Renew the Joy *of* Living

Don't let ill health any longer rob you of life's pleasures. Get back your appetite, strengthen your digestion, stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels and improve your blood by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their action is prompt and thorough, and you soon feel their benefits. You will eat more, work better, sleep sounder, and feel new strength after a short course of these dependable pills. They restore healthy conditions, and soon

Bring Health *and* Energy

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

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Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.

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For Sale or Trade

improved eighty acres, also partially improved forty and eighty. What have you to offer? Send for list.

GEO. BILBROUGH, Remus, Mich.

PETROLA SCALP REMEDY

Makes the Hair Smooth and Glossy. Removes DANDRUFF, ITCHINESS and ECZEMA. Gives a nice cooling sensation to scalp. $1.00. Results Certain or Money Back. Send for Booklet of Toilet Specialties Fully Guaranteed. THE PETROLA CO., Detroit, Michigan.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

$100 BUYS LOT with Warranty Deed and Abstract, also 100 shares of Iron Mining Stock, that should pay you $100 for every dollar invested. Payments $5 monthly. Complete information free. Live agents wanted. Brainard Heights Mining & Development Co., Inc., Suite 500 Hawkins Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books Free. Highest references. Best results.

"ROUGH on RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors. 15c and 25c.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 13—1917.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

A certain section foreman noticed that one of his men had rabbit meat in his pail. He questioned the man.

"Yes, me got lots rabbit," was the smiling reply.

"John," the foreman said, "you bring me rabbit tomorrow."

John promised he would, and the next day the foreman received his portion and ate it with relish. He also became curious as to where John got it.

"Say, John," he inquired, "where do you get all this rabbit?"

"Oh, that's easy," was the reply. "Rabbit him come to my house every night. Him go 'Meow, meow,' and I shoot him."—Connellsville Courier.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled into the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. The greatest comforter ever discovered for all foot-ailments. Sold everywhere, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

The Reason of It.

"So he's an author. What a poor carriage he has!"

"No wonder. He's a hack writer."

Though you are bound to love your enemy, you are not bound to put your sword in his hand.

Garfield Tea, taken regularly, will correct both liver and kidney disorders. Adv.

Wisdom sometimes strikes a fellow as does a snowslide from a roof.

After the Movies Murine Is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Keeps Refreshes—Restores. Murine Is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. 60c at Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

Ten Minute Classics

Famous Tales and Legends Told in Brief Form

Don Quixote and the Chain Gang

By J. W. MULLER

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Throughout all Spanish-speaking countries there is being observed this three hundredth year of the death of Don Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the author of "Don Quixote de la Mancha." Much as other races prize this work, they cannot realize how the men of Spanish blood view it. It is infinitely precious to them, almost holy. Throughout the Spanish Americas, from Cuba to the end of South America, the stranger who knows "Don Quixote" will find eager responsiveness everywhere, from the wattled hut of a peon to the palace of a sugar or cattle king. The story offered here is from Book III.

One morning Don Quixote and his faithful squire Sancho Panza beheld 12 men on the road walking in a long row. This row was held coyly together by a long chain, so that the gentlemen looked neatly like beads on a string.

The chivalrous warrior naturally spurred at once to aid these mortals in distress, since the books of chivalry that had put a crack into his worthy brain had taught him that knights always did so without asking too many questions.

There were armed guards with the string of beads and they did not receive him too effusively. Still, as is the good custom in polite Spain, they permitted the chainful to stand still while Don Quixote rode along the line and spoke to the fettered pedestrians.

"I am chained up for being violently in love," the first man in the row confided to the knight. "Indeed, I embraced the object of my affections so passionately that the police hardly could tear me away. Unfortunately this frantic love affair was with a basket of linen. So they gave me soft treatment with the lash and now I am on my way to serve for three years as an element dasher."

"What is that?" asked the Don, whose reading of knight errantry books had acquainted him with only the most poetic and flowery language, and not with the simple, chaste phrases of the chain-gang.

"He means that he is going to be a galley slave!" said the beads, with roars of laughter.

The second galley slave in the row would not reply at all to Don Quixote's inquiry, but another rogue answered for him with generous heartiness. "He is a canary bird. He is with us because he sang too much."

"Is it possible," cried the generous knight, "that men are sent to the galleys for singing?"

"Indeed, they are, when they sing in anguish," answered the rogue.

"I cannot unfold your riddle," ventured the simple warrior.

"Sir," said a guard, "they call this fellow a bird that sang in anguish because he confessed on the rack."

"And now he mopes," said another, "because they all jeer at him for not having the courage to deny, since it is no more painful to say, no' under the torture than 'yes.' And I think they are somewhat in the right."

"What did you do?" asked Don Quixote of the next man.

"For what of twice five ducats," answered he, "I must mow the great meadow for five years."

Don Quixote inferred that "mowing the great meadow" meant to row with galley-sweeps over the pleasant blue Mediterranean. "And all that for ten ducats?" he murmured. "I would give twenty with all my heart to deliver you."

"Thank you for nothing," retorted the gentleman. "It is like offering a man mustard after he has eaten all the meat. You might as well give your ducats to a starving man at sea."

As the knight still lamented over the iniquity of sentencing a man to five years in the galleys for a mere lack of ten ducats, the galley slave condescended to instruct him. "With ten ducats," he explained, "I could have greased the court's palms. Enough. I say no more, but go along like a dog on a string."

The tales of all the other prisoners were equally edifying. Don Quixote recognized that they were not innocent lambs; yet, on the whole, he thought that much might be said for them as well as against them. Therefore he turned to the guards and demanded that they unlock the chains. "Let them answer for their sins in another world," said he.

"Take your empty pate about its own business!" responded the leader with great impoliteness. "Those who play with cats will get scratched."

This insolence from one whom the chivalry romances would have referred to as a "caitiff," so infuriated the warrior that he charged. The fellow, taken by surprise, tumbled head over heels and Don Quixote's horse, Rosinante, by a miracle did not fall down as it usually did after one of these knightly charges.

The prisoners promptly attacked the other guards and equaled them so well that Sancho Panza, who was always ready for brave deeds that did not involve fighting, danger or other similar risks, managed to secure the keys and unlock the chains.

The guards decided that good heels were better just then than many pairs of hands. As soon as they had fled, Don Quixote barred the ex-prisoners' road and demanded that they go with their chains on their shoulders to present themselves to his lady and give her an exact account of his achievement.

"To expect this of us," said the biggest galley slave, "is to expect pears from elm trees."

He winked at his fellows and picked up a stone. They fell back to right and left and sent such a shower of mineral at Don Quixote that his shield was no protection, and he tumbled to the ground where his armor kept him effectively pinned fast, while poor Rosinante quivered in anguish as the stones drummed on her bony sides.

The grateful band sprang on the knight and stripped him. They took everything except his stockings, and they would have taken these, too, had it not been for the iron leg-armor, which they could not remove.

Sancho Panza, being unprotected by ironmongery of any kind, was easier to skin. When they went away, he had nothing left except his hide.

The knight and his squire looked dolefully around. Sancho Panza's donkey, Dapple, stood in melancholy reflection, hanging his charming head pensively and still shaking his ears in evident dread, as if stones still whizzed around him. Rosinante, weary of the world, had fallen down and seemed immersed in hopeless gloom.

"I have always heard it said," sighed Don Quixote, "that to do a kindness to the unworthy is like carrying water into the sea."

"Don Quixote" was written to ridicule not true knighthood nor the true deeds and ideals of the golden days of chivalry, but to exhibit and parody the falsehood and stupid maudlin sentimentality of the books that had been written on the model of "Amadis of Gaul." Knighthood and chivalry already had disappeared. It was the driveling nonsense of the romances that were being written about this past epoch that aroused the wrath of Cervantes. He, himself, would have been the last of men to ridicule the profession of arms or anything that called for courage or clean honor; for Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra himself was a soldier and had a career as wildly romantic as that of any knight.

TWO STORIES OF THE STUMP

Occasional Flashes of Humor That Enliven the Dry Work of a Political Campaign.

Two good campaign stories are going the rounds of congress, says the St. Louis Republic, both at the expense of Ohioans who were chairmen of partisan meetings held in the Buckeye state. Former President Taft was the victim of the first presiding officer who, impressed by the importance of his job, made the usual tiresome introductory speech.

The audience was about to stampede when the chairman, having reached a high rate of speed, rushed into the field of historical parallels. He chose for one illustration that moth-eaten tale about the little drummer who was ordered by his general to get out his drum and beat a retreat.

"But the brave little drummer boy—did he obey?" roared the speaker. "No, he did not. He said to his general, 'Sir, my drum knows no retreat. Let me beat you in charge, such a charge as has never been made before. Let us beat it; let me beat it—'"

"All right, beat it, beat it," came a roar from the audience. And the chairman, it is chronicled, did.

In another part of the campaign Nick Longworth, really an able statesman, although forever damned to fame as the son-in-law of an ex-president, was the star performer and was to be introduced by some pompous person of local importance. The pompous one went through an unctuous hand-rubbing performance and declared to the crowd:

"It affords me so much pleasure, my dear fellow townsmen, to be here on this platform and to talk to so many of my friends."

Whereupon a laconic person in the gallery yelled:

"Name one."

A New Wrinkle in Fans.

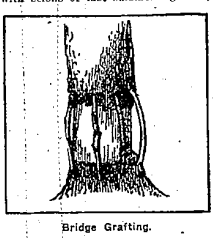
An addition to the ordinary electric fan is an arrangement by which it may be made to supply perfume to the room. The spokes of the fan wheel are of a fine wire screening and they whirl through a small tank of perfumed water, placed at the base of the wheel. If desired a disinfectant may be substituted for the perfume in the water. Thus the city living room may be given the tang of the pine woods, the spicy perfume of the tropics or the salt breath of the sea.

Horticultural Advice

SAVE GIRDLED FRUIT TREES

Method Described of Bridging Over Injured Parts With Scions of Last Year's Growth.

Where the rabbits have girdled the fruit trees they may be saved by what is called bridge grafting. This consists in bridging over the injured parts with scions of last summer's growth,



Bridge Grafting.

connecting the parts below the girdle with the parts above.

Trim the bark around the injured parts, to a wedgeshape, and fit tightly into the layer of new wood under the tree bark.

Cover the ends of the scions where they enter the new bark with grafting wax to keep out the air and cover the scions and the wounds with cloth to keep the tree structure from drying out.

TREES FOR SPRING PLANTING

Select Varieties Suited to Localities and Get Those Free From Flaws of Any Kind.

Consideration of fruit tree varieties for spring planting should not be longer delayed. In making out an order special care should be exercised to select varieties suited to the locality, and to secure trees true to name, thoroughly healthy, entirely dormant and free from all evidence of premature digging, faulty storage or improper handling of any kind.

This is best accomplished by ordering direct from responsible nurseries, after submitting requirements to several firms for bids. It is immaterial where the nursery is located, if the varieties and quality of stock are right, and any nursery can hold trees until the right time for planting. One-year-old trees, which are of good size but not overgrown, are recommended by the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station. For home orchards or local markets, a wide range of varieties covering the entire season is desirable.

ALL FRESH FRUIT IS ALIVE

Temperature Maintained in Refrigerator Cars While in Transit Is Important Factor.

The results of fruit-handling investigations during the past few seasons show that the most important factor in determining the condition of either fruits or vegetables in transit and after arrival on the market is the temperature maintained in refrigerator cars during transportation.

All fresh fruit is alive, and the life activities continue with greater or less rapidity until it goes into consumption; and the temperatures maintained in transit determine to a great degree both the rate of ripening and the development of fungi and other decay-producing organisms.

KILL ORCHARD INSECT PESTS

During Dormant Period of Trees Much Valuable Work May Be Done by Strong Sprays.

Valuable work in the control of orchard insect pests may be accomplished during the winter and early spring. Certain destructive insects are held in check only by spraying during the dormant period of trees when stronger washes may be used than when the trees are in foliage.

Many insects of the orchard spend the winter on the trees in the egg, larval, or pupal stage, and their destruction in the course of pruning or other orchard work is practicable and is of much importance in keeping them reduced.

DEHORNING IS NOT FAVORED

Severe Heading Back of Apple Trees Not as Satisfactory as Many Thought It Would Be.

Severe heading back of old apple trees (dehorning) has not proved to be as satisfactory as many of us once hoped it would.

The difficulty is that the large wounds made in heading back large branches often do not heal over and the life of the tree is likely to be materially shortened

DAIRY

MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR CALF

Massachusetts Experiment Station Recommends Feeding Mixture Costing Three Cents Pound.

Nothing is better than milk on which to raise thrifty, growing calves, whether they are intended for the dairy, the feed lot or the show ring. The ordinary farmer often finds milk too expensive as a calf feed. The following substitute is recommended by the Massachusetts Experiment station: Twenty-two pounds ground oats, ten pounds linseed meal, five pounds middlings, 11 pounds fine cornmeal, 1½ pounds fine blood meal, one-half pound salt. Total cost, three cents a pound.

Prepare by adding one-half pound of meal to two quarts of boiling water for each feed. At each feeding moisten the meal first with a little cold water to prevent it forming lumps, and then pour on the boiling water, and stir well. When this is cooled down to the temperature of milk fresh drawn from the cow it is ready to feed.

It is better to let the calf have whole milk for about a week, then gradually introduce a little of the milk substitute for ten days or two weeks, when you can cut out the milk entirely.

As soon as the calf will eat, let it have hay and a little of the meal dry, together with fresh water. Always have the calf meal mixture milk-warm when fed. Have the buckets clean and do not overfeed. A young calf will usually begin to eat hay at about three weeks old.

COW NEEDS RESTING PERIOD

Some Animals Maintain Good Milk Flow Right Up to Calving Time—Rest Is Important.

The dairying department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recommends that the dairy farmer should remember to give his cows a rest of six weeks or more before they freshen. Some cows may maintain a good flow of milk right up to calving time, and in such cases the dairyman hesitates to dry them off for a rest period of several weeks. This should be done, however, and the cow well fed so that she will be in good flesh when she freshens.

The work of producing a heavy yield of milk for ten months or a year is a severe drain upon the cow's strength and vitality, and a period of rest should be given her to recuperate and prepare for another lactation period. If she finishes her milking period quite thin in flesh, she should be given a longer dry period and more liberally fed. The loss of what milk the cow might produce during the dry period will be made up several times over by an increased yield during the following lactation period. A good rest and liberal feeding preceding the date of calving helps largely to bring about a good yield during the following year.

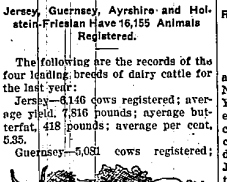
RECORD OF LEADING BREEDS

Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Have 16,155 Animals Registered.

The following are the records of the four leading breeds of dairy cattle for the last year:

Jersey—6,146 cows registered; average yield, 7,816 pounds; average butterfat, 418 pounds; average per cent, 5.35.

Guernsey—5,081 cows registered;



Ayrshire Cow.

average yield, 8,846 pounds; average butterfat, 441 pounds; average per cent, 4.97.

Ayrshire—2,186 cows registered; average yield, 9,447 pounds; average butterfat, 372.9 pounds; average per cent, 3.94.

Holstein-Friesian—2,742 cows registered; average yield, 14,619 pounds; average butterfat, 504 pounds; average per cent, 3.4.

MILK AND BUTTERFAT FEEDS

Utilize Every Possible Morsel of Food—Teeth and Stomach Wear Out First in Cow.

Every possible morsel of food fed to dairy cows should be utilized for the production of milk and butterfat. The teeth and the stomach are the two organs of a cow which wear out first, especially the former. This is caused in great part by the cow having to eat hard dry unground grain. There is an old saying, "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." With the dairy cow also this holds true. When one organ of digestion wears out, then the whole cow is useless.

A good dairy cow should be kept as long as possible, and if she is properly fed and cared for, she will be useful for about fifteen years. Some give a nice mess of milk at the age of twenty years.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CANADIAN LAND

Americans Are Buyers and Becoming Settlers—Anxious to Get Cheap and Productive Land.

Reports are to hand that there will be a large influx of settlers from the United States into the Canadian West during the coming Spring. For a time there has been a falling off, on account of the fear of conscription, which of course was not possible, and which the Canadian Government gave every assurance would not be put into operation. In any case it would not affect the American settler, and more than that the man who was working on the farm, helping to produce the grain that goes to feed those who are at war, would not be affected.

The excellent yields of the Western Canada crops, and the high prices secured is having its influence on those looking for homes. The authenticated reports that have been sent out from time to time that this farmer and that farmer had paid for their entire farm holdings out of one crop has reached the ears of the man looking for a farm. When he hears that G. H. Beatty of Nanton, Alberta, had 679 bushels of wheat from 12 acres or an average of 56½ bushels to the acre, he becomes interested. When he learns that Sidney E. Phillips of Beddeford, Alberta, threshed ten hundred and fifty-three bushels of wheat, the average being 52½ bushels per acre, his interest is further aroused. Thos. Long of Lethbridge had 120 bushels of oats to the acre from a field of 25 acres, W. Quinn of Milk River had 6,004 bushels of wheat from 100 acres, an average of 60 bushels per acre, and Robert Tuckaberry of Nobleford makes affidavit that he had an average of seventy-six bushels of wheat per acre from a field of 10.63 acres. Thos. Boulton of the same place makes affidavit that from fifty acres he had a yield of fifty-three bushels of wheat per acre. Newell J. Noble's affidavit of getting 54 bushels per acre from 1,000 acres stands out most strongly as evidence of what the wheat grower can do. This affidavit is strengthened by a paragraph stating that he had 122 bushels and 30 lbs. per acre from 394.69 acres. Mrs. Nancy Coe makes affidavit that on her farm at Nobleford she threshed six thousand one hundred and ten bushels of wheat from one hundred and fifteen acres, or fifty-three bushels and eight lbs. per acre, and from a flax field (stubble field) she got 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre.

It cannot be said that these were freak yields because so many had such great success. When these reports are read, the man looking for a farm becomes convinced.

These are only a few of the reasons that will cause a large influx of American farmers into the Canadian West during the coming Spring.

The farmers now resident in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are purchasing additional lands. Prices are low and Free homestead land can be had in many districts and the homesteader is welcome.—Advertisement.

MULE'S DEATH ARMY RECORD

Red Tape Causes Difficulties in Proving Genevieve's Demise.

The precision and discipline of the army are exemplified by the receipt at National Guard headquarters in New York of two long ears, once the property of Genevieve, an army mule, who came to her end at Camp Whitman recently. A report of the animal's demise was sent in due course to Capt. Joseph W. Farrell of the quartermaster's department at headquarters.

There is a rule in the National Guard that physical evidence must be given of every article broken, lost or destroyed. If a belt buckle breaks the belt, minus the buckle, must be produced before the loss can be recorded on the books.

So with Genevieve. Definite visible evidence of her ultimate fate must be displayed before the bookkeeping and accounting departments were permitted to write her obituary. After long consultations of important officers instructions were forwarded to Camp Whitman, in accordance with which a package arrived at headquarters, which was found to contain the following items, to wit, one fuzzy ear, extra long, suitable for use on the right side of a mule's head, and one similar ear, for use on the left side of a mule's head.

Genevieve's death was immediately recorded on the books.

A Bit of "Old" Canada.

There exists at Unionville, Ontario, a pioneer house 124 years old. This is probably a unique record for a Canadian log house, and it is said to be the oldest log house of similar dimensions in the Dominion. Some of the logs are from 30 to 36 inches in diameter. It is still occupied, and it is interesting to note, as a testimony to the comfort of the house, that its occupants, numbering 13, took first prize in 1912 at a political picnic as the "heaviest family attending the event."

The Reason.

"The young officer you introduced to me appeared to be blue."

"Naturally. He is a sub marine."

A Growl.

"Are your married daughter and her husband living with you?"

"No; they're living on me."