FRUIT LAXATIVE

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, fiver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a tesspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic-remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, healthy and clean, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

Just for Show.

"Why does Mr. Grabcoin give a musicale once or twice a year? She has no taste for music."

"That's true, but Mrs, Grabcoin is the only woman in our town who can afford to pay a grand opera star \$1,000 for two or three songs and she feels in duty bound to remind her neighbors of that fact."

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers-no pain.

> Just mink! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It fries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or calus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house .- adv.

The Costly Passion.

A detective was talking about a \$20a-week cierk who had been living at the rate of \$30,000 a year for two years previous to his arrest for theft.

"It was, of course, love," said he, "which started this \$20 clerk to buying 12-cylinder automobiles, champagne suppers, platinum wrist watches and gold mesh bags. "Oh, love!

"Tis love, 'tis love, which makes the world go round, and 'tis love which prevents a chap's salary from going half or even quarter way.

ENDS DYSPEPSIA,

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes —Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order-"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes-that-just that-makes Pape's Diapepsin the lar- FOR PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS gest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing-almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars'

worth of satisfaction. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home-should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.-Adv.

A fire in an Ohio grain elevator

burned for more than a year. A danger signal has been devised to

warn of overhead perils,



TO OBTAIN HEALTHFUL MILK

Cows, Barns and Yards Must Be Kept Clean-Small Top Pails Keep Out Foreign Matter.

(By V. R. JONES, Dairy Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College.) Cows must be healthy and kept

Barns should be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated.

and properly drained. Utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded or steamed and

The barnyard should be kept clean

kept in a clean room. Cows should be fed good wholesome

food and pure water. Milkers and attendants who come in contact with the milk should be

Cows should not be fed at milking a single cutting. time or immediately before. Dust from feed falls into the milk and contaminates it with germs.

Wipe the udder and side of cow with a damp cloth and milk with clean, dry hand.

Use small-topped milking pail. This helps to keep foreign matter from the

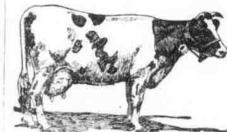
Remove the milk immediately after milking to a separate room from the barn to be strained and cooled. Cool milk to as low a temperature as possible without freezing. Forty or fifty degrees F. retards growth of most germs, and particularly those that cause milk to sour quickly.

SCRUB COWS AND DAUGHTERS

Iowa College Makes Interesting and Instructive Comparison-Record of Holstein Grade.

A very interesting and instructive comparison is made between the records of individual scrub cows and their own grade daughters as shown by experiments at the Iowa college.

The best monthly record of one Holstein grade shows an increase of 67 per cent in amount of milk and 33 per cent in the amount of butterfat as compared with the bast monthly record of her dam, this being the best monthly record for these two cows during three lactation periods for each one. The average for the three lactation pe-



Holstein Dairy Cow.

riods shows that the Holstein cross had an increased production of 101 per cent in milk and 531/2 per cent in fat as compared with her mother, One Guernsey cross showed an increase of 110 per cent in milk and 107 per cent in quantity of butterfat as and 136 per cent of butterfat as com-

EARLY AND GENTLE TRAINING

pared with her mother.

Task of Halter-Breaking Heifer Calves Cannot Be Begun Too Early-Handle Them Daily.

Halter-break all the helfer calves before they get very large. Can't do it too soon. No matter whether you ever lead your cows or not you want them broke to lead. Handle the calves daily as they grow. Rub them, fool around their hind quarters so that they will not be scared or ticklish the first time they are milked.

Clean Milk, Quick Cooling and Prompt Delivery Are Factors of Much Importance.

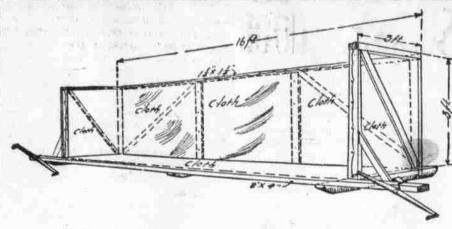
The number of bacteria in milk depends largely upon cleanliness of milkand handling, temperature at which milk is kept and age of milk. Therefore, clean milk, quick cooling. and prompt delivery are very important factors in producing pure dairy

PRODUCT OF IMPROVED COW

Wild Animal Gave Only Enough Milk to Nourish Its Young-30,000 Pounds Yearly Now.

The wild cow gave only enough milk to support its young. Proof of what man has been able to do in improving dulry cattle is found in the act that production is more than 30,-90 pounds, the present world's record for milk per year.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY CLOVER LEAF HOPPERS



CONSTRUCTION OF FRAME FOR HOPPERDOZER.

The clover leafhopper does far more | have numerous dark markings which partment of agriculture (Farmers' Bul- length and half as wide, letin 737) by Edmund H. Gibson, it is stated that the loss from this cause from plant to plant is much like that to the clover and alfalfa hay crops of of grasshoppers. the country is frequently attributed to poor soll and climatic conditions. For the direct feeding of the leafhoppers. this the minute size of the pest, which The single tiny feeding puncture is frequently enables it to escape obser- itself inconsequential, and injury revation, is largely responsible. As a sults only when a great number of the leafhopper, especially in some of

Crowd Together.

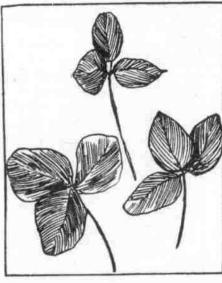
It is characteristic of leafhoppers to and Mexico. crowd together in great numbers, as Around these the tissue gradually becomes yellow, the spot enlarging and becoming more pronounced until the leaflets ultimately curl up and the follage wilts. The female also forces her eggs into the stem and leaf tissue, frequently causing a gall-like formation. Alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and vetch are among the principal plants attacked, but the pest Is common in meadow and pasture lands and feeds on a number of cultivated as well as native grasses throughout practically the entire country.

The clover leafhopper is about oneeighth of an inch in length and half as wide, and is marked in a manner to distinguish it from many other kinds of clover and alfalfa. The farmer will distinguish leafhoppers from other insects by their habit of jumping, their quick movements, and their minute size. In certain respects they resemble diminutive grasshoppers.

Where It Spends Winter. As the clover leafhopper spends the winter under clumps of grass, weeds and trash, the burning of rubbish and vegetation during winter months in waste places and along fence rows and roadsides will do much to prevent the pest attaining destructive numbers the following year. This precaution will destroy great number of other hibernating insects as well as the leafhop-

During the growing season close cutting or pasturing of grass lands is recommended. Cutting alfalfa crops from a wook to ten days earlier than usual will often check the ravages of the insects and may be advisable when there is evidence that the leafhoppers. are causing sufficient injury to justify the risk of loss through premature cutting.

Each year this leafhopper, by lessening the vitality of its food plants. occasions more or less damage over its entire range of distribution, causwhich was one of the original scrubs, ing a positive, although not easily estimated, decrease in the clover and alfalfa hay crops of the country. Continued attacks often result in the compared to the corresponding best loss of a considerable percentage of a month of her mother; whereas her av. single cutting; especially is this true erage increase, that is, her increase in In some of the central states. The total amount of milk and butter for leafhopper causes the greatest damthe entire period of lactation, showed age during the spring and early suman increase of 131 per cent in milk mer months, as the follage is then most succulent and the tissues very



Favorite Food of Leafhopper.

tender, enabling even the immature leafhoppers readily to pierce the skin The incessant drain from concentrated attacks causes the clover plants to wither, and although they may not die, the new growth which is put forth is very apt to be thin and spindling. With alfalfa it is the first two crops which appear to suffer most. The drain upon alfalfa plants does not show as markedly as with clover, especially during a drought, since the alfalfa roots go deeper into the ground and the plant is better able to withstand adverse conditions.

Known as Flies. In many localities these leafhopcent insects are light gray in color, but | acre of potatoes.

damage than is usually realized. In a give them a mottled appearance. They publication of the United States de- are about one-eighth of an inch in The manner in which they jump

The primary injury is produced by

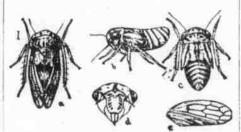
matter of fact, continued attacks by leafhoppers attack the same plant. The clover leafhopper is distributed the central states, often result in the generally throughout the United loss of a considerable percentage of States, records showing its occurrence in every section of the country. Its range also includes southern Canada

The number of generations of the many as 600 having been counted leafhopper produced annually in a givupon one plant. In feeding upon the en locality varies from year to year, plant the insects make tiny punctures. depending on weather conditions, and it also varies in different latitudes and climates. For southern Missouri and northern Arkansas there are usually three distinct broads, covering approximately (1) April and May, (2) June and July, and (3) August and September. Farther south or under subtropical conditions it is probable that there are four or more.

> Merely Hide in South. In the northern states the clover leafhopper hibernates in the adult stage, at the base of clumps of grass

and weeds and under dried leaves and

trash. Throughout the central and



Clover Leafhopper-a, Adult; b, Nymph, Side View; c, Nymph, Dorsal View; d. Face; e. Elytron.

outhern states it could hardly be said to hibernate; instead, the adults merekeep in hiding and under cover during cold weather, coming out on warm days to bask in the sun and feed upon such green foliage as can be found. In Missouri, for example, the adult insects have been observed feeding upon wheat during January and February. but not in any abundance. Nymphs (By R. cannot long survive cold weather, and it is not probable that eggs survive over winter. In the extreme Southwest, where conditions are radically different, the leafhopper is active

throughout the entire year. The adults are quick of movement and jump from plant to plant when disturbed. When strong winds prevail they remain in hiding, as they seem to dislike windy weather. Their most characteristic habit is that of congregating in great numbers on one plant, frequently to such an extent that they crowd one another. This is rels. what causes the concentrated attacks in "spots" throughout a field. The clover leafhopper does not seem to seek shady or damp places, rather preferring the heat of the midday sun.

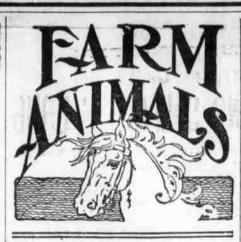
Nymphs Not Active. The nymphs are much less active than the adults and are not easily disturbed. When one brushes against the plants they cling fast to the stems and leaves instead of jumping to another plant.

For direct control the hopperdozer is recommended. Any form of this device that is suitable for grasshoppers will do for the clover leafhopper as well, but a much lighter and less expensive one can be made for the smaller insects by stretching canvas over a wooden frame. This can be made of such light weight that it will not injure the alfalfa and clover plant when it is pulled over a field. Two horses, one hitched at either end, are used for drawing it. On the inside of the canvas a thin coat of a sticky substance made of tree tanglefoot which has been thinned with cheap castor oil is sprend with a paddle or shingle. As the leafhoppers and other insects alight on the surface of this substance | Pig Is Primary Waste-User and Must they are held fast. Such substances of leaf, and stem and suck the juices, as cheap sorghum have been tried in place of tree tanglefoot. The sorghum, however, dries out too quickly and frequent applications of it have to be made. It is best to draw the hopperdozer through the fields when the crop is about half grown.

PREVENT SCAB OF POTATOES

Treatment With Disinfecting Solution Is Recommended to Guard Against Fungous Diseases.

Treating seed potatoes with a disin fecting solution to prevent scab and pers are commonly known as "flies," other fungous diseases is but little troubut in reality they resemble files only ble, and the expense is small. An in having wings, and because they hour's time and a half-dollar expended are about the size of many small flies for the purpose will often add \$25 to seen in the fields. The adult or pa- \$50 to the value of the crcp from an



SELECTING BEST HERD BOAR

Why Is It Important for Breeder to Choose Animal With Much Care-Some Suggestions.

(By W. T. WASEL, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

The time is approaching when the hog breeder must select and mate his breeding herd. It is of prime importance that the boar be selected with care. The expression "The male is half of the herd," is often quoted. This by experience has been found true. There is a uniform prepotency in both sexes; thus, the influence of the two



Duroc-Jersey Boar.

parents on the offspring is theoretically equal. However, the boar has the greater influence on the herd. Each pig in the herd is sired by the one boar, but there are several dams.

A well-selected male used on a herd of inferior sows will make a great improvement in the offspring. However, the use of an inferior boar on wellbred sows will have a correspondingly bad result. The breeder should select his herd boar at an early date, and get him accustomed to his new surroundings, The system of feeding and management is very important in getting the male into the best condition before mating.

PROBLEM OF WARMING FEED

Resourceful Farmer Makes Use of Two Barrels and Fresh Manure to Heat Slop for Hogs.

C. ASHRY University Farm, St. Paul.)

A resourceful Minnesota farmer reports that he has solved the problem of warming the slop-feed for his hogs. Two barrels are placed near the feeding troughs and a day's supply of feed is placed in each. The barrels are heavily banked with fresh manure from the horse barn. The heating of the pile warms the feed in the barrels. as each day's supply stands for 24 hours before using. Whenever necessary the banking is hauled away and a new supply packed about the bar-

Opinions differ as to the relative efficiency of slop-feeding and dry-feeding, but disregarding the matter of efficiency, some hog raisers prefer slopfeeding for brood sows in winter for another reason. In winter hogs do not drink enough water unless the water is warm or supplied at frequent intervals. By mixing water with the grain the feeder controls the amount of water consumed by his hogs.

MAKING USE OF ROUGH LAND

Acres Not Suitable for Regular Farm Crops Will Support Sheep With Little Expense.

Every farmer with a few acres of pasture has a good chance to raise sheep. On many farms there are a few acres of rough lands not suitable for regular farm crops. This land with the proper attention would support a few sheep perhaps with very little extra expense for feed.

GARDEN WASTES ARE USEFUL

Be Kept in Its Place-Avoid Buying Feeds.

The pig that has to live exclusively on bought foods will cost more than its pork is worth, unless it is given a special valuation for home use.

The pig is primarily a waste user, and it must be kept in its place. Make it use the garden wastes.

ALFALFA IS CHEAPEST FEED Profitable to Have Rack Filled With

Third or Fourth Cutting Available All the Time.

It is without doubt profitable to have a rack filled with good third or fourth cutting of alfalfa available all the time so every bunch of hogs on the farm can eat this hay at their pleasure. It is the cheapest feed we have.

Is Mealtime a Worry to You

IS THE APPETITE POOR IS THE DIGESTION WEAK IS THE LIVER LAZY, AND THE BOWELS CONSTIPATED

Under such conditions you cannot obtain the maximum value from your food.

Give proper help at once—TRY

HOSTETTERS Stomach Bitters



Both Quality: **And Quantity**

Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises. This liniment has wonder-

ful curative powers, pene-trates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain. It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 25 cent bottle contains four

times as much as the usual

bottle of liniment sold at

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Equal to the Demand

"I never use any but pasteurized milk in the city," said the new boarder; "can you furnish it?"

"Yes, indeed!" was the confident reply: "our cows 're kept in the pasture all summer."—The Christian Herald.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ 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 greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Natural Mistake. "Hello, Sis. I didn't know you were going in for athletics."

"What do you mean?"

"Look at those foils over your bureau." "Foils! Why, those are my hatpins."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head Because of its tonic and larstive effect. Larstive Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVEE signature is on each box. 250.

The Masculine Way.

He-Men never gossip. She-Of course not. They merely investigate rumors.

A torpid liver condition prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently and surely. Adv.

Glass is now made so as to be practically unbreakable.

Feel Achy All Over? To ache all over in damp weath-

er, or after taking a cold, isn't natural, and often indicates kidney weakness. Uric acid causes many queer aches, pains and disorders of the organs. Well kidneys keep uric acid down. Tired, dizzy, nervous people would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They stimulate the kidneys to activity and so help clear the blood of irritating poisons.

A North Carolina Case



Mrs. D. T. Moore, 311.
S. Person St., Raleigh,
N. C., says: "I sufed from dull, naggads
backaches, was restless nights and often
got nervous. My kidneys were we a k and
caused me no end of
annoyance. Do an 's
Kidney Pills stopped
the trouble with the
kidney secretions and
removed the backaches and pains. I
rest much better now
and I have improved
in every way."

Got Donn's at Any Store, 50c a Bog DOAN'S HIDNEY POSTER-MELBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y