

WRIGLEY'S

Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name **WRIGLEY'S** That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name In Goody-Land—

The Flavor Lasts



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Jerusalem the Modern. The British have already begun a systematic improvement of the old city of Jerusalem. Water pipes have been laid from Atroub, and cold, fresh water is now delighting the inhabitants. Fully 10,000 men, women and children have been given work on the roads about the city and are earning a self-supporting wage.

Health conditions are being looked after and the ancient city will be free of every kind of plague. For you know, three years there had not been a lump of sugar in Jerusalem. The inhabitants are thanking God for the coming of the British.

Restaurant Humor. "This fish is very rich." "Yes, it is well supplied with bones." —Boston Transcript.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Furrowed brows today indicate a gift forgone.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fit, your body begins to relax 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. Your body functions upon which good health and good spirit so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Urinary symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complaints as in other organs. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haslem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, off-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put in bottles, and is more pleasant to take than the oil is before.

Each capsule contains about one dose of the drug. Take them just before you go to bed, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints that backache, rheumatism, lameness, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "back ache" etc., are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and bowels.

GOLD MEDAL Haslem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal disease of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the body organs allied with the bladder, and if you are troubled with aches in the joints or with "amplie" 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.

To get your supply today and avoid the cost of GOLD MEDAL Haslem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three-cent GOLD MEDAL capsules are original imported Haslem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

The Stomach Begins

digestion, but the most important work is done by the bowels, liver and kidneys. Failure of these to act efficiently allows the whole body to be poisoned.

BEECHAM'S PILLS do more than produce bowel movement. Liver, skin, and kidneys are influenced to more active effort with resulting increased effect. It is always safe to take

Beecham's Pills

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

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

FEED ROUGHAGE AND SAVE GRAIN.



Stock Being Wintered on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md., on Silage and Corn Stover, With Soaked Velvet Beans as a Concentrate.

FEED ROUGHAGE TO SAVE GRAIN

Straw and Stover Satisfactory for Making Up Large Part of Winter Ration.

HUMAN FOOD IS CONSERVED

Largest Profits Returned From Herds Maintained Most Largely on Roughages—Not Good for Fattening Swine.

Only those feeds should be used in wintering live stock which will keep the animals in a thrifty, growing condition. In following this policy it is possible for the stockman to cut down his own feed bills and prevent from going to waste many of his home-grown farm products which in the past have been entirely or partially lost in utilizing as far as possible corn stover, straw and such material, other products formerly fed to live stock, but which are suited and much needed for human food, can be conserved.

It is estimated that the total amount of corn stover and straws burned, plowed under, allowed to rot in stacks, and wasted in other ways is worth over \$100,000,000. This is an appalling loss, and if these feedstuffs were used in the feeding of cattle, sheep, and horses it would result in greatly increased profits to individual farmers as well as tend to increase the supply of meat and dairy products.

After three years' study with cattle in the corn belt the office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that the breeding herds maintained most largely on roughage, such as oat or wheat straw and corn stover (with a very small quantity of concentrate feed, such as cottonseed meal, corn, etc.), are the herds from which the large profits are returned.

How Straw Is Used. Of the total amount of straw produced annually in the United States 54.9 per cent, or 64,708,000 tons, is estimated to have been used for feeding purposes, while that used for bedding is estimated at 12.3 per cent, or 14,619,000 tons. Accordingly, the total used in live stock production would be about 67.2 per cent, or 79,327,000 tons.

The straw that was sold, plowed under, and burned amounts to about 82.8 per cent of the total, or 38,527,000 tons. Thus more than one-third of the total production of straw is being used to disadvantage, one-half of which is an almost total loss. If straw is not used by live stock or plowed under, its value as a soil-enriching material is mainly lost. Its chief value as a fertilizing material lies not in its fertilizing elements, but in its tissues as a source of humus. Because of its value as a food and, when used for bedding, as an absorbent of liquid manure, it is very poor economy to plow it under when it can be used as a feedstuff or bedding material.

Use Straw and Stover.

Practical experience as well as experimental work has taught that straw and stover can be used very economically in the raising of almost all kinds of live stock. These roughages are and should be used in the fattening rations of all farm animals except hogs, and should compose a larger part of all wintering or keeping rations for cattle, sheep, and horses. Breeding herds of beef cattle or dry dairy cows can be successfully kept on rations composed largely of these materials. Flocks of breeding ewes do well on such feeds when some grain is added. Horses doing very light or no work need little grain if given a plentiful allowance of clean, bright straw or stover. Under certain conditions, of course, grain should be added to the ration, but it should be conserved as largely as possible for human consumption.

Utilize Corn Stover.

The estimated total yield of corn stover in the United States is 245,253,000 tons. According to figures from the bureau of crop estimates, the corn stover was disposed of as follows: 37 per cent (112,000,000 tons) was fed to cattle; 23.6 per cent (58,000,000 tons)

fed to other live stock; 3.1 per cent (7,600,000 tons) burned; 10.3 per cent (25,000,000 tons) plowed under; 2.6 per cent (6,400,000 tons) sold and 1.9 per cent (4,600,000 tons) used for other purposes, most of which was bedding. The yield of dry stover is estimated to vary from 1 to 6½ tons per acre, with the average close to 3 tons per acre. The estimated value is about \$2 a ton.

The disposition of corn stover in the United States is very similar in character to the disposition of straw, though differing somewhat in degree. About 55 per cent of the straw is fed, while 81.5 per cent of the stover is utilized in that way. Of the stover fed to live stock, however, it is estimated that at least 35 per cent is wasted. Straw is burned to the extent of 15 per cent while only 3.7 per cent of the stover is disposed of in that manner. Straw and stover amounted to 7.8 per cent, while only 2.6 per cent of the stover is marketed. This is to be expected, since straw is more easily handled in marketing. About 15 per cent of all straw is used for bedding, while less than 2 per cent of the stover is so used.

It is needless to say that burning the stover is a great waste, although it seems to offer a quick and easy method of cleaning the ground preparatory to plowing. This system is most largely practiced where the corn is snapped, or husked, in the field, leaving the stalks standing. In some sections of the United States cattle are wintered with stover as the sole roughage, supplemented with a little grain. Breeding cows or stockers will winter nicely on stover and a little straw, together with a small quantity of either cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, or corn. The stover, when fed without other grain, should be fed in the cake form, preferably cut into strips. When fed in that manner it is not lost by dropping through cracks or by being blown away, and is not spoiled by saliva or rain.

In preparing stover for feeding purposes, cutting and shocking under general conditions involves less labor than shredding, and the waste is about offset by the labor factor. Chopping or shredding increases the palatability and reduces the storage space for housing the crop, but the labor involved greatly increases the cost of preparation. If cheap power and labor are available on the farm, shredding or cutting is to be recommended. Dry corn stover may be shredded or cut and put into the silo if sufficient water is added. The waste is greatly decreased in this manner, and the resulting feed is more palatable. Corn silage and stover has been used successfully by some farmers.

A practice in certain sections which is both uneconomical and wasteful is that of "pulling the stalks." The stalks are pulled from the field, leaving the stalk to be burned. Of the corn that is allowed to mature in the field, about 10 per cent is handled in that way. Another wasteful practice is that of "hogging" the corn, by which the stalk above the top ear is removed and either stored or shocked for fodder. About 13 per cent of the matured corn is so handled. Of the stalks left standing in the field, 35 per cent are pastured, 33 per cent are plowed under, and 12 per cent are burned.

The total value of the stover produced in the United States in 1914 was about \$49,900,000. Almost 4 per cent as stated above, or about \$14,777,000 worth of it was burned. This waste is astonishing when one considers the feeding value of the material thus destroyed. To utilize the wasted straw and stover by feeding to cattle would, of course, involve the use of large quantities of concentrated feeds.

CUTTING FEED BILLS

The utilization of cottonseed meal and other feeds with our wasted straw and stover would mean not only a tremendous saving in the cost of producing meats and dairy products and in the feeding of horses, but also a great saving in the cost of enriching the soil. The losses from these two sources, from a nationwide standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the individual farmer, constitute a greater total than that of all other losses (except that from disease) occurring upon the American farm today.

Why Meat Prices Vary in Different Stores

Prime steers.....	\$19.96@20.35
Good to choice steers.....	17.00@19.95
Cannons to medium steers.....	15.50@17.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	16.00@18.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	15.00@16.00
Canning cows and heifers.....	7.50@8.25
Bulls, plain to best.....	6.00@7.25
Poor to fancy calves.....	6.75@11.75
Waters range steers.....	10.00@15.00

These newspaper quotations present live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



Grow Wheat in Western Canada On Crop Often Pays for the Land

Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured by the easy payment terms. **Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—** and similar to that which through many years has averaged from 40 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Government of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to **Grain Growing and Stock Raising.** Though Western Canada offers and shows low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain. Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; and climate low taxation (come on improvements). For particulars, see a booklet of facts for sale, make, illustrated literature, prepared by the Government of Canada. **N. V. MacNES, 176 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.** Canadian Government Agent

He—I put a poem into that. She—Found it wasn't it? **When Children are Sickly** are Constipated, Feverish, Cry out in their sleep, Take cold easily, Have Headaches, Stomach or Bowel trouble, Try

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN They are pleasant to take and a certain relief. They act on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and tend to correct intestinal disorders. 10,000 testimonials from mothers and friends of little ones telling of relief. No mother should be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for use when needed. Ask 10-day trial. They need of them often come at inconvenient hours. **Used by Mothers for over thirty years.** Do I Accept Any Substitute for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. **MOTHER GRAY CO., 128 HOY, N. Y.**