IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

Help wanted by many women

IF a woman suffers from such ailments as Backache, Headache, Lassitude and Nervousness—the symptoms indicate the need for Piso's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic properties. A local application simple but effective—response comes quickly causing refreshing relief with invigorating effects. Backed by the name Piso established over 50 years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

PISO'S TABLETS — Sold Everywhere 50 Cents

Sample Mailed Free—address postcard THE PISO COMPANY 400 Piso Bldg. Warren, Pa.

Could Arrange That Matter.

Of the diplomatic circles in France is a delightful woman whose English is still French. She was urging an officer of the navy to attend a ball, the invitation to which he had already declined.

"I can't," he protested; "I have burned my bridges behind me."

"Oh," she replied. "I will lend you some of Henri's."—Montreal Herald.

Pimply Rashy Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, Cuticura, Dept. X Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

All the Amount.

"Well, Hardupp, did you raise anything on your promise to pay?"

"Sure; I raised a smile."

MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring housecleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then this been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

HIGH SUGAR PRICES BOOM FOR SORGHUM

War Is Bringing It Return of Old-Time Popularity.

EARLY AMBER IS THE BEST

Is Early Maturing Variety and So Is Most Suited to Michigan Climatic Conditions.

From Department of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—One of the many interesting minor effects of the war upon Michigan agriculture which in the southern and central counties of the state appears to be quite general, is a growing demand among farmers for sorghum seed. This demand has already assumed such unprecedented proportions that many seedmen are forecasting that if it continues, as now seems not unlikely, the visible (April) supply will all of it be melted away long before the planting season arrives.

Sorghum, as a crop both for forage and strip-making is, however, by no means a new one in Michigan. There was a time not so long ago in fact when the sorghum press, where the juice was squeezed out of the cane, was just as common a feature in Michigan's rural communities as the cider mill—and for that matter there are still some sections where farmers raise sorghum to supply sweets for the family table.

But there will be many more farms upon which this will be done this season, for with sugar daily growing scarcer and commanding a price which compels the utmost economy, corn sorghum strip will find a welcome place on the family table, and a ready sale on the market.

The seed corn shortage is at the same time causing many other farmers to consider the advisability of putting in sorghum as a forage crop—though the dearth of sorghum seed is almost as pronounced, if not more so, than is the seed corn shortage.

What and When to Plant.

Sorghums are planted from ten days to two weeks after corn, for the seeds are small, and if the ground is cold they do not germinate well and a poor stand results. Early amber, an early maturing variety, is probably the best adapted to Michigan conditions.

The land is prepared for sorghum in much the same way as for corn. The crop makes a slow growth at first and it is essential to get rid of as many weeds as possible before planting. For strip the rows are drilled 36 to 42 inches apart with a corn planter, using 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre.

The method of cultivation is the same as for corn. The first cultivation can be given with spike tooth harrow, and is quite effective in killing young weeds. The next cultivation should be with shovels or sweeps, deeply the first time, with two or three shallow cultivations following.

Harvesting For Sirup.

Sorghum increases in percentage of sugar as well as in total dry matter until it is mature. From the early dough stage until the hard dough stage is the right time for sirup making. If the seeds become hard there is danger of frost before all of the canes are made up, while if the seeds are in the milk stage an acid sirup with an unpleasant taste is produced. For best results the leaves are stripped while canes are standing. The seed head, with six or eight inches of the upper cane should be cut off, as this part contains many impurities. Suckers should be discarded for the same reason. Canes may be cut by hand, or with the corn binder.

In warm weather canes should not be cut more than two days before using as there is danger of fermentation. When a heavy frost occurs the sorghum should be cut and placed in large shocks at once. A heavy freeze will do but little damage provided the canes can be worked up at once upon thawing but after thawing they will spoil in a very short time. A ton of canes will yield 500 to 1,000 pounds of juice which will make 8 to 25 gallons of sirup. Four to eight tons of canes per acre is a good yield.

Making Sirup.

The sirup manufacturing process consists of three main stages—(1) Extraction of juice; (2) clarification of raw juice and (3) evaporation of juice. The extraction is done by passing the cane between rollers. Two-roller and three-roller mills can be purchased. Seventy to 80 per cent of the canes are water, but it is not possible to obtain all of this as juice. With a three-roller mill 50 per cent of the weight of the cane should be obtained unless the cane is very hard and dry. The canes after being passed through the mill can be used for roughage. Oftentime they are cut in the silo either with corn or alone. The juice as it comes from the mill should be run through a strainer made of fine wire (the same as is used for straining milk) into a settling tank or barrel, also used for storage. There should be three tanks, one being filled, while one is being emptied and the third settling. Raw juice holds in solution a number of impurities, which on standing slowly settle out. These are good hog feed. Some makers provide special tanks and clarify by heating. The temperature of the juice is brought nearly to the boiling point and then the heat is turned off and the juice allowed to stand for a short time. The clear layer is then drawn off for evaporation. This process is to be preferred since heat hastens clarification.

Evaporation.

A patent pan evaporator can be bought on the market. Do not put too much sirup in the evaporator at once as a thin layer (about two inches) makes a quicker evaporation and allows the impurities to reach the surface more easily and less color is developed. If an ordinary gutter is placed alongside the pan when installed, the scum can be raked off into this. In starting a patent evaporator have water in all parts and heat this until the juice enters. The finished sirup upon cooling should have a moisture content of not over 30 per cent. One gallon should weigh not less than 11¼ pounds. As the liquid thickens the boiling point is raised. Water at ordinary pressure boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, while a sugar solution containing not more than 30 per cent of water boils at about 224 degrees Fahrenheit. When the boiling point changes from 212 degrees to 224 degrees the product is ready to remove from the fire. If an accurate thermometer is placed in the boiling sirup a rough estimate of the density of the product can be made. In taking the temperature do not allow the bulb of the thermometer to touch the bottom or sides of the evaporator or be exposed above the surface of the liquid. When the sirup has reached the proper density it should be removed from the fire and rapidly cooled. If cooled it makes a lighter sirup and a better grade. The sirup can be placed in tin, glass or wooden containers but these should be well scalded before using.

Sorghum for Forage.

Since the foliage of sorghums remains green until the heads are mature, a fair quality of coarse forage is secured. The time of planting is the same as for sirup, that is, ten days to two weeks after corn planting time. Sorghum for forage is either sown thick in drill rows about 3 feet 6 inches apart at rate of 15 pounds seed per acre and cultivated, or sown with the grain drill or broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre. When cultivated in rows the best method of harvesting is with a corn binder and the bundles set up in small shocks may be set together in a large shock and tied near the top. When sown broadcast the crop is cut with a mower or grain binder and handled as coarse hay. When cut with a mower a stubble of six inches should be left as this facilitates drying and gathering the heavy fodder with a hay rake. Heavy sorghum hay dries very slowly and should be left for one or two weeks in swath before raking and cocking and should be thoroughly cured in cocks before stacking. The average yield carries from 4 to 8 tons per acre.

COUNTRY PASTORS TO MEET

Annual Conference Will Be Conducted at M. A. C.—Take Up War Problems.

East Lansing, Mich.—Country pastors of the state—and there are many hundred of them—will assemble at the Michigan Agricultural college on July 8 to 15 for their annual conference, it is announced by Prof. E. H. Ryder.

In this conference, which will be interdenominational in character, and an invitation to which is being sent out to every rural clergyman in the state, questions having to do with the work of the church in country communities will be taken up as was done in the assembly a year ago. A number of men of high reputation in church affairs of the country such as Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin college; Dean Shaler Matthews of the University of Chicago, Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York city, and Bishop T. S. Henderson of Detroit will cooperate with the faculty of the college in the week's sessions. The general theme of the conference will be "The Church in Time of Peace and War."

A new feature of the conference this year will be a short course for rural ministers, running from July 8 to 20.

What About Spring Wheat?

Caution in the planting of spring wheat is being recommended to farmers by the department of farm crops of M. A. C. "It is true," according to a statement from Prof. J. F. Cox, "that numerous instances of success with the Marquis variety were reported last season; but it must be kept in mind that the season of 1917 was an abnormal one. In average years spring wheat is not dependable, and does not give satisfactory yields in southern and central Michigan. Other spring seeded crops, such as barley, oats and buckwheat give a much larger return of food material per acre, and in the opinion of the department it is not to the best interest of the nation to increase the acreage of spring wheat at the expense of these in the above mentioned parts of the state. Northcentral and northern Michigan are better adapted to it. Individuals desiring to grow this crop, should plant the Marquis, an early variety, and prepare their seed beds as early as possible in April. The use of about 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will increase yields and hasten maturity." The need for wheat is such that even yields unprofitable to the individual may help at the present time, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the grain crops which will produce the most pounds of food stuffs per acre will accomplish the most. On soils which give good yields of oats, barley and buckwheat these crops should be planted and their acreage not decreased by the planting of spring wheat.

The DAIRY

FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY STOCK

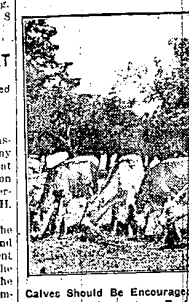
Where Milk Is Not Available It Is Economical to Supply Protein by Use of Legumes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is a common practice among dairymen to feed skim milk until the calf is approximately six months of age. Usually the time of weaning depends upon the availability and cost of the milk.

When milk is fed in abundance it furnishes the greater part of the protein necessary for the growth of the animal. If no milk is fed it becomes necessary for the protein to be provided from some other source. Probably this can be done most economically by the use of some legume, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, or cowpea hay. When hay of this sort is not available it is necessary to provide the bulk of the protein through a grain mixture. In either case, plenty of roughage should be supplied to the growing heifer at all times. During summer, when good pasture is available, the heifer needs no supplementary feed, although a little hay and grain are sometimes advisable late in the season to insure steady growth.

Part of the roughage should be silage, if it is available. A heifer of six months to one year of age will consume from 5 to 15 pounds of silage a day. The grain mixture used may be made up of (1) 3 parts of cracked corn, and 1 part wheat bran; (2) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part ground oats; (3) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part linseed meal; (4) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part blood meal. Either 1, 2, or 4, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the heifer will eat, makes a good ration. In case no leguminous hay such as that just mentioned can be obtained, No. 3 is advised, because it contains more protein. Another ex-



Calves Should Be Encouraged to Eat Good Roughage at an Early Age.

cellent grain mixture, to be used when such hay is lacking, is composed of 2 parts of cornmeal, 2 parts of linseed meal, and 1 part of bran.

The quantity of grain to be fed depends very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition, as well as upon the price of the grain. Some feeders desire a rapid growth of the young animals, and for this reason feed heavily with grain, while others are satisfied with a slow growth and try to carry their young stock largely on roughage. Either extreme is unwise and a medium course between the two is advisable. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of grain for the first hundredweight of the heifer and one-half pound for each additional hundredweight.

After the heifer reaches one year of age, the following rations are suggested: Cornmeal, fed according to the rule just mentioned, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the animal will consume. If no leguminous hay is available, grain composed of 2 parts cornmeal, 1 of bran, and 1 of linseed meal, gluten meal, or cottonseed meal, and 10 to 20 pounds of silage, together with all the dry roughage that the animal can consume, will be found to be adequate. Under ordinary circumstances a gain of at least a pound a day from the time of weaning to the time of first calving is a good average for a dairy heifer.

SHIPMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE

Not Advisable to Ship Fresh Cows Long Distances Except in Fast Express Cars.

Do not ship fresh cows long distances unless in express cars under particularly favorable conditions. The expense involved naturally limits such operations to valuable purebred individuals. Time and time again, as a result of being shipped shortly after freshening or so as to calve in transit, fresh cows have been ruined so far as the next lactation has been concerned.

CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their failing years, and an assurance of the existence for their families. They worked hard, and tilled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of uprightness, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and forensic forethought are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chemicals so adapted to agriculture, all of which have lessened cost of production and made possible the cultivation of increased acres. In some parts these things have brought about more intensified agriculture, growing "heavier crops on less acres. Improved machinery and demand for greater production have led another class in search of larger areas, where their ability may cope with the growing of a greater number of bushels. That is one of the reasons why Western Canada lands have recently come into such demand. These, at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and producing the prodigious crops that are claimed for them, have attracted thousands of American settlers, while other thousands have gone out into the lands in the Western states. But, as to the Canada lands, there is this to say of them, today they are cheap, and if they will yield sufficient in one year to pay the cost of the entire purchase, why should not there be a demand. The country is well settled, and settlement is increasing. As evidence of the growth of the three Western Provinces into whose territories the Canadian Government invites settlers, recent reports show the following increases from 1913 to 1917 inclusive:

	Value of Field Crops 1913	1917
Manitoba	$ 64,557,000	$137,470,550
Saskatchewan	120,370,000	340,933,200
Alberta	46,712,000	175,905,800
Total	$240,645,000	$653,329,550

The total value of field crops for 1917 was $653,924,550; produced on less than 59,000,000 acres of land.

Further evidence of prosperity and progress is found in the Government estimate of the value of farm lands, and increase in value since 1908:

	1908	1916
Manitoba	27.30	$32.07
Saskatchewan	20.40	32.07
Alberta	18.29	32.18

It will be observed that the average price of lands has not kept pace with their producing value. It is therefore pointed out that the opportunities for the purchase of high-class land is still within the reach of those with limited means.

A good idea of advancement in a country's progress may be obtained by a knowledge of what has been done in the production of cattle, and among those figures are studied in connection with Western Canada, a country whose fame having been heralded as a grain-growing country, giving the idea that that was what it was mostly adapted to, it will be realized that there is there a vast storehouse of wealth awaiting those who choose to take advantage of it. In the three provinces in 1912 there were—horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, four million head, while in 1917 the number was seven million.

In 1901 the entire population was 419,512; in 1916 1,038,220.

One marvels at the rapid progress of the United States during the nineteenth century. But America's opportunities for growth at the beginning of that century were nothing compared to the opportunities which are Canada's at the present time.

The fact that Canada has as its next door neighbor a nation of over 100,000,000—the richest nation in the world—is bound to have a stimulating effect on its progress. Already one sees signs of it on every hand.

Canada not only has the largest area of unoccupied, but fertile, land of any country, but this land is already made available by a network of railways. Cost of production of grain is lower than elsewhere, while the prices are on a basis of those of the United States.—Advertisement.

Saving Infants' Lives.

The city of Buffalo is making a winning fight against blindness caused by ophthalmia neonatorum. It is using preventative measures like those employed in Chicago, in accordance with the Illinois state law on the subject.

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try 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.

College Men Off to War.

Only six of the 73 Harvard students who won their "H" last year are still in the university. The rest are "in the war." More than fifty Yale professors and instructors are engaged in war service.

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys must have their smokes. Send them cigarettes!" This is a familiar appeal not to all of us.

Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette—LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toasted" was the "slogan" that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year. Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys.—Adv.

Proverbial Wisdom.

"Who breaks, pays."

"That shows you don't know anything about being broke."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

The Brute.

She—"What would you do if you were in my shoes?" He—"Get a pair about four sizes larger."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Better All.

June—So that is his better half?

June—Yes, and 40 per cent of the rest.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Pride goeth before us all.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. At your druggists or by mail, Write for Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO