

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Wolfe's Sash to a Museum.

A new and valued addition has just been made to the museum of the Chateau de Ramezay. It consists of a cabinet containing a portion of the famous silk sash worn by Gen. James Wolfe on the day he became the "Victor of Quebec" in 1759. In addition to the sash are the original letters that prove unmistakably the authenticity of the relic.—Montreal Star.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any drugstore now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Baseball in Sculpture.

One of the attendants at an art gallery is a baseball enthusiast, a fact he generally manages to conceal there, though it did come out once.

One afternoon a director came bustling into the room where this attendant was at the time and demanded:

"How is it that Shakespeare's statue is standing on a pedestal marked Scott?"

"Well, sir," answered the attendant, "he must have got his base on an error."

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

No Doubt of It.

"What is a portable house, pa?" "Any house carried away by a cyclone."

If your child is pale and thin, notwithstanding a voracious appetite, it may be because of Worms or Tapeworm. A single dose of Dr. Perry's "Dead Shot" will expel the Worms or Tapeworm, and set digestion right again. Adv.

She—Why have you never married? He—I am opposed to entangling alliances.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of J. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. See.

Only a woman can see the point of a pointless joke.

DAIRY

MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR CALF

Massachusetts Experiment Station Recommends Feeding Mixture Costing Three Cents Pound.

Nothing is better than milk on which to raise thrifty, growing calves, whether they are intended for the dairy, the feed lot or the show ring. The ordinary farmer often finds milk too expensive as a calf feed. The following substitute is recommended by the Massachusetts Experiment station: Twenty-two pounds ground oats, ten pounds linseed meal, five pounds middlings, 11 pounds fine corn meal, 1½ pounds fine blood meal, one-half pound salt. Total cost, three cents a pound.

Prepare by adding one-half pound of meal to two quarts of boiling water for each feed. At each feeding moisten the meal first with a little cold water to prevent it forming lumps, and then pour on the boiling water, and stir well. When this is cooled down to the temperature of milk fresh drawn from the cow it is ready to feed.

It is better to let the calf have whole milk for about a week, then gradually introduce a little of the milk substitute for ten days or two weeks, when you can cut out the milk entirely.

As soon as the calf will eat, let it have hay and a little of the meal dry, together with fresh water. Always have the calf meal mixture milk-warm when fed. Have the buckets clean and do not overfeed. A young calf will usually begin to eat hay at about three weeks old.

COW NEEDS RESTING PERIOD

Some Animals Maintain Good Milk Flow Right Up to Calving Time—Rest is Important.

The dairying department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recommends that the dairy farmer should remember to give his cows a rest of six weeks or more before they freshen. Some cows may maintain a good flow of milk right up to calving time, and in such cases the dairyman hesitates to dry them off for a rest period of several weeks. This should be done, however, and the cow well fed so that she will be in good flesh when she freshens.

The work of producing a heavy yield of milk for ten months or a year is a severe drain upon the cow's strength and vitality, and a period of rest should be given her to recuperate and prepare for another lactation period. If she finishes her milking period quite thin in flesh, she should be given a longer dry period and more liberally fed. The loss of what milk the cow might produce during the dry period will be made up several times over by an increased yield during the following lactation period. A good rest and liberal feeding preceding the date of calving helps largely to bring about a good yield during the following year.

RECORD OF LEADING BREEDS

Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Have 16,155 Animals Registered.

The following are the records of the four leading breeds of dairy cattle for the last year:

Jersey—6,146 cows registered; average yield, 7,816 pounds; average butterfat, 418 pounds; average per cent, 5.35.

Guernsey—5,081 cows registered;



Ayrshire Cow.

average yield, 8,846 pounds; average butterfat, 441 pounds; average per cent, 4.97.

Ayrshire—2,183 cows registered; average yield, 9,447 pounds; average butterfat, 372.9 pounds; average per cent, 3.94.

Holstein-Friesian—2,742 cows registered; average yield, 14,619 pounds; average butterfat, 504 pounds; average per cent, 3.4.

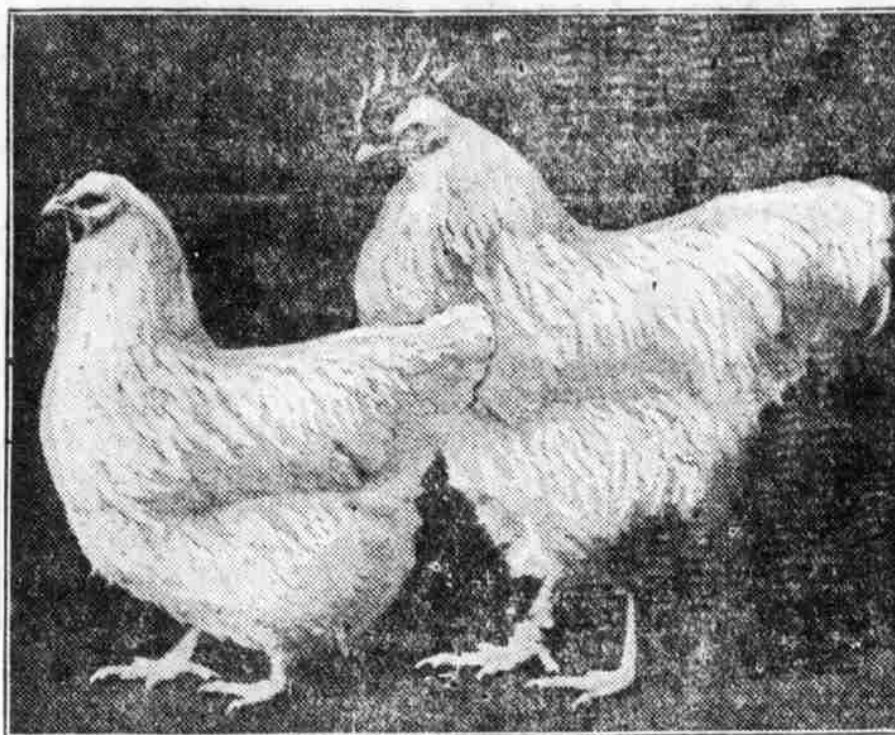
MILK AND BUTTERFAT FEEDS

Utilize Every Possible Morsel of Food—Teeth and Stomach Wear Out First in Cow.

Every possible morsel of food fed to dairy cows should be utilized for the production of milk and butterfat. The teeth and the stomach are the two organs of a cow which wear out first, especially the former. This is caused in great part by the cow having to eat hard dry underground grain. There is an old saying, "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." With the dairy cow also this holds true. When one organ of digestion wears out, then the whole cow is useless.

A good dairy cow should be kept as long as possible, and if she is properly fed and cared for, she will be useful for about fifteen years. Some give a nice mess of milk at the age of twenty years.

IMPORTANT WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD



WHITE ORPINGTON COCK AND HEN.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The poultry raiser on farm or in city who wishes to produce fall and winter eggs with a by-product of spring "fryers" should begin now to play for the early setting of eggs, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. In the states of the extreme South settings should be made from the first to the middle of February; in the central group of states, from the early part to the last of February; and in the northern tier of states, from the latter part of February to the early part of April. With settings timed on this schedule the chicks will hatch in ample time to allow their maturity before cold weather. The pullets from these broods lay during the late fall or early winter when eggs are scarce.

The setting schedule outlined also will permit the development of early spring "fryers." The young chicks will be developed to the point where they may be turned out on the ground by the time vegetation is out, and so may augment their feed with green stuff. The smaller breeds of chickens can be hatched later than those which are larger and slower to develop.

Incubation.

One difficulty in setting eggs in spring at selected dates if the natural system of incubation is followed is in finding broody hens at the proper time. If natural incubation is depended upon exclusively it probably will be best for the poultry raiser to disregard dates and make settings whenever broody hens are available. A good nest for setting is made of wood, 15 inches square and about 15 inches high, with a top. The front is open except for a board six inches high. Three or four inches of damp earth should be placed

in such a nest and on this straw, hay, or chaff should be firmly packed. The hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder. It is a good plan, also, to sprinkle a little of the powder in the nests.

Using an Incubator.

The suggested schedule can be followed exactly if an incubator is used. The machine should be operated in a warm room, preferably a cellar, as a protection against outside temperature changes. It should be disinfected thoroughly before being used, with a solution of a reliable coal-tar disinfectant. Instead of using such a solution a small receptacle containing one-half ounce of permanganate of potash on which one-half ounce of formalin has been poured may be shut up in the incubator. The resulting gas will thoroughly disinfect the machine. After disinfection the incubator should be run empty for several days to get it in good operating condition. After the eggs are in place the temperature should be at from 101½ to 102 degrees Fahrenheit the first week, 102 to 103 degrees the second week, and at 103 degrees the third week.

The eggs usually are turned for the first time at the end of the second day and twice daily through the eighth or ninth day. The eggs are cooled outside the hatching chamber once daily after the seventh and up to the nineteenth day. Moisture should be furnished in artificial incubation in the South, in high altitudes, and when the incubator room is dry. This may be done by sprinkling the eggs with warm water or by placing a wet sponge or pan of water under the egg tray.

During the hatching period carefully fill the lamp and trim the wick each day.

HANDY EGG CANDLERS

Some Sort of Inexpensive Device Should Be at Hand.

Simplest Kind of Tester Is Made From Piece of Wrapping Paper, Rolled to Form Tube—Fresh Egg Has Pink Tinge.

Eggs intended for private trade should be tested or candled for quality. With this in mind, some sort of inexpensive candling device should be had. The simplest kind of a tester is made from a piece of wrapping paper 12 by 24 inches, rolled to form a tube 12 inches long. To inspect the egg the tube is placed to the eye and then the egg, with the large end uppermost, is so placed that the sunlight will strike it. Many times a dark room can be had, but not the sunlight. An ordinary shoe box and a bedroom lamp will be just the thing. A hole is made in the top of the box and one at the bottom for the free circulation of air about the lamp. In front of the lamp flame a hole the size of a quarter is made. This candling device is efficient and will, in most cases, meet the needs on the farm.

When electric lighting service is available and a great many eggs are to be candled, a round cylinder eight inches high and four inches in diameter, with two holes in front and one small one in the bottom, is attached to a large "T" extending about 18 inches from the wall. The lamp cord is dropped down the perpendicular pipe to which the cylinder is attached. A 60-candle-power lamp is used to give the best results. With this device four eggs may be handled at a time by an experienced candler.

A fresh egg has a pinkish tinge. An egg that has a dark spot the size of a dime on the yolk shows that incubation has taken place and the egg is no longer fit for food under ordinary circumstances.

EXERCISE FOR LAYING HENS

All Grain Should Be Scattered in Deep, Clean Litter of Straw, Hay or Other Material.

No hen can be healthy unless she exercises considerably; therefore, all the grain should be fed in a deep, clean litter of straw, hay or something of that kind, so that the fowls will obtain exercise in scratching it out.

TO DETERMINE LAYING FOWL

Pelvic Bones Are Spread Apart About Diameter of an Egg—Some Layers Have Thin Bones.

When a hen is laying, the two pelvic bones are spread apart about the diameter of an egg (1½ inches); otherwise it would be impossible for the eggs to pass from the hen without the shell being crushed. As such an accident would prove fatal to the layer, nature precluded its occurrence by expanding or separating the pelvic bones in correlation with the development of the eggs.

In the nonlayer, for illustration, the distance between the pelvic bones is the width of one finger or less, and it usually requires from four to six weeks for this hen to graduate from the "one-finger" unproductive class to the "three-finger" active layer. It is apparent that the expansion of the bones is secondary to the development of the eggs; hence, the more rapidly the hen forms her eggs, the faster her pelvic bones are adjusted to the laying condition.

A few layers have thin, flexible bones (apparently a desirable condition) that do not expand so wide as hens with firm bones, and care must be exercised in judging whether such hens are laying or not.—Clemson College Bulletin.

ERADICATE VERMIN ON HENS

Coal Ashes or Dust of Any Kind Will Accomplish Purpose—Keep Supply in Henhouse.

In every poultry house there should be a dust bath where the hens may get rid of lice.

Poultry lice breed through pores in their sides and fine dust fills these pores and suffocates the vermin. Road dust, hard coal ashes or dry dust or any kind will accomplish the purpose.

PROPER EGGS FOR HATCHING

Sound Doctrine to Say That We Should Breed Only From Hens—Discard Eggs From Pullets.

Pullets' eggs should not be used for hatching. It is a sound doctrine to say that we should breed only from hens.

The hens do not lay so many eggs before the breeding season and consequently have a tendency to lay larger eggs and produce better chicks.

You Can Make Excellent Cake With Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe according to the new way:

CREAM LAYER CAKE

Old Way

1 cup sugar
½ cup milk
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
3 eggs
½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring

New Way

1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
3 cups flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 egg
2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring

Makes 1 Large 2-Layer Cake

DIRECTIONS—Cream the sugar and shortening together, then mix in the egg. After sifting the flour and Royal Baking Powder together, two or three times, add it all to the mixture. Gradually add the milk and beat with spoon until you have a smooth pour batter. Add the flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake tins and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. This cake is best baked in two layers. Put together with cream filling and spread with white icing.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free.

Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 125 William St., New York

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

made from Cream of Tartar, derived from Grapes
No Alum No Phosphate
No Bitter Taste

A Growl.

"Are your married daughter and her husband living with you?"
"No; they're living on me."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic

Take Grove's
The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Customer Had Change Coming.

A man bearing a small basket of potatoes on his arm went into a grocery store to make a purchase. He could not produce enough change by 5 cents, and, handing the clerk a medium-sized potato, started out. The clerk called to him, saying: "You have forgotten your change," and, walking back to a sack, picked out two lima beans and passed them to the customer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In Georgia.

"Ben Jason,"
"Yes, suh."
"Accused of being under the influence of liquor on Christmas eve."
"Yes, suh."
"Profanity."
"I might er swop—yas, suh."
"Resisting officer?"
"I sho' tried ter lick dat Irishman, judge."
"Petty larceny."
"Count dat in, too."
"Ben—the law must deal heavily in your case. Is there anything you left out on your holiday spree?"
The negro scratched his head.
"Yas, suh; ef yo' could lemme out fo' a few minits, I'd like ter beat up my ol' woman fo' 'ceptin' presents from a Macon barber."—Case and Comment.

Candles High in Paris.

Candles have risen in price in France since the adoption of numerous measures respecting the consumption of gas, electricity and petroleum for illuminating purposes. Retail grocers throughout Paris generally now charge seven to eight cents for tallow candles that previously sold for three or four cents each. Small solid candles five inches long, which formerly retailed at two cents each, now cost the consumer six or seven cents.

Diplomacy.

Mrs. Green—Your cook told mine that your husband is getting a very small salary.
Mrs. Wyse—We just tell her that to keep her from demanding a large one.

Wisdom sometimes strikes a fellow as does a snowslide from a roof.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restores regularity without gripping. Adv.

Harmonious Help.

Stage Manager—Now don't forget what I told you about speaking in trumpet tones.

Actor—How can I forget those trumpet tones the way they have been drummed into me?

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why take ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's German Syrup has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible. Trial size 25c, and 75c family size. Sold in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries.—Adv.

Getting Around a Difficulty.

Automobile manufacturers of the United States do not purpose allowing a serious matter, such as railway traffic congestion, to interfere with their business, if they can help it. When the big freight tie-up first began to look formidable, automobile makers faced a prospective loss running into many millions of dollars, because, apparently, they could not secure deliveries. Not until then did it occur to them that, if an automobile was worth anything at all, it should be able to deliver itself. And now what is known to the trade as the "drive-away" has been inaugurated. The cars leave the factory and arrive at their destination under their own power. A drove of 62 cars was recently sent from Cleveland to Chicago in this way. It is expected that the "drive-away" will become a fashionable thing during the coming summer.—Christian Science Monitor.

Resourceful.

Two women were having a confab on the troubles of life, that connected with husbands in particular, relates George Melling of Sweeney's. "I dinna wonder at some pur wives having to help themselves out of their husbands' trousers," remarked one of them.

"I canna say that I like them underhand ways meself," said the other merrily. "I usually jist turn ma man's breeches down side up an' help myself off the carpet."

It is far better to have your neighbor owe you an apology than money.

There's a good way
to keep growing boys and girls
healthy and happy and that is
to give them

Grape-Nuts

for breakfast.

This wonderfully nourishing
food has a sweet, nutty flavor that
makes it popular with children.

One of the few sweet foods
that does not harm digestion, but
builds them strong and bright.

At grocers everywhere.

