HOW IT HAPPENED.



Tom-Was it case of love at first sight? Harry-No-first call. She was telephone girl, and he was taken with her voice when he first heard it.

ECZEMA ON HANDS AND FEET

"In the latter part of 1889 my face and head broke out in little pimples. My doctor gave me some medicine and a salve. I used them for months but did not receive any results. In the meantime it broke out all over my back and chest. I then went to an-other doctor and he told me the same as my own doctor-that it was eczema As my own doctor—that it was eczema. He also gave me medicine for eighteen months. All I could see was that he moved it from my face and body to my hands and feet, and although I did everything, I could not heal my hands and feet. My hands would split open on the joints and would be so sore that I could not use them at times. Then I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment in July, 1893, and before 1894 I was fully cured. I therefore recom-mend the Cuticura Soap and Ointment to any person having skin disease. As soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment I found relief at once.

"My sister, Miss Rebecca Jackson, had a breaking out on her face and hands the same as myself. She used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for seven or eight months, and was cured entire-Iy." (Signed) Samuel F. Jackson, 1217 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1911. His sister writes: "What my brother says is quite true, and you can imagine how I suffered and how glad I was to be cured by Cuticura Soap and Oint-ment." (Signed) Miss Rebecca Jack-Although Cuticura Soap and Oint-ment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuti-cura," Dept. 25 K, Boston.

Work for Extinction of Tuberculosis. Exhibitions showing in graphic form the prevention of consumption have been shown in every state in the Uuited States, except Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, and also in most of the Canadian provinces and in Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba, according to a statement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. There are now 25 states and 16 cities having permanent and traveling exhibits besides the two operated by the Na-tional association itself, and the total number of similar displays is over 200, including about 150 small school exhibits. The first tuberculosis ex-hibit in America was shown by the Maryland Tuberculosis commission in January, 1904. In 1906 there were four such exhibits.

The Man Who Sued the Widow. A St. Louis man is suing a widow for \$100,000 for refusing to marry him. He must be one of those iron-gray whiskered men who want to sit on the front porch of a house that was built with money earned by another man.—Houston Post.

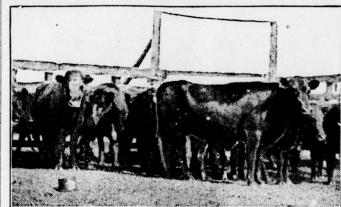
Indefinite. "Did you have fun taking his candy away from the baby?" "Fun? My dear boy, it was a scream!"

Lots of people who are thoroughly convinced that we shall know each other in heaven succeed admirably in forgetting each other here.



IMPROVEMENT MADE IN MODERN TYPE OF BABY BEEF ANIMAL

Predicted It Will Continue to Increase in Popularity in Tho Districts Where Farmers Do Not Wish to Dairy-Vast Range Areas in West Have Been Cut Up Into Small Farms.



A Bunch of Prize Winning Feeders

beef animal was a mountain of meat and tailow. Pasture land was cheap and labor low in price; so the raiser could afford to keep the animal until it weighed a ton before putting it on the market. The buyer wanted this kind of animal, for meat was cheap and the consumer could buy large cuts. But new factors have brought about a change in values. land and labor increased in price the farmer found that the longer he kept an animal the more of his labor went in maintenance and this lessened his profit just that much. Then he found that the higher-priced lands could not be used for beef and that there was more money in raising corn. So men who had been engaged in raising cattle for market started raising corn, and bought their steers from those occupying cheap lands and finished them off themselves. Throughout the corn belt the popular steer has ranged for 24 to 30 months old, says the Homestead. The majority of fattened steers went to market at 30 months, weighing from 1,500 to 1,350 pounds. The farmer preferred to feed these animals because there was generally a good demand for them in the market When purchased from western cattle raisers they were in thin con-dition, but were rugged, thrifty, had good appetites, and were in the best shape to make rapid gains.

During the last few years, due to the fact that the sheep industry has been encroaching on the land in the west, and irrigating projects have made fruit raising successful, vast range areas have been cut into small farms for settlers who have no money to invest in cattle. Then, too, great numbers of cows and young stock are being sent to market each year, with consequent decrease in the number of breeding animals on the range. One of the greatest problems that con-fronts the cattle feeder of today is

where to get hold of feeders. A number of people who used to feed cattle till 24 or 30 months of age in the corn belt are attempting to raise their own calves and market them around 12 months of age or be-tween the ages of 12 and 18 months, and weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds. This is what is known as the "baby beef" proposition, and it is a question that is exciting more in-terest every year among cattle feeders and producers.

Baby beef has not been popular with steer feeders because under condi-toins formerly existing the man on the range could produce them more cheaply than the man in the corn belt could buy them. The extra land necessary for maintaining breeding cows could be used for corn; the feeding period of the baby beef animal lasted from 6 to 9 or 12 months, while that of the 24 and 30-months-old steer only lasted from 90 to 180 days. Then, too,

Twenty-five years ago the popular | let his calves lose what is known as "calf fat." It is well known that young animals gain more rapidly in propor-tion to their live weight and to 100 pounds of food than do older animals. That is, they not only made more economical use of their feed than the older animals, but they take a shorter time to make a certain total gain. The man who turns off a steer that weighs 1,000 pounds, has, if that calf weighed 100 pounds at birth, been given 10 per cent. of the total weight by the dam, while the man who keeps the animal till it weighs 1,250 pounds has been given only 8 per cent. The man who can make a steer weigh 1,000 at 12 months has more return for his trouble than the man who keeps it 24 months, with an additional weight

only 250 pounds. Butchers, too, have changed to suit the demand of the consumer. Al-though meat is generally considered a luxury in the diet of the poor man's family, it still remains an absolute necessity in the diet of the better classes. But, where people formerly ordered large roasts and steaks, they are ordering steaks and roasts now that are from 50 to 75 per cent. small-er on account of the advanced prices, They find that if they get a small roast from a large animal that it is "long" on bone. The butcher then to suit the demands for smaller bone de-mands smaller animals, and during the last few months they have been willing to offer, not a premium on smaller steers so far as dollars per 100 is concerned, but they have brought the price of small steers up so close to that of the large ones that there is really a premium on little steers when we consider the cost of production.

pound steer will ever be entirely eliminated from the market, but we do think (if a conjecture is allowable) that the baby beef animal will con tinue to increase in popularity in to dairy.

With two fence staples fasten old harness snap from which the spring has been broken to the left side of the horse stall at a convenient height above the manger, says height above the manyer, and see writer in Practical Farmer, and see that the boys hang up the halter whenever the horse is taken out. When he is brought in, his halter is neither under his feet nor in the manger under his feed, but just where it can be reached most easily and quickly. The point of the snap should be hammered in slightly to prevent the horse catching his halter upon it or injuring himself by rubbing

Your garden ought to be well sup-plied with that most palatable vegegreater uniformity and more indicatable, the sweet pepper. Many peo-ple imagine that all peppers are too tions of better breeding are necessary in the baby beef proposition in feeding in the baby beef proposition in feeding hot to be eaten with comfort, but out older cattle. Greater skill in feed. this is a great mistake. The only ing and caring for the young animals hot portions are the seeds, and they is also necessary than in the case of can be removed before cooking. the older ones whose appetites do not have to be catered to. The killer also Green peppers are cooked in a va-riety of ways, and there is no vegediscriminated against the younger ani-mal because the carcass of the older animal usually carried a little firmer table that produces more table en-joyment than these vegetables if a little study and care is given to their flesh than the young animal, and there is less water in the carcass, so that they kill out a larger per cent. of good growth and preparation for table. meat. The feeder himself found that unless he exercised great vigilance, Spray for Cabbage Worm. A good remedy for the cabbage worm which infests cauliflower and the young animals shrunk more in be ing shipped to market and finally the consumer favored the meat from the cabbages is an ounce of saltpeter dissolved in three gallons of water. The heads should be thoroughly sprinkled and if this is done one application will be generally found sufficient. older animal If the cattle feeder aims to produce his own feeders, he cannot afford to

MORE EXCELLENT Library

(Enter small boy with two books under his arm.) Small Boy (to young woman librar-

The Village

ian)-My mother wants two new books. She says she hasn't a thing to Librarian - Very well. Lay the

books down, Jimmy, and I'll see what I can do when I get through putting

these things away Jimmy (laying the books on the ta-ble)—She says not to send her any-thing she's already read. She says last time Miss Smith sent her a book she'd read and she was awful mad because she says Miss Smith does that all the time. She says she won't send for time. She says she won't send for books any more when Miss Smith's here

Librarian (mentally admiring Miss Smith's perspiculty and determining to follow her example—Well, I'll try to find her something.

Jimmy-Say, she says for me to tell you not to send her any more of these here old books about dogs and animals and things. She says last time you sent her one of these old nature factory books and she just hated it. And she says —Hello Fritz! (to sec-ond small boy, who enters, followed by a dog). "Say, I been lookin' for you. Say, I'm going to smash your face for telling the fellers I can't pitch at the game Saturday. Librarian—Boys, you must be quiet.

Jimmy, here's a book for your mother. Jimmy—I bet she won't like this one. She don't never like these here

brown colored ones. Say, Fritz, you come on outside and I'll punch your head for you. I bet I'll learn you not to go round sayin'--

(Small boys clatter out.)

(Enters young woman with a book which she throws down on the desk.) Young Woman-Bess Perkins, what

Young Woman—Bess Perkins, what did you mean my recommending that book to me? If you do such a thing again I'll have you arrested for mak-ing false representations. It's the stupidest thing I ever struck. Do you mean to say you really liked it? Librarian—Yes, I did like it very much But you must remember that I

much. But you nust remember that I told you I didn't know whether you would like it or not. All I said was that I liked it. (Laughs.) Young Woman-Oh, I suppose your

taste is good enough, Bess, but in this case yours and mine don't agree. Say, is this all the new fiction you have? Why, I never saw such a poky old library. Why don't you get some good heals? books?

Librarian—That's a very brilliant idea, my dear. I'll speak to the li-brary board about it. You know the board selects the books and it is always glad to have practical suggestions

Young Woman-You're rather brilliant yourself this afternoon it seems to me. (She saunters around the room for a few minutes, taking down a book occasionally and putting it back again with disgusted expres-sion. "I wish they'd put me on the library board. I'd like to show them the kind of books they ought to buy. But as you haven't anything fit to read, I'll go home and sew awhile. I'm making a perfectly beautiful embroidered waist. I'll bring it over here tomorrow and show it to you.

Librarian-Bring it over and work on it and keep me company. There hasn't been anybody here today but two small boys and a dog, and prob-ably there won't be anybody tomorrow, so we can have the place to ourselves.

Young Woman-That'll be fine. I'll bring some lemons and sugar and some cookies and we can have a little tea party.

Librarian-Don't forget. Be sure to come. Goodby.

(Young woman departs. Enter small boy, slamming the door behind him.) Small Boy—Say, Miss Perkins, tell me a good book to read. Say, the last time I was to the library Miss Smith she handed me a lemon, all right. It was named "The Parents' Insistent," or something. Say, it was the limit. I never read but one of the stories, but that one was on the bum, all right. Say, it was 'bout a feller had a piece of string or something and he rolled it in a ball and kep' it, and put it in his pocket and everything, and then one day he broke his bow 'n arrer one day he broke his bow 'n arrer and he took the string and fixed it, and he got the prize. Say, I nearly died laughin' at the story. I bet I wouldn't a kep' that little old piece of string like he did. Say, Miss Perkins, I got to speak a piece at school the lost day of the story out to the set of the story. last day. Say, can you tell me some thing to speak? Librarian-What kind of a piece do you have to have, Fred Fred-Oh, something funny or maybe something not funny. I don't know; just some kind of a piece. One of the kids he's going to recite something, I've forgotten what he's going to recite. Say, Miss Perkins, here's a piece of gum. A kid out here give it to me and I'm going to bust it in two and give you a piece. Librarian (hastily)—Oh, don't bothbreak it, Fred. You'd better keep it all. Fred-Aw, be a sport. I bet you're afraid somebody'll see you chewin' it. Gee! There's Jack-Parker out there. guess I better go out and see him about the game Saturday. (Exit.) Librarian (with a sigh of relief)-Well, our feast of reason and flow of soul is over for today. I shall now make a lightning change from librarian to janitress and close the 11 brary.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN CANADA Grains Are Heading Out

Rapidly and Harvest Is Now Approaching With a Great Demand for Harvest Help.

Last week it was pointed out in these columns that there would be a yield of about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat throughout Western Canada, an increase of about 100,000,000 over the previous year, and that the demand for farm help was very great. Con-firmation of this news is to hand and the cry still is for more help. The Canadian authorities are hopeful that the friends of the 400,000 or 500,000 Americans who have gone to Canada during the last few years will come to the help of these people and induce as many able-bodied men as they pos-sibly can to take advantage of the ow rate which is being offered from all points on the Canadian Boundary, and particulars of which can be had from any of the following Agents of the Canadian Government: M. V. Mc-Innes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.; J. S. Crawford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thos. Hetherington, Room 202, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Willams, 413 Garaner Bidg, 101edo, Ohio; Geo. Aird, 216 Traction-Termin-al Bidg, Indianapolis, Indiana; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, M. L. & T. Bidg, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hall, 2nd Floor, 125 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis; 125 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. B. Car-bonneau, Jr., 217 Main Street, Bidde-ford, Me.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.; W. V. Bennett, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Rogers, 125 West 9th Street. Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. Davies, Room 6. Dunn Block, Great Falls Montana: 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana; J. N. Grieve, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.

Every facility will be afforded men of the right stamp to secure advantage of these low rates. To those who pro pose to go, it may be said that they will have this splendid opportunity of securing first hand information as to the excellent producing character of the lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They will have the op-portunity of seeing some of the greatest wheat fields in the world and prob-ably the largest yield of wheat, oats and barley that has ever been grown on the Continent. And all this on land some of which cost the settler only the \$10.00 necessary to enter for his homestead, or, if he purchased, in some cases, costing him from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre, but which is now worth from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Even at these prices the land is re-markably cheap as will be realized when the statement is made that from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and over of wheat are grown, netting the farmer from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre; and this on land that he got for nothing or paid merely a nominal price. In the production shows that \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre would be a nominal price for land that would produce as these lands produce.

No Luck.

"I never do have any such luck as the other boys!" complained young Harold. "Why, I am surprised!" answered

his mother. "You have roller skates, a bicycle, a football suit, and a ticket to the gymnasium. Some boys would think themselves very lucky if they had those things."

"Yes, but Willie Swaddling's house burned down, and he helped to save things! Tom Anderson's house was robbed and he heard the burglar! And Jack Turner is sick, and the neighbors are carrying ice cream and stuff to him."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it







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those districts where men do not wish

Placing the Halter.

The Delicious Sweet Pepper.

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Post

Toasties Many delicious dishes

have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

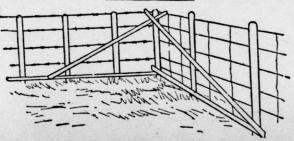
"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

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BRACING CORNER FENCE POST



An excellent method for bracing a corner fence post is shown in the illustration and it is self-explanatory.

Bears the Signature of Constitutions In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Wise.

"Bobby, didn't you hear mamma tell-in' us to come in out o' the rain?" "Yep, but I'm not goin' to do it till I'm so wet that she can't lay me across her lap 'thout spoilin' her dress."

Would Need It. "Gracious, what is all that crape

for?" "I had a chance to get it at a bargain, and, you know, my husband goes in for the flying!"

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EXCHANGES-City properties for farms, write for list. REPPERT, 585 Dean Street, Brooklyn W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 30-1911.