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For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the consumer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worn with you for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price. If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage from the U. S. is extra for illustration. Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 230 SPRING ST., BROOKTON, MASS.

WHITE GRUBS IN 1915

Among the Most Serious Pests to Farm Crops.

Conservative Estimate of Damage to Corn, Timothy and Potatoes Placed at Over \$7,000,000 in Three Infested States.

(By J. DAVIS.)
The common white grubs or grubworms, as they are often called, have for years been recognized as among the most serious pests to farm crops, notably corn and timothy, while strawberries, potatoes and nursery plantings have all been frequently and seriously affected. Probably the most serious outbreak of white grubs occurred in 1912, following an abundance of beetles in 1911. In the worst infested districts it was not unusual to find from 40 to 60 grubs in a single hill of corn. Indeed, in a corn field in Iowa, devoted to timothy in 1911, the writer found 77 grubs in an area 2 1/2 feet square and five inches deep. This really represented less than a single hill of corn, for the hills in this field were 3 1/2 feet apart. From a personal survey of the infested territory made in 1912 in three states, as well as from reports of farmers and others, we have a very conservative estimate of the damage to corn, timothy and potatoes in these states aggregating not less than \$7,000,000. Available records show that May beetles were numerous in 1914, hence we may be reasonably



White Grub Working in Potato.

certain that in 1915 the grubs will again be destructive and exceedingly abundant, unless their numbers are materially reduced by natural enemies, by artificial means, or by adverse climatic conditions.

White grubs and May beetles are preyed upon by numerous birds, mammals and insects, all of which are useful in reducing their numbers. The most important of these enemies are the birds, especially crows and crow blackbirds. Domestic fowls may properly be classed as natural enemies of white grubs. All farm poultry are fond of these insects, and where possible should be given the run of infested fields at plowing time. Turkeys are especially valuable in this capacity. Among the mammals which feed on the grubs the skunk is most valuable, and, indeed, some farmers attribute the increase in these insects to the decrease in numbers of skunks, which are being killed off by trappers.

An infested field may be cleared of grubs by pasturing it with hogs, which are fond of the insects and will root to a depth of a foot or more in search of them.

Where it is impracticable to pasture hogs in an infested field much good can be accomplished by fall plowing. The plowing should be done late, but should not be delayed until the ground becomes chilly and frosty, for then the grubs will have gone down beyond the reach of the plow.

Since the beetles usually deposit their eggs in fields of grass, timothy and small grains, the crops planted in these fields the year following a



A Corn Field Ruined by White Grubs.

season of beetle abundance should be those which are least susceptible to grub injury, such as buckwheat, clover, alfalfa and peas. Care should always be exercised in the selection of a crop to follow sod or old timothy ground. Where hogs can be pastured on the land the fall or spring previous to planting, the grubs will be practically eliminated.

Maintaining Regularity.
Poultry stock in the hands of professionals is expected to begin laying about the same time every year. It is expected to lay about so many eggs and about so many eggs are estimated to be fertile and so many to hatch, and about so many will live. These people seldom miss it very far. This regularity is maintained by the constant infusion of vigorous new blood.

Dogs Drive Sheep Raising Out.
A survey made by the United States department of agriculture indicates that if there were a proper control of dogs the number of sheep on the farms could be doubled without displacing other stock. The sheep would fit in a niche of their own. Dogs have driven many farmers out of the sheep business.

OIL MEAL IS A GOOD FEED

Product of Linseed-Oil Mills Can Be Used in Cattle Feeding With Excellent Results.

(By S. C. PLUMB.)
Oil meal can be used in cattle feeding with excellent results. It is a product of the linseed-oil mills, being the residue of ground flaxseed, from which the oil has been mostly removed.

This is at first taken from compressors in the mill in the shape of cakes about two by one foot and three-fourths of an inch or so thick.

One may buy the oil cake or get it in broken pieces, of which the mills sell several sizes, as, for example, nut or pea size, or else ground fine. Where purchased in cake or broken in small pieces adulteration is not usually possible.

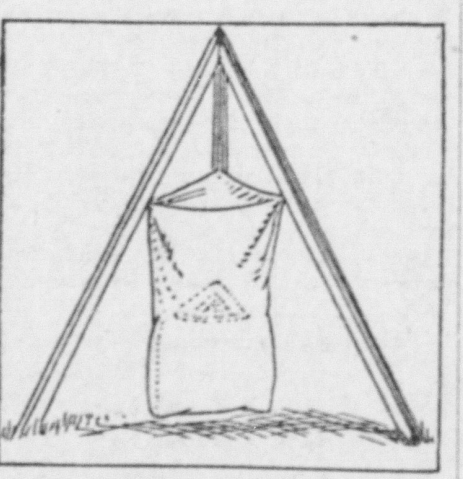
When sold as meal it is sometimes adulterated with cheaper feeding stuff. The oil cake or meal is very pleasant to taste, is exceedingly rich in protein and is highly relished by all animals on the farm. This is a very common feed and any elevator man or grain dealer should be able to supply it in large or small quantities.

Oil meal is not usually fed excepting as a part of the grain ration, and it meets with much favor with those who have used it. Unquestionably two or four pounds a day fed to steers, with corn and oats, would give good results, for oil meal supplies much valuable protein, and not only that but this food puts a finish and quality to skin and hair that almost nothing else will. The writer has found many successful steer raisers using it on a liberal scale, and when the cost is not too great profit is sure to follow its use with good feeders. Where the cost is not much outside a cent a pound its use is to be advocated.

HANDY BAG-FILLING DEVICE

By Means of Arrangement Illustrated One Man Can Perform Work of Man and a Boy.

A handy device for filling bags can be made by following the plan given herewith:
Set up three posts as shown in picture. The apex should be about six feet from the ground. Screw into each part a stout hook at the height that will let the bag rest lightly on the ground, when filled. If they are too high, the bag will tear out. By



Device for Filling Bags.

means of this arrangement, one man can do the work of one man and a boy. It can easily be moved from one place to another, as the posts can be made of 2 by 4-inch pine material, light enough for a man to carry easily.

FEED FOR FATTENING SWINE

Largest Daily Gains in Nebraska Experiment Were Made on Corn and Cut Alfalfa Hay.

In Nebraska last winter an experiment in feeding alfalfa as a substitute for corn in feeding pigs showed that the largest daily gains were made on three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa hay, and a gain practically equivalent was made at a lower cost where either cut or ground alfalfa was substituted for shorts in the ration. The cheapest gains were made on corn and cut alfalfa.

Bran does not prove equal to either shorts or alfalfa when fed as one-quarter of the ration to pigs. A ration three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa produces greater gains than when one-half is fed.

Where alfalfa is raised on the farm, and when there is no particular need to hasten growth in pigs a ration one-half alfalfa hay and one-half corn may give cheaper gains than when a heavier corn ration is fed.

Hogs which have been raised largely on alfalfa pasture will learn to eat hay in winter without cutting with a machine and to depend largely upon it where only a limited grain ration is fed, but a ration wholly alfalfa does not seem to give economical results.

This experiment shows that cut or ground alfalfa can be substituted for shorts at the same price in fattening pigs.

Secret in Laying Tile.

The great secret in making under-draining a permanent improvement is in securing uniform form in laying the tile, and maintaining a good outlet. As a rule, the safest plan is to look the ground over carefully and then plan out the ditches to the best advantage.

Make the Hens Scratch.

Hens in confinement must certainly be made to scratch. A failure to enforce this rule will prove disastrous to the health of your birds as well as the eggs.

The Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red, \$1.10 1/4; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 1/4; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.11; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.12 1/4; nominal, c i f Buffalo.
Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 81c nominal c i f to arrive; Argentine strictly prime, 80c asked delivered.
Oats—Spot firm; standard white, 59 1/2 @ 51c; No. 3, 50 @ 50 1/2; fancy clipped white, 51 @ 54c.
Cheese—State, whole milk, fresh, white and colored, average fancy, 14 1/2 @ 15c.
Dressed Poultry—Western fowls, frozen, 14 @ 20; turkeys, 20 @ 23. No chickens. Live poultry quiet; Western chickens, broilers, 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2; fowls, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2. No turkeys.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, \$1.06 @ 1.09; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.16 @ 1.19; No. 2 red, Western, \$1.10 @ 1.13.
Corn—Car lots, No. 2 yellow, 81 @ 81 1/2; steamer, yellow, 80 1/2 @ 81c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 51 @ 51 1/2; white, 50 1/2 @ 51c; No. 3 white, 49 1/2 @ 50c.
Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, special, 33c; extra, 31c; extra firsts, 29 1/2 @ 30c; firsts, 28 @ 29c; seconds, 26 @ 27c; nearby prints, fancy, 34c; average extra, 32 @ 33c; firsts, 29 @ 31c; seconds, 27 @ 28c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 38 @ 40c.
Eggs—Nearby, extra, 31c per dozen; firsts, \$8.40 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$7.50 @ 7.80 per case; Western, extra firsts, \$8.40 per standard case; firsts, \$7.50 @ 7.80; seconds, \$6.60 @ 6.90; candied and recrated fresh eggs, 35 @ 37c per dozen.
Live Poultry—Fowls, fine large, 15 @ 17c; old roosters, 12 @ 13c; spring chickens, 14 @ 17c; ducks, 12 @ 15c; guinea, young, per pair, weighing 2 lbs and over, 70c; do, do, weighing 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 lbs apiece, 60 @ 65c; do, do, weighing 1 lb apiece, 50c; do, do, old, 50c; pigeons, old and young, 15 @ 18c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot and October, 107 1/2c; November, 109 1/4; No. 2 red Western, spot and October, 109 1/4; November, 111 1/4.
Corn—Contract, 77 1/2c. Closing dull; spot, 77 1/2c nominal.
Oats—Standard white, 50 1/2 @ 50 1/2; No. 3 white, 50 @ 50 1/2.
Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, 94 @ 95c; No. 3 do, 91 @ 92; No. 4 do, 89 @ 90; No. 2 rye, nearby, 87 @ 88; bag lots of nearby rye, as to quality, 80 @ 90.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$19; No. 2 do, \$18; No. 3 do, \$15 @ 17; light clover mixed, \$18 @ 18.50; No. 1 do, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 2 do, \$15.50 @ 17.50; No. 1 clover, \$17; No. 2 do, \$14 @ 16; No. 3 do, \$10 @ 12.
Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 2 do, \$12.50; No. 1 tangled rye, \$9 @ 10; No. 2 do, \$8.50 @ 9; No. 1 wheat, \$7.50 @ 8; No. 2 do, \$7; No. 1 oat, \$5.50 @ 10; No. 2 do, \$8 @ 8.50.
Butter—Fancy, 31; choice, 29 @ 30; good, 27 @ 28; prints, 30 @ 32; blocks, 29 @ 31; ladies, 21 @ 22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 19 @ 20; Ohio, rolls, 18 1/2 @ 19; West Virginia, rolls, 18 1/2 @ 19; storepacked, 17 1/2 @ 18; Maryland and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 18 1/2 @ 19.
Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 17 @ 18c.

Eggs—Md. and Penna. and nearby firsts, 27c; Western do, 27; West Virginia do, 27; Southern do, 26. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1/2 @ 1c higher.
Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 14 1/2 @ 17c; do, small to medium, 15 @ 16; old roosters, 10 @ 11; young, smooth, 16 1/2 @ 17; do, rough and poor, 15 @ 15 1/2. Ducks—Muscovy, 3 lbs and over, 14c; Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 15c; puddle, 3 lbs and over, 14c; smaller, 13; Indian Runners, 13. Pigeons—Young, per pr, 15 @ 20c; old, do, 15 @ 20. Guinea fowl—Old, each, 20c; young, 1 1/4 lbs and over, do, 30 @ 35; do, 1 1/4 lbs and over, do, 25; smaller, do, 15 @ 20.
Buzzard Carries Off Dog.
Eagles are said to be game enough and strong enough to carry off almost anything from a man to a cat, but the first instance known when a buzzard carried off a dog was witnessed on a recent afternoon. The incident happened a few miles from Bessemer. A very brave little fox terrier was endeavoring to chase off a large buzzard that had alighted on the ground. He only succeeded in making the buzzard fly close to the ground for a short distance. The buzzard stopped on a short stump and waited for the dog, which came barking around the root of the stump. The buzzard, seeing his chance, jumped from the stump, seized the dog in its mouth and claws, and flew to a thicket near by.—Birmingham (Ala.) Dispatch to the Atlanta Journal.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$7.20 @ 7.90; light, \$7.80 @ 8.25; mixed, \$7.25 @ 8.30; heavy, \$7 @ 8.10; rough, \$7 @ 7.10; pigs, \$4.50 @ 8.
Cattle—Beef, \$6.50 @ 11; steers, \$6.15 @ 9; stockers and feeders, \$6.30 @ 8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.40 @ 9.10; calves, \$7.50 @ 11.25.
Sheep—Sheep, \$4.75 @ 5.90; yearlings, \$5.50 @ 6.45; lambs, \$6 @ 7.85.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$7.40 @ 7.85; heavy, \$7.50 @ 7.75; packers and butchers, \$7.50 @ 7.90; light, \$7.80 @ 7.90; pigs, \$7 @ 7.50.
Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$10 @ 10.90; dressed beef steers, \$7.75 @ 9.75; Southern steers, \$5 @ 7.10; cows, \$4.50 @ 7.25; heifers, \$6.50 @ 9; stockers and feeders, \$5 @ 7.10; cows, \$4.50 @ 6.50; calves, \$6.50 @ 10.50.
Sheep—Lambs, \$7.10 @ 7.55; yearlings, \$5.25 @ 6.25; wethers, \$5 @ 6.00; ewes, \$4.50 @ 5; stockers and feeders, \$4 @ 7.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Choice, \$9.40 @ 9.60; prime, \$8.75 @ 9.10.
Sheep—Prime wethers, \$5.50 @ 5.85; culls and commons, \$2 @ 3; lambs, \$5.50 @ 8; real calves, \$11.50 @ 12.
Hogs—Prime heavies, \$8.45 @ 8.80; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$8.55 @ 8.60; light Yorkers, \$8.25 @ 8.40; pigs, \$7.50 @ 8.25; roughs, \$7 @ 7.50.

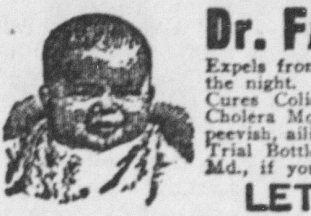
Nervous Emotional Dizzy Depressed ?

Mrs. Addie Cartinger of Cedar St., Cairo, Ill., writes Dr. R. V. Pierce as follows:
"I send 21 cents for your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' for my daughter who has recently married and I know the book will be of much value to her. I have read and used for 25 years the valuable treatments contained in the 'Medical Adviser' and have taken many bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and have been restored to health each time I used it. It is a great remedy for women as a strength builder, fine for the nerves and general health."

WOMEN who are restless, with constant change of position, "fidgetiness," who are abnormally excitable or who experience fainting or dizzy spells, or nervous headache and wakefulness are usually sufferers from the weaknesses of their sex.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Is the soothing, cordial and womanly tonic that brings about an invigorating calm to the nervous system. Overcomes the weakness and the dragging pains which resemble the pains of rheumatism. Thousands of women in the past forty years can bear witness to its benefits.
Your dealer in medicines sells it in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form; or you can send 50-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invariants' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Regulate and Invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Sugar-Coated Tiny Granules.



Dr. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

Expels from the stomach and bowels the things that make baby cry in the night. Lets mother and baby sleep all night and get a good rest. Cures Colic in ten minutes; is a splendid medicine for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and Sour Stomach. You can't get anything better for nervous, ailing, pale, skinny, under-sized babies, 25 cents at drug stores. Trial Bottle FREE by mail of Dr. D. Fahrney & Son, Hagerstown, Md., if you mention this paper.

NOVEL IDEA IN WILL MAKING

French Farmer Had Little Money to Leave, but at Least He Could Show His Good Will.
Two New York business men were one day discussing the purchase by one of them of a certain mercantile concern with which the buyer explained, had come the "good will."
"I hope this 'good will,'" said the friend, "is greater than that of the old French farmer."
"I never heard the story."
"Here it is: The farmer was dying, and he sent for the notary to make out the will. Propped up in bed, he dictated:
"To Jean Marcel, our superb coiffeur, 10,000 francs.
"I bequeath 15,000 francs to the fearless Alphonse Bayard, that he may continue his valuable aeronautical experiments.
"To Pierre Deschamps, chemist, 10,000 francs as a mark of affection.
"To my physician, Monsieur Leclair, 15,000 francs.
"To our eloquent pastor, 25,000 francs, to continue the restoration of—"
"But, my dear sir," interrupted the notary, "I don't believe you have all that money to leave."
"I know very well I haven't," said the farmer, calmly, "but I want to show them my good will."—Youth's Companion.

No Need to Hurry.
"You're not 'urryin' to work this mornin'?"
"I'm not that."
"S'pose a duke like you don't mind losin' art an 'our?"
"Look 'ere, Bill, our timekeeper's daughter was married yesterday, and I tell you if 'e there to time this morn' 'e's no father's 'eart."—London Tit Bits.

War Observer.
"What's the matter, scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"
"No."
"Then what are you running away from him for?"
"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

You can't judge a woman's disposition by her telephone voice.
A man's house is his castle—until he puts it in his wife's name.

The Cause Laid Bare

Tea and coffee drinkers often notice backache, headache, rheumatic pain, dizziness, drowsy, tired feelings, disturbed urination and other signs of kidney weakness. The constant use of narcotic or alcoholic drinks is very apt to irritate the kidneys, and weak kidneys need prompt help to avert all danger of dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. Avoid the use of stimulants, drink more water, get more rest, fresh air and exercise. To tone and strengthen the tired kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the most successful and highly recommended kidney remedy.
A Maryland Case
Mrs. E. Harmon, New York City, writes: "My kidneys were in such a bad shape I was ordered to the hospital. There was sediment in the secretions and the passages were distended. I got so dizzy at times someone had to help me about. My back pained me terribly and I was unable to eat anything except the white of an egg. Doctors failed and finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They made me well and I have had no trouble since."
Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-McLURE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails Gives color and beauty to GRAY HAIR. More than half a century of success. If your hair is thinning, use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer. It will be sent you by parcel post. Write to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York City.
When a girl looks miserable even a wise man can't tell whether it is because of a broken heart or an aching corn.
They say it's good luck to pick up pins, but you can't make the boy who works in a bowling alley believe it.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature
Brewer's Wood
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
A MEDICAL DIGEST—A RAWLEY'S HOME REMEDY SENT FREE BY MAIL THE J. P. RAWLEY DRUG CO. 833 BRADWAY NEW YORK
RAWLEY'S REMEDIES
EYE ACHES Pettit's Eye Salve
W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 43-1914.

IF you feel that you are smoking too many cigars, try Fatima cigarettes. They cost less, last longer, and are more wholesome.
Loggell & Myers Tobacco Co.
20 for 15c
FATIMA TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
GAMMON & GAMMON CO. BALTIMORE, MD.
PURE TOBACCO
NO GOLDEN LEAF
FINEST QUALITY