



Fly Poison Kills More Children Than All Other Poisons Combined For Safety's Sake, Use

Is there in your home, anywhere within baby's reach, a saucer of arsenic poisoned paper floating in water, or a can with a sweetened poisoned wick?

During 1915, 38 cases of fly poisoning were reported from 11 states; in 1914, 46 cases from 14 states. Fly poison kills more children than all other poisons combined.

Yet fly poison still is left unguarded except in the homes where mothers have learned that the safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher and destroyer is



The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society comments thus in a recent issue: "Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum."

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should be urged to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

The O. & W. Thum Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Felt Sorry for the Apostle.
Mrs. Podger, a Lancashire woman, has several sons at the front. Recently a neighbor, superior to her surroundings by education and rearing, called on her, and as they talked of Saloniki, where one of these sons was, she remarked that the Salonikians were the Thessalonians to whom St. Paul had sent a letter. "Well," said Mrs. Podger, as she looked up from her washtub, "I'm sorry for 'im if 'e didn't. But I'm sorry for 'im if 'e sent parcels. I sent two to my boy months since, and they ain't been delivered yet."—London Mail.

HEAL SKIN TROUBLES
That Itch, Burn and Disfigure by Using Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Rashes, eczemas, pimples, dandruff and sore hands yield to treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief is immediate and healing, in most cases, complete, speedy and permanent.

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

Strategy.
"How in the world do the Thompsons manage to keep their maid so long? She's been with them nearly a year, and we haven't been able to keep one over a month since we moved out here to Lonesomehurst."

"That's easy. Thompsons don't pay the maid her wages, and she can't get back to town unless she walks."

The Knocker.
"Tompkins has knocked about the world quite a bit, hasn't he?"

"Yes, and he's knocking about everything in it, too."

Making a million dollars looks comparatively easy to the man who has been trying to get a crying baby to sleep.

\$100,000,000 LOST

every year through unwise investments. Know what and where to buy and what to keep away from. Beware of the Security shark. I have nothing to sell but service. Expert security advice. Ask my assistance, it will not obligate you in any way.

H. M. Mann, 66 Broadway, New York City

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Best, clean, ornamental, convenient, non-poisonous. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other flies. One application will not only kill the flies but also prevent them from coming back. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or nearest express paid for \$1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 100 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Reddening Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c. and \$1.00 at Drugists.

A SIXTY TON SILO \$75
Sixth year. Thousands in use. Producers agents wanted. BONITA FARM, Hazleton, Pa.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books Free. Highest references. Best results.

Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs and Live Poultry ship to us and get highest market prices. FILL IN COUPON. Produce Commission Merchants, 160 Broadway, New York.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 21-1916

FEED COWS FOR MILK

Production and Size Are the Determining Factors.

Each Animal Should Be Given as Much Roughage as She Will Eat Up Clean—Avoid Increase in Body Weight Above Normal.

In the management of the modern dairy it should be the aim to surround the cows with conditions most conducive to a large and economical production of milk and butterfat in each individual case. Each cow should receive as much roughage as she will eat up clean and a portion of this should preferably be of a succulent nature, like grass, silage, soiling crops or roots. Of concentrates it has been found a good working rule to feed as many pounds of grain feeds per day to each cow as she produces pounds of butterfat a week, or one-fourth to one-third as much grain as she gives pounds of milk daily, the amount depending upon the per cent of butterfat in the milk. In the case of cows producing milk with a low per cent of fat, one-fourth would be required. Care should always be taken to avoid an increase in body weight above the normal for each cow, since the milk secretion, as a general rule, is likely to suffer when cows commence to utilize their feed for the formation of body fat.

It follows from what has been said that no two cows in the herd can be fed exactly alike under this system of

RELATION OF DIGESTIBLE MATTER AND PROTEIN TO TOTAL DRY MATTER IN RATIONS FOR 1200 POUND COWS	
PER CENT DIGESTIBLE MATTER	PER CENT PROTEIN
70	10
65	12
60	14
55	16
50	18
45	20
40	22
35	24
30	26
25	28
20	30
15	32
10	34
5	36

Production and Size Are the Factors Determining the Food Requirements of Dairy Cows—The Amounts of Dry Matter and Digestible Protein Should Increase in Proportion to the Production of Butterfat.

feeding. Each cow must receive individual attention and be fed according to her special requirements. It is possible, however, to lessen the labor incident to regulating the feed supply in accordance with the requirements of the individual cows by adapting a general grain mixture which will serve the needs of most of the cows in the herd. This may be placed in a cart and weighed or measured out from the same to each cow in the stable.

JUDGMENT IN SHAPING TREES

Care Should Be Exercised Not to Cut Away Any Portion Which May Affect Appearance.

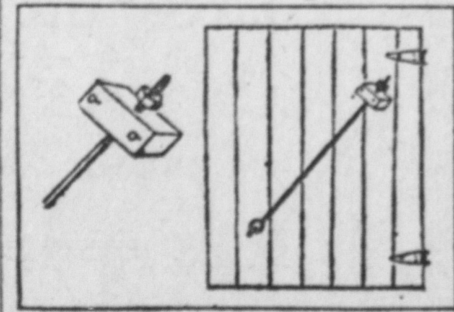
In shaping the trees, the orchardist must use his own judgment largely. Where the trees are very small care should be exercised not to cut away any portion of the tree which may affect its appearance in the future. Beginners should not start on young or small trees, for mistakes on them are always costly.

If you observe a serious fork in the young tree, it should be remedied at once by cutting away the one which you think will not make the best producer. If such a defect is remedied early in the lifetime of a tree it will scarcely be noticeable later, but to allow it to remain for any length of time is to injure and deform the tree permanently.

REMEDY FOR A SAGGING DOOR

Old Wagon Rod and Staple, Arranged as Shown in Illustration, Will Prove Satisfactory.

For a door that has sagged, writes John Reagan of Minnesota in Nebraska Farm Journal, put the ring of the rod at the bottom of door and run



Cure for Sagging Door.

the staple through it. Run the other end of rod through a block fastened near the top of the door, put on the burr and tighten.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

Properly Fed and Handled Mature Animal Will Keep Better If She Has Two Litters Yearly.

Two litters a year mean two dividend periods for the hog raiser each year, instead of one. Properly fed and handled, a mature sow will keep in better breeding condition and will give her owner more years of profitable service if she has two litters a year than if she has only one.

To do this, she must be fed while pregnant a full supply of bone, blood and muscle-making feeds, in order that the development of the unborn pigs will not weaken her by taking these materials from her own body.

MILK LIKELY TO BE BITTER

Trouble May Appear at Any Time and is Almost Sure to Result From Three Causes.

Milk is especially likely to be bitter in the spring, but this trouble may appear at any time. It is almost sure to result from (1) eating the last remaining weeds in closely grazed pastures, (2) bad health of the cow, or (3) the growth of bacteria in the milk. The cure in each case consists in finding and removing the cause and suggestions for doing so are made by Percy Werner, Jr., of the Missouri college of agriculture.

If the milk becomes bitter after standing, it is not the cow's fault, but results from the growth of bacteria brought in by particles of dirt or manure or left in improperly cleaned vessels. If the milk of all cows in the herd is bitter when drawn, the feed is probably at fault, and the bitter taste will probably disappear if the cows are kept in a lot where they cannot get at weeds. This will give the pastures a better chance to get a good start. If only one or a few of the cows give bitter milk, it is probably because they are in bad health or going dry, and their milk should be kept away from the rest so that it will not spoil the whole milking.

PULLET TROUBLES IN SPRING

Many Young Fowls Lost From Eversion of Oviduct—Watch for Bloody Eggs in the Nests.

A number of hens, and especially pullets, are always lost in the spring from the trouble known as eversion of the oviduct. If you see one of your birds walking about with a halting gait, and upon closer examination find the lower portion of the oviduct protruding from the vent as a mass of red or purplish tissue, you can recognize it as the above trouble. If you notice many bloody eggs in the nests, watch for it. If you see other hens following another and picking at the vent, look out for this trouble.

It may be caused by extra strain of the muscles and tissues of the walls of the oviduct, in the laying of double-yolked eggs, or very large eggs, or due to an obstruction in the oviduct. Unless discovered immediately after it occurs the best treatment is to kill the bird.

POULTRY DUSTER IS USEFUL

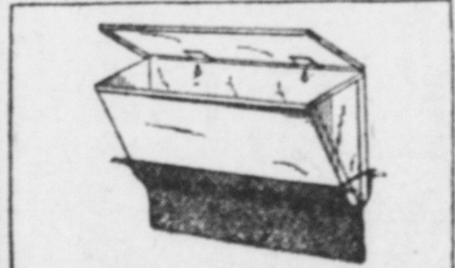
Fowls Dust Themselves With Germicide as They Enter or Leave Henhouse—How It Works.

When in use, this duster is mounted above the door of the henhouse or coop and the hens dust themselves with germicide as they enter or leave. There is a slot in the bottom of the hopper which is covered by

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Poultry Duster.

a V-shaped wire mesh funnel, inside of which there is a strip of wire mesh, extending up into the germicide. When the back of the hen moves the funnel, the germicide is dusted among the feathers.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

SUCCESS IN GROWING CLOVER

Add Lime, Phosphorus and Potash to Soils Needing Them—Give the Seed a Fair Chance.

The principles of successful clover growing may be summarized as follows: Give the clover a chance to make a healthy plant by adding lime, phosphorus and potash to soils that need them. In some way add vegetable matter to the soil and keep up the supply by turning under clover often enough.

Give the seed a fair chance by placing it in mellow soil and covering it from one-half to one inch deep.

If sown with a nurse crop, give the young plants a chance by not seeding the grain crop too thickly, by top-dressing with manure if practicable, and by cutting the stubble as high as possible.

THICK CREAM IS PROFITABLE

More Skimmilk Left on Farm to Feed to Hogs, Calves and Poultry, Says Ohio Bulletin.

Farmers will make more money by separating a reasonably thick cream than a thin cream, according to dairy department, Ohio state university. Skimming highest cream leaves more skimmilk on the farm to feed to the hogs, calves and chickens. Skimmilk utilized in this way has a feeding value of about 35 cents per hundred, while, if the milk is left in the cream, nothing is realized.

The buttermaker usually wants a cream testing around 35 or 40 per cent butterfat. In the winter, if the cream is above 40 per cent, it is rather difficult to get the cream all out of one can into another or into a vat. Cream testing about 35 per cent in the winter and 40 per cent in the summer is right for butter-making.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 1 Durum, \$1.28½; No. 2 hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.33, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.31½ f o b New York.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 90¼c f i f New York.

Oats—Standard, 51¼@52¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots, in export, No. 2 red, spot and May, \$1.18¼@1.20½; No. 2 Southern red, \$1.16¼@1.18; do do, steamer No. 2 red, \$1.15¼@1.17½; do do, No. 3 red, \$1.15¼@1.17½; rejected A, \$1.12½@1.14½; do do, rejected B, \$1.09½@1.12½.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, 84@84¼c; do do, steamer yellow, 82@83¼c; do do, No. 3 yellow, 82@82½c; do do, No. 4 yellow, 80@81c; sample yellow, 76@78c.

Oats—No. 2, white, 51¼@52c; standard white, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 48@49c; sample, 46@46½c; purified oats, 50@50½c.

Butter—Western solid-packed, creamery, fancy, specials, 35½c extras, 33¼@34¼c; firsts, 33c; seconds, 32@32½c; nearby prints, fancy, 37c; do do, average, extras, 36c; do do, firsts, 34@35c; do do, seconds, 33@33½c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 40@43c.

Eggs—Nearby extras, 26c per dozen; nearby firsts, \$6.90 per standard case; do do, nearby, current receipts, \$6.60 per case; Western extras, 24@25c per dozen; do do, Western, extra firsts, \$6.75 per case; do do, firsts, \$6.60 per case; Southern, \$6.15@6.45 per case.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 19@20c; roosters, 12@13c; spring chickens, according to quality, weighing 1½2 pounds apiece, 34@35c; do do, white leghorns, according to quality, 30@34c. Ducks, as to size and quality, 18@20c. Geese, 17@19c; pigeons, old, per pair, 28@20c; do do, young, per pair, 20@22c.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, held, 19@19½c; specials, higher; do do, fair to good, held, 18@18½c; do do, part skims, 17@15c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot and May, 115¼; No. 2 red Western, spot and May, 116.

Corn—Prime sail yellow corn for domestic delivery is quotable at 85@86c per bu for car lots, on spot; market firmer.

Oats—Standard white, 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 47¼@48.

Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, \$1.02@1.02½; No. 3 do, 98@98½c; No. 4 do, 97@97½c; bag lots, nearby, as to quality, 80@88.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50; No. 2, do, \$22@22.50; No. 3, do, \$19@20.50; light clover mixed, \$22; No. 1, do, \$21@21.50; No. 2, do, \$17@20; choice clover, nominal, \$19.50; No. 1, do, \$18.50@19; No. 2, do, \$14@16; No. 3, do, \$12@14.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$14.50@15; No. 2, do, \$12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, \$11@11.50; No. 2, do, \$10@10.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9.50; No. 2, do, \$8@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$11; No. 2, do, \$10@10.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 35@36c; do, choice, 12@33; do, good, 31@32c; do, prints, 35@36c; do, blocks, 34@35. Ladies, 26@27; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 26@27; Ohio rolls, 25@26; West Virginia rolls, 25@26; storepacked, 24@25.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, 19@20c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 20.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs and over, 19@26c; do, old hens, small to medium, 19@20c; do, old roosters, 11@12c; do, spring, 1¼ lbs and over, 37@38c; do, smaller, 32@35c; do, large, rough and staked, 19@20c; ducks, Pekings, 2 lbs and over, 18c; do, puddle, do, do, 17c; do, muscovy, do, do, 16c; do, smaller, 15c; pigeons, young, per pair, 30c; do, old, do, 30c; guinea fowl, old, each, 40c.

Live Stock

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, \$8.80@9.35; prime, \$9.50@9.75.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$7.80@8; culls and commons, \$4@4.50; lambs, \$7@10.35; veal calves, \$9.50@10.

Hogs—Prime heavies and mediums, \$10.05@10.10; heavy Yorkers, \$9.90@10.05; light Yorkers, \$9.40@9.50; pigs, \$8.50@8.75; roughs, \$8.75@9.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$9.60@9.80; heavy, \$9.75@9.87½; packers and butchers, \$9.70@9.80; light, \$9.50@9.70; pigs, \$8.50@9.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$9.35@9.75; dressed beef steers, \$8@9.25; Southern steers, \$7.25@9; cows, \$5.50@8.35; heifers, \$7.25@9.50; stockers and feeders, \$7@8.85; bulls, \$5.75@7.50; calves, \$6.50@10.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$11@11.60; yearlings, \$9.75@10.75; wethers, \$8.75@9.50; ewes, \$8@8.85.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk \$9.70@9.85; lights, \$9.35@9.95; mixed, \$9.50@9.90; heavy, \$9.35@9.90; rough, \$9.35@9.50; pigs, \$7.25@9.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7.90@9.95; stockers and feeders, \$5.90@8.65; cows and heifers, \$4.25@9.50; calves, \$6.25@9.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6.90@9.30; ewes, \$5.25@9.10; lambs, \$7.75@11.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Hogs, pigs and lights, \$7.50@9.85; mixed and butchers, \$9.65@9.90; good heavy, \$9.85@9.90.

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine—Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—



North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. M. A. McCasland, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to alling women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. McCasland, 509 Have St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osmond, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.



If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Appropriate.

"Can you suggest a good motto to hang up in the dining room?" asked the boarding house mistress.

"How about 'Forgive us this day our daily bread?'" suggested the man who was going to move the next day anyhow.

Horse Disliked Cigarettes.

A sensitive horse who has a dislike for cigarette smoke attacked Edgar Akers, aged twenty-five, and bit him on the right hand. Akers was smoking a cigarette at Sixth and Spring streets near the horse, which was standing at the curb. With an angry squeal, the horse seized Akers by the right hand. Akers managed to free his hand, but not until the horse's teeth had torn the flesh from the fingers.—Los Angeles Times.

Perkins' Paradox.

"Can't Perkins support his wife?"

"Why, he can support her all right, but he claims that she is insupportable."

Full Knowledge.

"Pa. Cousin Maude is going to study dietetics. What's dietetics?"

"It's this new science of dyes, son. Ask your father something harder."

Logical Result.

"Nobody likes the umpire."

"It's the logical result of trying to be strictly neutral."

A Famous Physician's Wonderful Discovery

After a series of careful experiments and tests at the Invahd's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., covering many years—Dr. Pierce, the medical director of that hospital, made announcement that he could prove that a medicine which he called "ANURIC" was the best uric acid solvent now to be had. As a remedy for those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as swelling urine, backache and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gout, it is simply wonderful how quickly "Anuric" acts; causing the pains and stiffness rapidly to disappear.

Swollen hands, ankles, feet are due to a dropsical condition, often caused by disordered kidneys. Naturally when the kidneys are deranged the blood is filled with poisonous waste matter, which settles in the feet, ankles and wrists; or under the eyes in baglike formations.

It is just as necessary to keep the kidneys acting properly as to keep the bowels active.

The very best possible way to take care of yourself is to take a glass of hot water before meals and an "Anuric" tablet. In this way it is readily dissolved with the food, picked up by the blood and finally reaches the kidneys, where it has a tonic effect in rebuilding those organs.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric," or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. "Anuric"—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as does water melle sugar. A short trial will convince you.—Adv.

Consoling Thought.

"I thought you were going to complain about last month's bill for light."

"No," replied M. Chuggins. "I'm going to sit quiet and be thankful that I don't have to burn gasoline to see by."

Her Love Hung on a Hair.

"I see where a Detroit wife left her husband because he wore a wig."

"Pshaw! that was but a bald excuse."

Instead of speaking his own mind many a man echoes his wife's.

His Treat.

Bacon—Been to see the doctor? Egbert—Sure thing.

"Did he treat you?"

"Oh, no; it was my treat. It cost me two dollars."

The Facts in the Case.

Surgeon—I found the ball in the patient's shoulder was encysted.

Patient—Of course you did. 'Twas me that insisted it.

Some women have a mania for collecting marriage certificates.

Buy materials that last

Certain-teed

Fully guaranteed — best responsibility

Roofing

For sale by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Charleston New Orleans Los Angeles Birmingham Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Houston Sydney