

AN OPERATION RECOMMENDED

Avoided by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Los Angeles, Cal.—"I cannot give too much praise to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. My mother gave it to me when I was only 14 years old, and since then I have taken it when I feel run down or tired. I took it for three months before my two babies were born for I suffered with my back and had spells as if my heart was affected, and it helped me a lot. The doctors told me at one time that I would have to have an operation. I thought I would try 'Pinkham's,' as I call it, first. In two months I was all right and had no operation. I firmly believe 'Pinkham's' cured me. Everyone who saw me after that remarked that I looked so well. Only have to take medicine occasionally, not but I always keep a couple of bottles by me. I recommend it to women who speak to me about their health. I have also used your Sanative Wash and like it very much."—Mrs. E. GOULD, 4000 East Side Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.

Many letters have been received from women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after operations have been advised.



Orchardists think kindly of the lowly honey bee. There is a very common saying among experienced orchardists which sums the matter up in a few words. It is: "No bees, no fruit." The failure of orchards in certain parts of the country, the indifferently fruiting which is often blamed on the season, might very often be traced to the absence of bees. It does not make much difference, so far as the orchard is concerned, whether it is tame bees or wild bees that perform nature's method of fertilization of the bloom. It does, however, make some difference to the orchard owner in that tame bees will give him a yield of honey and sure pollenation without the consumption of extra ground. The same land can be made to yield two crops just as well as one.

Bees in Orchard Most Profitable

Under Modern Methods of Handling Insects Are Not Bothersome.

Orchard Failures. The discontinuance of the keeping of tame bees on many farms, and the additional destruction and disappearance of the wild bees in the surrounding woods have all had their hand in the so-called "failure of orchards." Bees are one of the most profitable side lines which the farmer can carry. He can well afford to consider their possibilities, not only for their own sake but for the sake of the orchard. Under modern methods of handling bees, they are not half the bother and the trouble that they used to be. Swarming, the old-time bugaboo of the beekeeper, has been practically eliminated, because we have learned its cause and by practicing precautionary methods, by getting ready in advance for the "fun," bees can be hived in a very few minutes. Indeed, beekeepers now have ways of preventing swarming if they so desire.

Modern Appliances. Modern appliances such as hives, supers and the uniform pound frames all aid in encouraging the modern bee to produce more than his earlier ancestors did. Ten to twenty pounds per hive used to be a fair average production for one season; now it is not uncommon for Iowa beekeepers to receive as much as 200 pounds of honey from one hive in a favorable season. An average of 40 to 80 pounds can be had from each hive under ordinary conditions per season, so Iowa beekeepers report.

The finest quality honey comes from white clover, alsike clover and sweet clover. It is clear and golden. Buckwheat is often a desirable late feeding ground for bees, but it falls short of premium prices on the market because it is darker in color and a little ranker in flavor.

Soy Beans Produce Best Hay When Planted Thick

Thickly planted soy beans produce hay of greater feeding value than those that are thinly planted, according to preliminary results of tests which are being made by the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Soys seeded with a wheat drill at the rate of one and a fourth bushels an acre yielded hay with fine stems, only six per cent of which was refused by dairy cows. In contrast to this, beans that were seeded thinner produced coarser hay, a larger proportion of the stems being left uneaten. The plot seeded at the rate of about a half bushel an acre produced very coarse hay, 16 per cent of which was refused, according to Dr. W. B. Nevins, assistant chief of dairy cattle feeding at the college. The difference in the feeding value of the fine stemmed hay as compared with the coarse hay, therefore was about 12 per cent, or about 240 pounds for each ton of hay fed.

For one thing the thin seeded plots contained more weeds, an important factor affecting the quality of hay.

Larger plots of soy beans are being grown in the test with the object of making further studies of the effect of rate of planting on the quality of hay.

Different Kinds of Food

When Hen is Confined

When the hen is confined to the poultry house and its immediate surroundings, perhaps a small yard, the only way that she can make eggs is to receive from the caretaker the various different kinds of food that she would obtain on free range in summer, or their equivalents. On most farms there is a reasonably good variety of grains, including corn, wheat, oats and barley, and these form sufficient variety so far as they are concerned. In addition there should be ground grains, including wheat, bran and cornmeal, to use in dry or damp mashes. To take the place of the bugs and worms of the summer season beef scraps, such as are furnished by dealers in poultry supplies, or cut fresh bone should be given.

Grain for Cattle

For cattle a grain ration of one-third bran, one-third middlings and one-third oats would be very suitable. While for the hogs, a ration of 60 per cent middlings and 40 per cent oats would make a suitable ration for sows or older pigs. For the young pigs at weaning time a ration of 45 per cent ground oats, 45 per cent ground barley and 10 per cent tankage is recommended as a more suitable ration.

To Make Silage Out of Soft Corn Crop

Chop Fine and Pack Tightly Is Plan Urged.

There is a lack of silo room in many places for the whole corn crop should be frosted or immature. Because the ears are the most valuable part they should be saved in any event. It is difficult to save the ears of a soft corn crop by storage in cribs. In 1917 the Iowa experiment station demonstrated that soft ears in the late roasting stage could be husked, run through a silage cutter, and tightly packed into silos with very good results. The silage resulting after 12 days of fermentation was of surprisingly good quality and held its flavor so well that at the end of two months it was in excellent feeding condition. Silage can be made in ten or twelve days and will probably be ready to feed two weeks after filling.

"It is not necessary to husk the corn in order to make soft-ear silage," says Andrew Boss of University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. "Snapped corn can be handled just as satisfactorily as the husked corn and the husks give the advantage of greater bulk and additional feed."

"The Iowa station urges chopping the corn finely in making soft-ear silage and packing it tightly in the silo by tramping, especially near the walls. Silage made from ears that are partially matured may require the addition of water to insure proper packing and prevent overheating and molding in the silage-making process. Silage made from ear corn should be covered with a layer of finely cut corn fodder or stover. If such a cover is not provided there will be too much waste of valuable corn. It is not advisable to make silage of mature or nearly mature corn. The cobs prevent packing and they do not contain sufficient sugar to permit the fermentation which is necessary for preservation. "Ear corn silage should be fed as a concentrate, not as a roughage."

Red Mites Disposed of With Very Little Work

The common red mites which often infest the hen house and kill or stunt chickens may be disposed of effectively with a little labor. These suggestions are offered by the poultry extension men at Iowa State college.

1. Clean up the fifth around the hen house, ventilate thoroughly and let plenty of sunshine into the house.
2. Construct removable roosts and dropping boards, allowing as few cracks as possible.
3. Paint or spray the roosts, walls around the roosts, dropping boards and nests with a full-strength solution of two parts oil to one part stock dip, or five gallons lime sulphur to 40 gallons of water. Applications should be made four to six times in spring, summer and fall, and in pairs, one following the other in five or six days.

Starting Team With Big Load Is Not Difficult

To the driver who would start his heavily loaded team here is a bit of excellent advice from the Horse Association of America:

The driver must hold his lines taut. Experience has shown that nearly all drivers get excited and push on the lines, thereby virtually turning the horses loose at the very moment that they need to be steadied by a moderate pressure on the bit.

Whipping is worse than useless. The experience of practical teamsters proves conclusively that no pair of horses can or will exert their best efforts when fearful that they are about to be whipped. Fear interferes with the deliberate, careful placing of feet and legs.

FARM FACTS

Every weed kills water that is needed for crops. Kill the robbers.

In one year eggs and chickens worth \$1,047,323,170 were produced in the United States.

Mixed carloads of fruit are hard to sell on the f. o. b. basis. The trade terms them "junk," or "drug store" cars, and is slow to bid on them.

Good buttermilk or skim milk is worth five cents per gallon for poultry feed. Keep the dry mash before the hens in open hoppers all the time.

In many sections sweet clover is being seeded for soil building purposes and in most cases limestone is being applied to the soil in preparation for the clover.

The average cost of the corn crop on 7,153 farms, according to a Department of Agriculture survey, was 82 cents a bushel, compared with a sale value of \$1.10 a bushel.

Grimm alfalfa is generally recognized as harder and superior to most common varieties of alfalfa, although a few farmers have secured equally good stands and satisfactory yields from the common alfalfa.

Soy beans should be cut for hay when the beans in the largest pods appear about half grown. One successful grower says that they should be cut when the pods are yet slightly green and the beans beginning to get hard.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.
(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

BEFORE BREAKFAST

A BUSY man comes in time to realize that he accomplishes the things he wants most to accomplish by utilizing small units of time which would otherwise be wasted, and the most of us waste more time than we would be willing to admit.

When Jones tells me that he has no time to read or to write a letter of congratulation, or to keep his nails in shape, I always ask him what he does before breakfast. I like to fill in the morning as well as the rest of the day, and I know that the room is chilly and the floor unpleasant to my bare feet, to draw the covers over me and just rest. But I know that if I am to get a good start toward the day's work, if I am to accomplish the hundred and one extra things which are nagging every busy man to be done, if I am to map out a proper program for the day, I must do it before breakfast.

The house is quieter then than ordinarily, the light outside is softer, my mind seems fresher and more alert. I can get work done more rapidly than at other times. I am writing these paragraphs now before breakfast.

When May comes, my garden will be blooming with tulips and sweet alyssum and lilies, and the beds and the borders will all be neatly groomed and in order. I shall have a good deal of pleasure in seeing the effect and in watching the plants grow.

"How do you ever find time to get all these things into the ground?" Jones asked me. He is himself a lover of flowers, and he is not more obsessed with business cares than I am. I do it before breakfast, I tell him, and he seems amazed.

It is surprising, if one is in the mood and is not disturbed, what he can do in a half-hour.

Most of my friendly letters I write before breakfast. It is amazing how easily the ink flows and how quickly one can fill the pages if he gets at it before breakfast. I wrote a book once before breakfast—not, of course, at one sitting, but by having a plan and keeping at it regularly for a few weeks. One can write a thousand words in a short time if his mind is fresh, as one's usually is after a refreshing sleep.

If there is something you really want to do and don't feel that you have the time for, trying getting at it before breakfast.

CUSTOM

CUSTOM is rock-bound, immovable, or at least it is in the little community in which I live. If one undergraduate takes off garters the whole group within a week will be running around with their socks crumpling over their shoe tops. If one girl bobs her hair or rouges her cheeks most of the others fall unresisting into line.

When I inquire, as I often do, why certain things are being done in a certain way in our community or in one of the organizations to which I am attached, I almost invariably get the answer, "Why we've always done it that way." The idea that one could change or improve a custom seems never to have entered the heads of those in charge of affairs.

We stick to the old because it is easier to do so. I know a man up in the country, who, although there is a good furnace in the house into which he has moved, still runs a base burner and carries in the coal and carries out the ashes and shakes the thing down in the morning just as he has been accustomed to do since the time he was a boy. He's always done it that way, so why change?

I have been trying recently in the academic community in which I live to bring about a change with reference to a custom which has been followed for many years by the organizations about the campus in the procedure connected with their initiations. There is no sense in what they are doing, there is no intelligent purpose in it excepting that it interests and amuses those who plan and execute the tricks played upon the initiates. It wastes time, it is infrequently entails dangers, and it in no way tests or develops the characters of the initiates. When I make a plea for eliminating it, I always get the come back:

"Why, we've always done it that way. What else could we do if we cut that out?"

It never occurs to them that it might possibly be better to do nothing if what is being done is useless if not harmful.

Mrs. Clifford always cleaned her kitchen on Saturday mornings. She swept the room carefully, gathering all the dirt into a little pile in front of the door where those who came and went either stepped over it or tracked through it. She began her scrubbing at the farthest corner of the room, and when she finally reached the little pile of refuse she gathered it up in a dust pan and threw it into the stove. Why she did not do this at first, I never could understand, excepting, as she said, she'd "always done it the other way."

Permanent roads are a good investment—not an expense

One Horse Town, Good-Bye!

Any community whose streets are not durably paved is going to be known as a "one horse town."

When that time arrives, Prosperity says, "Good-bye, old friend. Good-bye!"

People start moving away. Bank deposits fall off. Business in general begins to take a slump, and the place is no longer "on the map."

Contrast all this with the city that is well paved.

It steadily forges ahead over its hard, even streets. Automobiles, buses and delivery trucks, operate efficiently and economically, regardless of season or weather.

Business is good, and keeps getting better. Modern, fire-safe buildings spring up. New industries are attracted to town. Plants and factories are working full time. Trade at the stores is brisk, and everybody's busy.

In short, permanently paved streets and roads are one of the very best investments any community can make. You can enjoy the tonic effect of well paved streets by helping your local authorities to find ways and means to build more of them.

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A man should take care, above all things, to have due respect for himself.—Addison.

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'Twas Mostly Talk The dignified old Southerner was strolling along Fifth avenue with a friend. He was discussing negroes. "Ah ain't got much use fo' 'em," he announced. And thus he continued. Suddenly he stopped. "Alxuse me a moment, sah!" he said. The friend turned and looked. The old southerner was escorting an aged blind colored woman across the street. At the far curb he patted her back and said: "Now you' all right, mammy!" And then he returned to his friend. —New York Evening World.

The Real Secret Bishop Waldorf said in an address in Wichita: "In their success talks to Young Men's Christian associations some of our millionaires enunciate rather anti-Christian views. "In a recent talk of this kind an aged millionaire said earnestly: "I tell ye, young fellers, in this race for success, it ain't enough to know how to push yerself along—ye got to know how to push the other fellow out o' the way."

A foresighted man always provides alibis beforehand.

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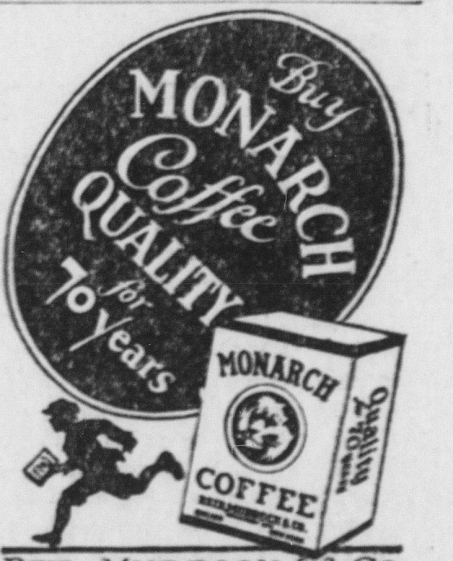
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Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.—Macaulay.



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In politics experiments mean revolutions.—Disraeli.

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