that may be in the flock.

It is a good practice to seed rape in the corafield at the time of the list cultivation, perhaps two or three pounds per acre seeded broadcast by hand or with a seeder.

Rape sown at the rate of five pounds per acre will make a good bog pasture. Oats and peas make good hog pasture, but usually not so good

The Purdue station found that due to larger yields the silage grown on one acre planted with ensilage comproduced approximately one-fourth more milk and butterint than the same amount of land planted to field

Bean Diseases and Control Measures

Simple Rules Will Obviate Loss While in Transit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.).

Four simple rules that will obviate much of the loss to snap beans in tranait appear in a leaset just issued by the United States Department of Ag-riculture as Miscellaneous Publication 16-M, "Save the Beans." The rules

are: 1. Pick beans, if practicable, when the vines are dry. Beans packed dry are not so likely to decay as wet ones. Moreover, picking beans and cultivat-ing fields when the beans are wet favor the spread of such diseases as blight and anthracnose.

2. Sort the beans. Spread them on canvas or burlap racks, then discard all those showing blemishes or woun of any kind. These blemishes are usually caused by decay-producing or-ganisms which develop rapidly in containers. Insect-injured and broken beans should be removed, since they provide an opportunity for the entrance of organisms which cause decay. These blemishes and wounds frequently originate in the field while the beans are still on the vine.

3. Keep the harvested beans out of the sun and rain while awaiting transportation. Decay is more rapid when the beans are warm in the presence of abundant moisture. Wet beans in a container dry slowly, if at all. They are likely to get warmer rather than

4. Keep the beans cool,

The leaslet also lists six comm bean diseases (anthracnose, bacterial blight, mosaic, powdery mildew, root rot, and rust), briefly gives the chief symptoms, and the available measures for control. "Nesting" diseases are

briefly mentioned.

The leaflet may be procured by applying to the Department of Agricul-ture, Washington, D. C.

Useful Type of Calves

for Making Baby Beef

Calves to qualify as baby beef must have quality and finish. The consumer does not want the unfinished year-ling, and the calf that does not have quality will not take on a high finish Neither will the calf lacking in earlymaturing qualities fatten during the latter part of the feeding period, but instead it will use most of the feed which it consumes for growth. Keep-ing this in mind, the feeder should first determine whether his calves are good enough to compete on the fat-yearling market, and if he lecides that they are not, they should be fin-ished off on coarser feeds for a later market.

The wide, deep-bodied, thick-fleshed calf with short legs and an abun-dance of quality as indicated by fine ness of hair, texture of skin, smooth-ness of flesh, and general refinement about the head and other parts of the body is the type best suited for making prime baby beef. Uniformity in size, weight, and color should not be overlooked, because such factors are an advantage in marketing.

Hog Pasture Rotation

Practiced in Illinois

In following out his sanitary hog raising plan, Bert Kellogg of Kendall raising plan, Bert Keilogg of Kendali county, Illinois, uses a five-year rotation, writes Earl Price in Farm Life. Each field has spring wheat, or some other spring-sown small grain, followed by two years of alfulfa, then two years of corn. On this particular farm each old contains about five acrea and all are located near the barns so that feed and water are convenient.

The first year, alfalfa is always used as the "sanitary" pasture for the spring pigs. Portable boghouses provide shade and shelter, and the

litters are moved out of the farrowing house to the pasture as soon as
weather permits.

The eccond year aifalfa is pastured
with cattle. Usually both crops of
corn are supplemented with soy beans
and "hogged off." In preparing for
the spring grain the second year cornstalks are either plowed under or
thoroughly disked. thoroughly disked.

Mr. Kellogg finds that pasturing with hogs and the use of alfalfa two years out of the five, keepe his soil high in fertility and organic matter.

Influence of Milk on

Production of Eggs Production of Eggs
To demonstrate how milk solids affect egg production, Dr. Prince T.
Woods, in a recent article in the
Waverly Four poultry magazines, suggests this test: "When they are laying freely, stop the milk entirely for
three days. The falling off in egg
yield following the stopping of milkwill be so abrupt that you will not
fall to notice it. Then begin again to
feed milk freely and note how promptly the egg yield returns to the former
high level. . . With ample milk a
good egg yield, with no milk a greatly
reduced egg yield." Dry skim milk is
the ideal form of milk for poultry.

Individuality of Hens Individuality of Hens
Some hens have a lively, contented,
peaceful disposition, while others are
as grouchy as old sin. Bome hens will
complete a hatch and leave their
nests as clean as they were when
starting to hatch, and others will have
the nest all torn up and befouled, and
the eggs broken. Fowis are peculiar.
They have acute sense of taste, sight
and hearing, but so scent. They are
of a jealous disposition, and will resent the intrusion of a strange bea.

DUST-PAN WILL SAVE STOOPING

Long-Handled Implements Are Big Convenience.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agricultura.)

Why stoop over to clean, or get down on your knees on the floor to scrub, when you can use housecleaning tools with long handles? Mops, scrub brushes, dust-brooms and dust-pans can all be bought with extended handles that save effort and time as well as the muscles of your back. Here is a farm woman in Marshall county, Illinois, who has found a long-handled dust-pan a great convenience when cleaning a room. As with any other dust-pan, in selecting it one should see that the edge is firm and straight, so that if will come into direct contact with the floor. The side rect contact with the floor. The side to which the handle is attached should



Long-Handled Dust-Pan.

be high and shaped so as to prevent dirt from falling out. The tin of which the dust-pan is made should be of fairly heavy quality.

The housewife using the dust-pan shown is a member of a testing circle organized by the county home dem-onstration agent. Each member tests various pieces of household equip-ment in turn, so that all may have a chance to see which pieces are adapted to the special needs of the individual household. Then, as opportunity arises, the piece may be bought. The picture was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Needed in Child's Diet

Both vegetables and fruits supply the body with iron, lime and other mineral matter, and some protein and body fuel as well as mild acids. They are particularly necessary in the diet of children, says the United States Department of Agriculture. They should be served at least once a day, as they help to keep the bowels in good con dition. Vegetables may be used as flavoring for soups and stews, may be added to milk or meat stews, or served with meat gravy. If gravy is used, do not have it too fat nor make It with scorched fat.

Feeding the Canary

The food requirements of canaries are simple. Canary seed to which have been added rape seed and a little hemp is a staple diet that persons who keep only a few birds usually pur-chase ready mixed. Canary seed alone does not furnish a balanced food, but forms a good combination with hemp and summer rape. Much of the rape seed in prepared seed sold in cartons is of a species that even wild birds do not eat, as it is pungent and bitter in flavor, but all relish the mild taste of

Brown Stew of Boof Is

Liked Best by Family Not every one knows how to make a good stew, and yet, when well seasoned and carefully cooked, a siew may prove to be one of the meat dishes the family likes best. A good brown stew is started by browning the nieces before covering, them with water. 'The meat is simmared never bolled, and cooked until it is tander. Here are the full directions, from the bureau of home economics:

Brown Stew of Boof.

1% lbs. round steak 1 tsp. salt
2 cups water 2 tbs. chopped
1 to 2 tsp. grated paraley
enion Fiour

Select a good piece of round steak, wipe and cut it into small uniform pieces. Roll in flour and sear in an pieces. Roll in flour and sear in an iron skillet in some of the fat from the steak, then place it in a covered saucepan, add the water, and simmer until tender. Add the onion and sait. Measure the liquid, and to each cupful allow three tablespoonfuls of flour for browning. To brown the flour put it in a clean smooth skillet over medium heat and stir the flour constantly until it becomes well browned. stantly until it becomes well browned. Mix the browned flour with the broth, add the ment and parsley, and cook until the gravy has thicker

The flour can also be browned in the oven, stirring now and then so that it does not scorch. If one is especially fond of the browned flavor quantity of flour can be prepared and stored for use as needed

Strawberry Ice Cream Is as Popular as Shortcake

Strawberry season begins before the local berries are ripe, for the in-creased facilities for transporting strawberries from the Far South are bringing this delicious fruit to north-ern tables as early as January, and almost everywhere, by the middle of April, berries from some market are to be had. Strawberry ice cream is almost as popular as strawberry shortcake, and the family will enjoy it as often as you can make it by the recipe given by the bureau of home

Strawberry Ice Cream gts. strawberries ¼ tsp. salt i pint double cream Lemon juice if cups sugar desired

Wash and cap the berries. Chop them and cover with the sugar and let stand in the refrigerator for two or three hours. Press the sweet fruit through a collander. Add the cream which has been whipped and the salt, and freeze. Use a freezing mixture of one part salt and four to six parts of ice, and turn the crank of the freezer slowly. After freezer with more ice and salt, and let the cream stand for an hour or more to ripen in flavor.

Creamed Salsify With

Roasts Most Excellent Salsify or oyster plant is some-what unusual in flavor and excellent with roast meat, chops, steak or chicken. As it turns dark as soon as the outer skin is scraped off it must be kept in cold water while it is being prepared. It will be more tender if sait is not added until it is cooked. The bureau of home economics furnishes the recipe:

2 bunches salsify or Cream sauce oyster plant Salt

Wash and scrape the salsify and cut it in small pieces. (While preparing the salsify keep it is cold water to prevent it from turning dark.) Boll in unsalted water for 30 minutes or until tender. Prepare a cream sauce, using 1 cupful milk, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 tablespoonfuls butter and ½ tesspoonful salt, and pour this over the cooked salsify. Reheat and serve with a little chopped parsley sprinkled

COMFORT AND EFFICIENCY IN ARMY SHOE



In choosing this serviceable type of shoe for the United States army, the maximum of comfort and efficiency maximum of comfort and efficiency for the weater was the aim. It con forms to the correct shape for shoes described in Farmers' Bulletin 1533-F. in that it is broad and round at the toe and straight along the inner edge. It has thick soles, which protect the feet against injury from sharp and received and straight water. uneven surfaces and against water and slush, so that it is especially suit-able for evere outdoor conditions.

The heels of these shoes are nearly as broad throughout as the heel-sent of the shoe. As a rule, shoes for men and boys do not have high beels, but in shoes for women the height and pitch of the heel are important; heels that slant too far forward cannor support the body steadily, or hold it in the proper position. The heel of an army nurse's shoe is 1% inches high and tapers but little.

The United States Department of Agriculture will supply information on selecting and carries for shoes.

Watch the Children But it With strawberries and m Delights the fuery of The whole wheat thorou

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D'J.D.KELLOGG'S

REMEDY

R Class Sam (the negro gardener to I

New England employer)-Mr. Smyth, is yo' all going South fo' the winter

like the rest of the folks up heah? Smyth—No, Sam, I don't believe

"Then yo' all is goin' to be in the

"The B class? How's that, Sam?"

"Yo' all is goin' to B here wher they go and yo' all is goin' to B here

Old bells can be made as good as

A girl thinks that she is a first-

but not so with old belies.

class cook if she can make fudge.

I'll get away this winter.

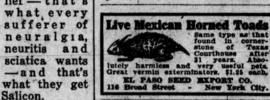
B class with mahself."

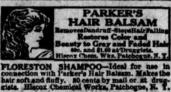
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