

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms about themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL, Hartley Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They seek into the system and throw out the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, "lumbago," sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "stomach distress," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Hartley Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the disease of the body organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with stiffness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Hartley Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Hartley Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living
Genuine bear signature
Beauregard

CARTER'S IRON PILLS
Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but it will greatly help most pale-faced people



ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but it will greatly help most pale-faced people

You Can Now Eat Your Favorite Food Without Any Fear

**Kramer Says: "Eatonic" Rids Weak Stomachs of
Acids, Gas, Heartburn, Food Repeating
and Stomach Misceries**

What miserable feelings are caused by an upset stomach! That dull, heavy, "bleated" sensation that follows a full meal, robs good living of half its pleasures. Is there any way out for you sufferers with stomach weakness?

Yes! H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascarets, has found a sure, quick, relief for indigestion, dyspepsia, "sour stomach," heartburn, formation of painful gases, "bloating," etc., etc. He calls his stomach relief **EATONIC**, and it certainly is making a wonderful record. Countless thousands of people who formerly up and downed their meals with dread, now eat their fill of their favorite foods without fear of the after-effects.

Mr. Kramer says: "My **EATONIC** tablets are the solution of the age-old problem of indigestion and all forms of stomach misery."

"**EATONIC** neutralizes the acids, sweetens the stomach, and gives the gastric juice a chance to do its work as it should.

To promote appetite and aid digestion, take **EATONIC** tablets—one or two after each meal. They are perfectly harmless. Eat them just like candy.

"For distress after eating; sour, 'gassy,' acid stomach, vertigo, nausea and belching, and that wretched, puffed-up, 'lumpy' feeling, after over-eating; there is nothing to compare with **EATONIC** Tablets."

All druggists sell **EATONIC**—50c for a large box. Watch out for imitations. The genuine bears the name **EATONIC** on each tablet—guaranteed to do all that is claimed, or if you problem of indigestion and all forms of stomach misery.

to Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Fading Liberty.
The Bride—You cannot go out. That settles it.
The Groom (a burglar)—Can I send the gang a picture postal telling them what pen I'm in?

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U.S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming as profitable an industry as grain. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Sup. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

M. V. McWHIRTER
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRES FREE IN WESTERN CANADA

KEEP BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR

Investment in Paint Is Good Insurance, Says Expert.

CANNOT WELL BE POSTPONED

Work Necessary to Protect Structures From Deterioration Should Not Await Reduction in Prices.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, 242 N. 127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

This year, many farmers and suburbanites who have hitherto gone about their spring repairs as a matter of course, will perhaps delay before getting them under way to ask "Will it pay?" The unprecedented scarcity of labor and the unusually high prices of nearly all kinds of building materials will, no doubt, suggest to many the advisability of postponing the usual improvements to a later time. As a matter of fact nothing could be more shortsighted and contrary to every principle of sound management and economy.

While building materials of many kinds are, undoubtedly, higher in price than they have been in many years, there is every reason to believe that they will mount still higher. As the war goes on, the available supplies

the surface to which it is applied indefinitely from moisture and decay.

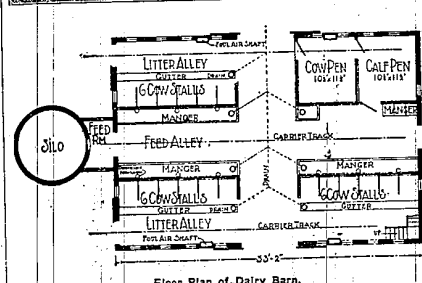
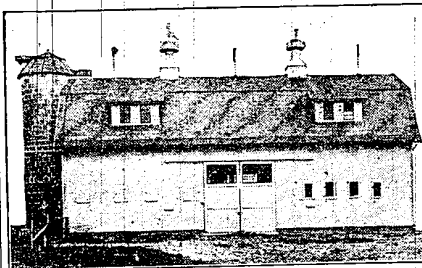
Economy in Painting.

True economy is in keeping farm buildings well painted at all times. A point film on a few square yards of surface costs but little, yet it will protect and beautify several dollars' worth of surface for many years. To leave a surface unpainted for several years will "save" in paint by a few cents for every square yard of surface, but it will cost several dollars in structural materials wasted and beyond repair. When buildings are painted frequently, they are always well protected, the surface is in better condition for repainting, less paint is required and the appearance of the property is always at its best. The cost represents the lowest possible rate of insurance.

Nothing shows more clearly the value of good painting and repairs than the attitude of bankers in making loans on farm property. A careful inquiry of leading bankers shows that a farmer can borrow all the way from five to fifty per cent more when his buildings are well painted and in good condition than when they appear neglected.

The average increased loan value under such conditions is considerable. Bankers take this attitude not only because well-painted buildings are well preserved and better security but because where houses, barns, fences and tools are well taken care of the assumption is that the farm is a profitable proposition and the farmer a good client. A well-kept farm is invariably an indication of thrift, and the banker knows that money can safely be loaned to the thrifty farmer.

The same line of reasoning applies, of course, to the selling value of farm property. Farms with buildings in good order invariably sell more readily and for a higher price than those whose appearance indicates that the farm was an unprofitable venture. It is common knowledge among real estate men that well-painted farm buildings bring up increased price out of all proportion to the cost of maintenance.



Floor Plan of Dairy Barn.

will be steadily decreasing, and it is hardly possible that any but higher prices will result. On the other hand, should the war come to an end in the near future, it is not likely that the general range of prices will show an appreciable decrease for many years. The war undoubtedly will be followed, in this country, by an unprecedented period of building, which, in conjunction with the enormous reconstruction necessary in Europe, will for a long time prevent a return to normal prices.

Insurance Against Deterioration.

But whatever the effect of the war on prices, money spent now on property maintenance cannot well be better spent. The fact that building materials are high in price than ever before means that property investment is just that much more valuable. It is always cheaper to keep property in good condition than to repair it. It is even more so at the present time. Good upkeep now is insurance against having to make replacements at a time when they will be almost prohibitive in cost.

A practical builder in explaining what he meant by good maintenance said the other day: "Repairs and painting when necessary." He placed his emphasis on the last two words. It is as impossible to make up at a later date for paint and repairs on buildings that have been neglected, as it is to take out insurance after buildings have burned to the ground. Painting, like insurance, has for its object protection, and to be effective it must be done on time.

Paint is so ordinarily considered as a beautifier that very often not enough thought is given to its protective functions. Actually a building coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure that has been well painted, because the rubber is not nearly so durable as an elastic film of properly prepared paint. A paint film of one or two thousandths of inch in thickness, as long as it remains intact, will protect

ing them in good condition and keeping them well painted.

Not only is good maintenance a sound business proposition that no farmer can afford to put off to a later time, but it is also especially desirable at the present time for the preservation of building materials, is a means of further conserving our national resources. There can certainly be no better way of aiding in the war against waste than by protecting through every means at our disposal the enormous investment we have in our dwellings and farm buildings as well as city property.

Barn for Valuable Cows.
A good example of a well-built and well-cared-for farm building is shown in the accompanying design. It is a barn for valuable dairy cows.

Dairy cattle, like everything else, have gone way up in price. It doesn't take much of a cow today to sell at \$100, and plenty of thoroughbreds are bringing ten times that amount.

They are worth it, too. A high-priced cow is often the biggest money-maker for her owner, and the best food producer for the nation.

Valuable dairy cows should be well housed. No animal can produce efficiently when stabled in an uncomfortable or insanitary way. A clean stall and clean manger, plenty of sunshine and fresh air, protection from the cold, and pure drinking water piped to the stall and within reach at all times, add anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent to the yield from each cow over what it would be under the ordinary neglected conditions of stabling and feeding.

Any cow that's worth keeping at all, is worth taking care of and housing in the proper stable. For thoroughbred—price she'll pay to go still further and give them quarters as fine with their value.

Such a barn is illustrated here. The driveway across the barn is special. Some would disagree with this, there by gaining still room for six more cows. As it is, the layout is generous in size.

Libby's Tempting veal loaf

WHAT is more tempting for a summer luncheon than Libby's savory Veal Loaf? Prettily garnished it makes a dainty yet substantial dish—and one all ready to put on the table!

Order Libby's Veal Loaf today. You will want it always on your shelves—for quick lunches—for unexpected guests.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.



WHEN YOU THINK FLAGS
Think of Factory Price
Just like the telephone
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Easton, Pa.
Two of a Kind
The post lists in numbers.
Just like the telephone
Louisville Courier-Journal



The Farmer's Share

Live stock is marketed from farmer to consumer at a lower cost than almost any other farm product.

The United States Department of agriculture reported in 1916 that the farmer gets for his cattle "approximately two-thirds to three-fourths" of the final retail price paid by the consumer for the resulting beef.

Under normal conditions, the farmer's share of retail prices of various farm products is approximately as follows:

Butter	71 per cent
CATTLE	66 2/3 to 75 per cent
Eggs	65 per cent
Potatoes	55 per cent
Poultry	45 per cent
Fruits	35 per cent

The difference between farmer's price and retail price represents the necessary expenses of packing, freight and wholesale and retail distribution.

Swift & Company not only performs the manufacturing operations of preparing cattle for market in its well-equipped packing plants, but it pays the freight on meat to all parts of the United States, operates 500 branch distributing houses, and in most cases even delivers to the retail butcher. All this is done at an expense of less than 2 cents per pound, and at a profit of only about 1/4 of a cent per pound of beef.

Large volume of business and expert management, make possible this indispensable service to the live-stock raiser and to the consumer, and make possible the larger proportion of retail prices received by farmers.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

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