

### A New Delight

**Libby's Chili Con Carne**

With real Bayou beans, or plain. Made after the real and famous Mexican formula. The seasoning is most piquant—a zesty tasty dish anywhere—any time.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby**  
Chicago

Look for the triangle



Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

#### Bicycling in England.

Several princesses have lately been seen a wheel, and ladies from big country houses are using their bicycles constantly to save the precious petrol of the car. Thousands of girls now going into towns to work live in homes which never had to consider convenience of access to city offices. They require bicycles, and so do the girls whose greatest demand of all comes from the munition workers generally. The munition girls are buying enormous numbers of machines.—Manchester Guardian.

#### TENDER SKINNED BABIES

With Rashes and Irritations Find Comfort in Cuticura. Trial Free.

Baby's tender skin requires mild, soothing properties such as are found in the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap is so sweet, pure and cleansing and Cuticura Ointment so soothing and healing, especially when baby's skin is irritated and rashy.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

#### Avoiding Litigation.

"Well," said the far West mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys get tied up in that that bankrupt telephone company I was tellin' yer about, they became mighty crusty."

"Oh!"

"Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handling the business no how."

"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener. "Then, may I ask what they did?"

"Sartinly; I was goin' ter tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."

#### By-Product Coke Oven.

The iron industry of this country has been adopting the by-product coking process at a marvelous rate. There are practically no by-product coke plants in the United States, which do not recover ammonia, tar and light oil (crude benzol).

In the vast majority of the plants also surplus gas is recovered and utilized either at the plant itself or by distribution to outside consumers. There are possibly two or three very small by-product coke plants at which tar and ammonia are not recovered for disposal to the outside markets, but these would certainly represent considerably less than 1 per cent of the total by-product coking capacity of the country that is not now equipped with benzol-recovery plants, and the by-product coking plants now under construction have either contracted for benzol-recovery equipment or indicated a strong probability that such provision will be made.—Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.



### Adds to the Joy of Living—

It isn't alone the deliciously sweet nut-like taste of Grape-Nuts that has made the food famous, though taste makes first appeal, and goes a long way.

But with the zesty flavor there is in Grape-Nuts the entire nutriment of finest wheat and barley. And this includes the rich mineral elements of the grain, necessary for vigorous health—the greatest joy of life.

Every table should have its daily ration of

## Grape-Nuts

# DADLY DAIRY

## TO PREVENT WHITE SCOURS

Pennsylvania State Experiment Station Outlines Some Suggestions to Prevent Disease.

White scours is a germ disease, hence its suppression lies in the prevention of infection. The Pennsylvania state experiment station outlines the following suggestions for the prevention of this disease:

The cow should be permitted to drop her calf upon a clean bed of straw in a thoroughly disinfected stall. Immediately after birth of the calf, the umbilical cord should be soaked in a 2 per cent solution of some standard dip. A wide-mouthed vessel will be the most convenient container for the solution, as it may be held close to the body and the cord folded down into the solution.

To prevent contamination the cord should not be touched with the fingers. After soaking, both the cord and an area three inches in diameter surrounding it should be painted with iodine, by means of a small piece of absorbent cotton. A drying powder of equal parts boric acid, powdered alum and flowers of sulphur should then be dusted on the cord twice daily until it has dried off. The powder should be applied with a dusting can.

Additional precautions include the rinsing of the cow's udder with a dip solution to destroy germs on these parts before the calf is suckled, and thorough cleaning of the stable, including disinfection of the walls and floors.

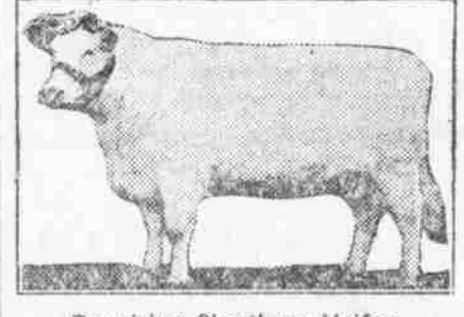
If the calf is very valuable, dairymen are advised by the Pennsylvania station to inject a serum prepared from a number of organisms found in calves with white scours, as a preventive. This should be done as soon as the calf is dropped.

## DAIRY FARMER LOSES MONEY

Raises Most of Feed and Buys Very Little Material—Herd Helps Keep Up Fertility of Soil.

How can a dairy farmer lose money on his cows and still make a living? The answer is easy. The farmer raises most of his feed and probably buys very little material not raised on the farm to assist him in feeding appetizing balanced rations. He has the herd to assist him in keeping up the fertility of the soil and spends little if any money for commercial fertilizers. It results in a small profit on the farm, but profit is made on feed raised and not on the dairy cattle that consume it.

The farmer who is losing money on dairy cattle, but yet making a living on his farm might possibly make more money if he sold the feed, used fertilizer to keep up the fertility of his



Promising Shorthorn Heifer.

land, and spent the time used in caring for the cows in some form of intensive farming which would make him at least wages for his time.

It is a fact that you cannot make money on a losing proposition and it follows that the man who is losing money on dairy cattle is not making a living by selling dairy products. He is making his living because of the crops produced on the farm plus the fact that his living expenses are not large.

## BALANCED RATION FOR CALF

Separator Milk Is Liable to Cause Indigestion, Capricious Appetite and Diarrhea.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

Separator milk is not a balanced ration for calves. On this feed alone, and the way it is usually given to them, they are liable to get indigestion, as shown by a bloated condition, capricious appetite and diarrhea. Most of this trouble can be averted by adding a handful of alfalfa, cornmeal or cottonseed meal, to supply, in a way, the fat that has been removed in the skimming. The milk should be given to them warm and never when it is frothy. Never allow a calf to drink all of the milk that it wants at one meal. It is bad practice to allow several calves to drink out of one trough, some of them will get too much. Care in feeding calves is of vastly more importance than "cures" for calf scours.

## CALVES FED IN STANCHIONS

Practice Prevents Them From Getting Into Each Other's Feed—Also Protects Ears.

Feed the calves in stanchions. This keeps them from getting each other's feed and also helps to keep them from the habit of sucking each other. Heifers often have their udders injured by being sucked.

## MOWING NATAL GRASS

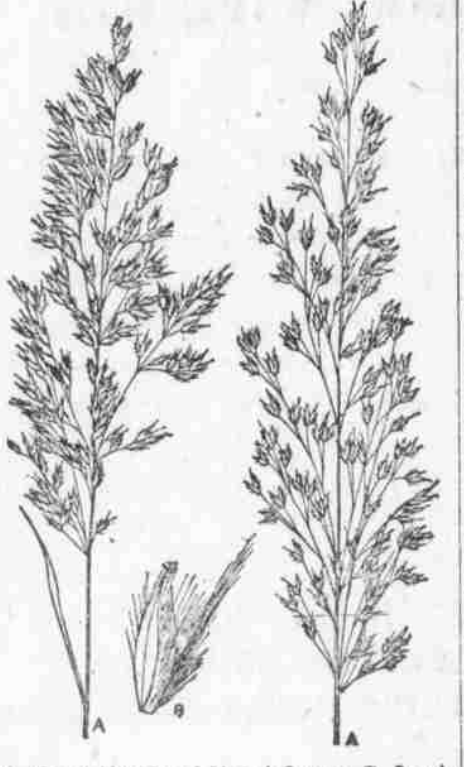
Harvesting Should Begin as Soon as Seeds Begin to Ripen.

Unnecessary Length of Exposure Bleaches Hay and Makes It Less Palatable and Nutritious—Best Time for Cutting.

(By S. M. TRACY.)

The mowing of natal grass should begin as soon as a considerable part of the seed begins to ripen. If the weather should be unfavorable at that time it can stand several days without great injury, as it is making a continuous growth of new shoots. When the cutting is delayed too long the quality of the hay is injured by the shattering of the seeds and by the drying-up and breaking-off of the older stems. The greatest loss from delaying the cuttings too long is the consequent postponement of the subsequent cuttings. To secure the greatest yield during the year and to make hay of the highest quality, all of the earlier cuttings should be made as soon as the grass is in proper condition, though the last cutting may be delayed until a few days before frost is expected, as the grass is growing rapidly at that time and the late cutting insures a good supply of seed on the ground for the following spring.

The grass dries so quickly that it should be allowed to lie on the ground only a short time. Unnecessarily long exposure bleaches the hay and makes it less palatable, less nutritious, and less salable. The best hay is that which is cured in the shortest time and with the least exposure to the weather. Exposure to rain bleaches and injures the hay seriously, and even exposure to heavy dew denses the color and makes the hay less at-



A, Seed Heads of Natal Grass; B, Seed.

tractive in appearance. One can usually be reasonably sure of the weather several hours in advance and choose a time for cutting when the hay can at least be cured sufficiently to put it in the cock before it is wet by rain or dew.

When the weather is favorable for curing, it is best to mow in the morning, from the time the dew is off until noon, and then windrow and cock in the afternoon. The hay should remain in the cock until thoroughly field cured. The time required for this field curing will depend on the condition of the weather. If very favorable it may be safe to haul it to the barn after it has been in the cocks 36 to 48 hours, but a longer time is often necessary.

Field curing may be regarded as completed when the stems are so dry that they will break when a small wisp of hay is twisted tightly, when it does not feel cool if pressed to the cheek, and when stirring it slightly produces a slight rustle.

When conditions are unfavorable for drying, as in rainy, cool or cloudy weather, the field curing requires a much longer time and is often unsatisfactory.

With all the judgment which the grower may use, some hay will occasionally be caught by rain, and it then requires special care to cure it thoroughly. If it rains on the hay soon after it is cut little harm will be done, but the injury will be greater if the rain comes after it is partially dry. If the dry or even partly dry hay be wet with rain, it should not be touched until the surface has become thoroughly dry. If it is still in the swath it will need no attention unless the crop is very heavy, when it should be tedded or turned with a fork. If in the windrow or cock it should be opened and spread as soon as the outside has become well dried.

Much field injury from rain may be prevented by the use of hay caps for covering the cocks. These caps are made in various styles, but the one most generally liked is a piece of heavy cotton cloth four to five feet square, with a pin of heavy wire a foot in length fastened to each corner. When the cap is put in place and the pins are pushed into the cock to prevent it from being blown off, the hay will stand a heavy rain with very little injury. The hay should not be put into the barn or the stack until it is so dry that there will be no danger from heating and molding, and when the weather is not very warm and dry it is not safe to bale it until at least a week after it is cut. In case it must be taken to the barn, while still slightly damp, a dressing of salt, about five

pounds per ton, or a slight sprinkling of freshly slaked lime will aid in its preservation.

The field curing should be as thorough as the weather will permit, after which the hay should be hauled to the barn and the final curing completed there.

At present a large part of the natal grass hay is put in stacks when hauled from the field. In many cases this cannot be avoided, but it is much safer to store it in a barn or under a shed. When stacked, there is always considerable loss from leaching and bleaching on the outside of the stack, a loss which may be almost wholly prevented when the hay is protected from the weather. The sweating and final curing are much more even when completed in a mow, and so a better quality of hay is secured than is possible from an exposed stack.

The hay should remain in the mow until it goes through a sweat, as this develops a sweeter aroma in the hay and makes it safe from heating and molding in the bale. The degree of heat developed in this sweating will depend very largely on the amount of moisture in the hay. If the hay is put in the mow before it is well air-cured, the heat may be excessive and the hay discolored. If it is only moderately browned its actual value is injured very little, though the hay is less readily salable.

While it may appear dry and well cured there is almost sure to be moisture left in some of the stems, especially in the joints. This moisture is often sufficient to cause heating in the bale, and when the hay reaches the market it will be found so damaged as to be classed as of very low grade.

## "SAFETY FIRST" FOR SWINE

Watchword With Many Farmers Who Are Taking Precautions Against Losses From Hog Cholera.

(By DR. E. M. RANCK, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

"Safety first for the pork chop" is the watchword with the many farmers who are now taking precautions against losses from hog cholera. The only reliable treatment and preventive for this disease is the anthrax cholera serum discovered by government officials and known as the Dorset-Niles serum.

The many ways in which cholera may be carried from one herd to another makes it imperative that hogs in infected territory be vaccinated as early as possible after the disease is discovered. If a competent graduate veterinarian is to be had, the serum simultaneous method may be used, by which the hog is immunized for life.

In the interval after the disease is discovered and before the serum may be obtained, a knowledge of the means by which it is transmitted may help in some measure to prevent its spread. Buzzards are the principal carriers, but pigeons and other birds eating after the sick hogs, men walking through infected pastures, dogs digging up buried carcasses, creeks running through pastures containing diseased hogs, insects, dust, and many other means furnish transportation. The following suggestions may help in controlling the disease:

Write to your veterinarian. Burn or bury all hogs dying of cholera so deep that dogs cannot dig them up. Keep hogs away from running streams that are likely to carry infection. Keep people who have been infected out of hog pastures. Kill the buzzards.

## CROPS PREFERRED FOR SILO

Kafir, Sorghum and Milo Maize Are Favored in Semi-Arid Region Where Rainfall Is Small.

Kafir, sorghum and milo maize are ready to cut for the silo when their seeds are in the dough stage. Such silage crops are to be preferred in the semi-arid region where there is not sufficient rain to insure a good corn crop, and ton for ton such silage is practically equal to corn silage as a milk producer.

## RAISING HOGS IN THE SOUTH

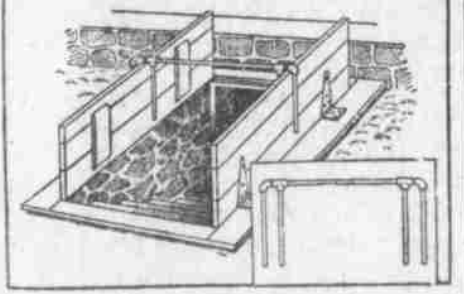
Farmers Learning to Fatten Animals on Alfalfa and Cowpeas—Fine Pork Is Result.

Farmers in the South are learning how to fatten hogs on alfalfa and cowpeas, making pork as fine as is ever seen in the northern markets and at less cost than it can be produced in many of the northern and western sections.

## DEVICE FOR HOLDING DOORS

Arrangement of Pipe and Fittings Will Prove Effective in Keeping Barriers Open.

Four pipe fittings and five pieces of pipe can be fashioned into an excellent device for securely holding two



Holder for Cellar Doors.

cellar doors open. The holder is slipped over the doors after they are raised into a vertical position.—Popular Mechanics.

## MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists, GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S., Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

Double Trouble.  
"Busy days for my wife."  
"How so?"  
"Has to keep her white shoes powdered as well as her face."

Dr. Peery's "DEAD SHOT" is an effective medicine for Worms or Tapeworm in adults or children. One dose is sufficient and no supplemental purge necessary.—Adv.

Paradoxical Dining.  
"I expect a square meal today."  
"Well, dear, I'm giving you one."  
"That's like a woman's logic. How can you give a man a square meal with a round of beef?"

NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS ELIXIR BABEK For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Chief of Police, J. W. Reynolds, Newport News, Va., says: "It is a pleasure to recommend Babek for chills and fever. Have used it when necessary for 25 years and have found no remedy as effective." Elixir Babek 50 cents, all drug stores, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kiocewski & Co., Washington, D. C. A Good Move—Babek Liver Pills. 50 pills 25 cents.

## It Takes a Strong Man.

One of the assistant directors in a movie studio was in need of some change to pay an express charge last week.

"Hey, Glen," he bellowed across the place to Glen White, "can you break a half dollar?"

"I cannot," the actor shouted determinedly. Then he added indignantly: "Say, who do you think I am, anyway? Samson?"

## Q-BAN DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Gray, streaked, prematurely gray or faded hair quickly restored to natural dark shade by shampooing hair and scalp with Q-Ban. No dye—perfectly harmless—acts on roots—revives color glands of the hair thus making all your gray hair healthy, thick, fluffy, evenly dark without a trace of gray showing. 50 cents a big bottle by parcel post. (Also sold by most druggists.) Address Q-Ban, Memphis, Tenn.—Adv.

## Naturally.

"Does this training for high leaping keep you busy?"

"I must say, it keeps me on the jump."

Giovanni Libretto, dead in New York, ordered \$10,000 spent on his funeral.

## "ROUGH ON RATS"

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY! Instantly Silver Poison! Restores silver to its original brightness and finish, as it left the factory; no rubbing; works instantly; greatest repeat article on the market; test it; you'll see the reason; 25c size, special to agents, 10c; valuable premium certificate free. Quality Supply House, 25 Selwyn St., Roslindale, Mass.

## When Work Is Hard

That kidney troubles are common is due to the strain put upon the kidneys in so many occupations, such as: Jarring and jolting on railroads, etc. Cramp and strain as in barbering, moulding, heavy lifting, etc. Exposure to changes of temperature in furnaces, refrigerators, etc. Dress as in tanneries, quarries, mines, etc. Inhaling poisonous fumes in painting, printing and chemical shops. Doan's Kidney Pills are fine for strengthening weak kidneys.

## A North Carolina Case

William A. Apple, 730 S. Macon St., Greensboro, N. C., says: "When I was working as a railroad brakeman, I began to suffer from sharp pains in my back. The kidney secretions became unnatural and I felt all worn out. Finally I was obliged to give up railroading altogether. At that critical time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they completely cured me, though everything else had failed."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## BREATH BAD!

A sure sign of an inactive liver, biliousness, constipation, and similar disorders. Remove the cause in its early stages, do not allow the organs to get in chronic state. A few doses of

## DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP

will restore the affected organs to a healthy condition. It is a gentle laxative, purely vegetable, tonic in effect. Search far and near and you will not find a preparation to equal this tried and true old home tonic. Get a bottle today—put up in convenient sizes, 50c and \$1.

# Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:



Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as one generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. FRANK KNOBL, 1642 Fulton St., Harrisburg, Penn.

## Hardly Able to Move.

Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. Yost, 611 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

## Three Doctors Gave Her Up.

Pittsburg, Penn.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into consumption. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. CLEMENTINA DUEBBERG, 34 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.



All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it will be confidential.

# WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.