THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restora Her. Health



Riemburg, Wash.—"After I visasirried I was not well for a long sufficient to the sum of the sum of

soon, R. No. 3, Ellenburg, Wath, ore are view of the control of the holden in their homes yet are dithe happiness on account of a functional disorder which in most would readily yield to Lydia E. ham's Vegetable Compound, che wmen, should not give up hope they have given this wonderful on the control of t

Sympathetic Neighborhood, ow do you go about locating a in these parts? asked the

specialism in yasaana a shekara in taka sa Well, I never yet hekara tella o one o' yer naper fellows that sidah have a powerful thiest. You have a fellow of a spell, solar, an some o' th' boys'll git so durined sorry for yea they'll come right up an offer yo lead you to a 'still." —Birningh parameters.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured CHIMTERS OF CHIMTERS AND THE CHIMTERS OF C Unless the inflammation can be re-d and this tube restored to its rip-condition, hearing may be destroyed et. Many cases of Deafness fre-id by Catarrb, which is an inflamed ition of the Mucous Surfaces. B HUNDRED DOZLARS for any of Catarrha Deafness that cannot cured by HALL'S. CATARRH IGINE.

You Bet He Had. Intbush-You know music derful influence over us. ensonhurst-I know it.

wonderful influence over us.

Bensonhurst—I know it.

"Did you ever feel the power compared over you?"

"Oh, yes, often. I mirried one, know?"

Pneumonia follows a Neglected Cold KILL THE COLD! . HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

MILLIONS

Acid-Stomach



HANDLING FOAL IN PROPER WAY

Many Young /nimals Lost Through Inefficient Management in First Few Weeks.

"COLOSTRUM" IS IMPORTANT

Right Amount of Nourishment Is Necessary for Good Growth and Development — Dam Should Have Good Pasture Grass

Development — Dam Should Have Good Pasture Grass.

(By W. T. WABÉL, Colorado Agricultura ai College, Ford Collina, Dolo.)

It is of the highest importance in horse producing that the young start-life in full health and vigor. The foal should, as sood as being able to estand up, take a good draught at the "colostrum" or first milk of the mare. This milk or colostrum has purgative properties which discharge from the alimentary tract the foecal material which collected within during foetus life. If the foal does and naturally pass the foetus matter, then give a gentlo purgative the foal consumers of the foal will not make the proper growth and development. The matter should have a good pasture grass, but if this is not available some concentrates, such as bats, rolled barriery or wheat blan with some corn should be used.

The first few days after foaling, the mare should be in a bor stall and a small bot, with simple feed and not to abundant.

small tot, with simple feed and not too abundant.

In seven to ten days the mare and foal may be turned to pasture; but protect them from the Inclementes of the weather. Keep under favorable conditions, and the hare and foal will shift for themselves, but use watch-folness as to the first appearance of different aliments. Diarries is one of the most common trobles, and should be checked at once. The correctives for this are dis foliows: Bolied milk, parched flour or a gruel.



Excellent Type of Mare and Foal.

These materials are simple and can be used most successfully. Constipa-tion, another allment, may be relieved by the use of castor oil. Acquires Taste for Grain,

tion, another alimeit, may be relieved by the use of castor oil.

Acquires Taske for Grain.

At the age of two months the foal should acquire a thate for Igrain. As soon as the colt bejans to part areality a pen should be built, making it this enough to pen below. Thus, at will soon get the habit of feeding from the regular feed trough. Keep the ration, and especially the loats, well supplied. By using this yestem the colt at wenning time will be easy to wean, and then they do not miss their dams. The foals are usually weaped at the age of five or skx months old. At weaning time increase the ration, and the foals will make a good growth, and later mature into a good grade of horses.

PREVENTING SMUT OF WHEAT

One Pint of Formaldehyde to Forty Gallons of Water Will Treat Fifty Bushels of Wheat.

Fifty Bushels of Wheat.

Treat seed wheat for smit and present more smit in the next rorp. One
plint of formaldelyde to 40 gallons of
water will do the work for 50 bushels.
Spread the wheat in this layers, sprinsic and shovel over until all the grains
are wet, pile up and cover with canvan or blanker for couple of hours,
then spread out and shovel over some
more to help it the dry. Sww as soon
as possible, always within 24 hours.
Never treat morei than can be sown
in one day. This will knock the amut
off gext year's crop.

VALUE OF CORNCOBS IN SOIL

While Relatively Low in Plant Food
They Are of Value to Turn
Under on Clay Land.

"PREVENTION" FIRST IS BEST FOR SHEEP

Parasitical Diseases Are Difficult to Overcome.

tomach and Lung Worms, Mange and Ticks Are Most Troubleacme All-ments—Carefully Avold Buy-ing, Infested Animals.

ments—Laretuny Avoid Buyening, Infested Animals,

Pernsitical diseases of sheep are hard to fight end avercome. Dr. C. P. district the property of the property of the property of Minnesota, believes that the ounce of prevention is worth more than the pound of cure. He says:

"Most diseases of sheep are caused by parasites such as stomach and tung worms, mange, ticks, and tape worms. In Minnesota the losses due to stomach worms are probably the heaviest, next to them prebably is the toil taking worms. Any treatment for lung worms is unsatisfactory and sheep affilted with them should, being the property of the proper



A Fine Prize-Winning Oxford-Dow

drench and should be repeated once or twice at intervals of ten days, care being taken not to get the fiuld into the windpipe of the animal. Tape-worm can be expelled by the use of aspidium, otherwise known as the ex-

worm can be expelled by the use of aspidium, otherwise known as the extract of male fera. "Prevention' should be emphasized in the matter of sheep diseases. Farmer of the control of the

LICE ON CHICKENS NEEDLESS

So Says Entomologist of University of Minnesota—Urges Use of Sodium Fluorid.

cor Minnesota—Urges use of sodium Fluorid,

Louse infestration of chickens is needless and they should not be allipwed to enter upon the winter with such a handled, says W. A. Riley, chief of the division of entomology of the University of Minnesota. Doctor Riley holds 'hat the most satisfactory control measure is the use of commercial sodium fluorid. This power of the chickens is shed by the legs wings and a small plack of the model. The chicken is hed by the legs wings and a small plack of the holds in the child of the chickens of the breast, one below the vent, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the under side of each wing. Another efficient remedy, asys Dector Riley, is the Cornell louse powder. "With either of these powders available." he says, "there is no point in burjing proprietary lice powders which cannot be more efficient and which are wastly more expensive."

THORDIGINEY NRY SEED CORN

THOROUGHLY DRY SEED CORN

Best Germination Tests Made From That to Which Some Artificial Heat is Applied.

Heat is Applied.

Tests in carring for seed corn at the Ohio, experiment station show that corn giving the heat germination tests in the spring is that all and to which in the spring is that all and to which in the spring is the spring in the spring is the spring in the spring.

Latest Markets

DETROIT-GRAIN

DETROIT—GRAIN.

Wheat—Cash Noi, 1 red, \$2.39; No. 1 mixed; \$2.28; No. 1 white, \$2.28; No. 2 red 3d and No. 3 red 6c under No. 2 red 3d and No. 3 red 6c under No. 1 red. White wheat 2c under red. Corn—Cash No. 3, \$1.53; No. 2 and No. 3 dyellow, \$1.55; No. 4 yellow, \$1.51; No. 6 yellow, \$1.51; No. 6 yellow, \$1.51; No. 6 yellow, \$1.51; No. 5 yell

Barloy—Cam No. 2, \$2.30@2.90 per Cwt.

Seeda—Prime rad cjover, \$30 for any Toccuber; March, \$30; alsike, \$30.25; timothy, \$5.50.

Flour—Flour—Spaces, \$14.25 @14.50; fangy, winter patent, \$11.25 @14.50; fangy, winter patent, \$11.25 winter straight, \$11.911.25 per bb).

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$183.50@23; standard, \$27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, \$183.50@27; No. 1 clovet, \$28.50@27; rye straw, \$12.50 when \$12.50

12 per ton in carkins.

Feed—Bran, \$46; standard middisconsistant for a middlings,
\$51@6150; codrase corameal, \$60@62;
cracked corn, \$64; chop, \$53@55 per
ton in 100-lb_sacks.

FARM AND GARDEN. Chesthuts-28@30c per lb. Popcorn-Shelled, 12c per lb. Chestanta-2500c per 15.
Popcorn-Shelled, 12c per 1b.
Cauliflower-\$3.50@3.75 per case.
Honey-White comb, 32@35c per lb.
Potates-\$4.50@4.75 per 150.lb

Cabbige—Home grown, \$1.35@1.50 per bt.

Dressld Hogs — Best, 17@19c; heavy, 15@15c per lb.
Calvels (dressed)—Fancy, 24@25c; choice, 22@25c per lb.
Nut Meats—Almonds, 55c; walnuts, 85c; pehans, 11.10 per lb.
Sweet Potatous—Virginia, \$4.75@6 per bbij Jersey, crates, \$2.50@2.75.
Tomakoss — Hothouse, \$2.50@2.75.
Tomakos — Hothouse, \$2.50@2.75.
Lettup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; teeberg, \$45@5.50 per Cate; teeberg, \$45@5.50 per Cate; buthup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; teeberg, \$45@5.50 per Crate; buthup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; teeberg, \$45@5.50 per Crate; buthup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; teeberg, \$45@5.50 per Crate; buthup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; buthup—Head, \$2.50@3 per crate; teeberg, \$45@27c per Lythey, \$45@27c per Lythey, \$45@27c per Lythey, \$45@40c; buthey, \$45@40c;

chickens, 23@28c; ducks, 38@40c; geese, 28@30c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY. Spring chickens, large, 24@25c; Leghoris, 20@22c; hens, 25@25c; small hens, 18@22c; foosters, 18@ 18c; young geekd, 25@27c; ducks, 30 @32c; durkeye, 36@37c per lb.

DETROIT-LIVE STOCK

DETROIT—LIVE STOCK,
Cattle—Good canners and cutters,
25 to 56 bigher; other cattle isteady;
best heavy steers, 111@12; "5est
handy weight butchers eters, 19910;
mixed steers and helfers, 186@15,
handy light butchers, 147@3; light
butchers, 186@7.50; best cows, 38.50@
67; stock bulls, 18.50@6.50; cetters,
18.50@4; canners, 18.65.50; best
havy bulls, 18.50; bologna bulls, 18.50
@7; stock bulls, 18.50@6.50; feeders,
18.910.50; stockers, 17.92.50; milkers
and springers, 185@15.0; tokers, 13.610.5;
Neen and lambs—Market 51 to 36
higher; best immbs, 11.50@11.60; fair
lambs, 11.30%; light to common
lambs, 37.091; fair to good sheep, 37
67.50; culls and common, 13.04.50.
Hogs — Market, 60c lower; all
grades, 13.10@13.15; bulk at 13.15.
EAST NIEEE LOAL LIVE STOCK

EAST BUFFALO-LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Good steady; common 25@ Cattle—Good steady; common 25G 500 lower; prime steers, \$14.75@15; butchers, \$3@15; yearlings, \$14.05.05; helters, \$5@15.5; cows, \$4.25@10.75; buils, \$5@10.50; stockers and feedets, \$5@ 10.25; tresh cows and springers, \$65 @175.

es--50c higher, \$5@20:50. Caives—50c higher, \$5@20.50, Hogs—Pigs, 40c higher; others, 15c higher; heavy mixed and yorkers, \$14.50; light do and, pigs, \$14.50@14.75; roughs, \$12.50@13; stags, \$8@11.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs slow;

Sheep and lambs—Lambs slow; lambs, \$8@14.75; yearlings, \$7@11; wethers, \$9@9.50; ewes, \$3@8; mixed sheep, \$8@8.50.

New York Moved.

New York—Public Service Commission estimates more than 2000,000,000 passengers were carded on subway, elevated and surface lines in Greater, New York in 1919. The daily average was 5,700,000 approxi-mately equal to the city's population.

Girl Wante Office.

WINTER LAYERS AID RETURNS

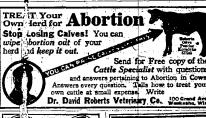
They are of Value to Turn

Under on Clay Land.

Winter Eggs Are Forthcoming or Not-Fowls will, they on Consuming Costly Feed.

Whether Eggs Are Forthcoming or Not-Fowls will it is true that cornects are relatively low in plant food, their value in the set of candy. You set them like a bit of candy. You have been a consultatively low in plant food, their value in the food they will be stand to the food the set of the returns from the flock of the consultatively low in plant food, their value is far great deal of difference in the returns from the flock of the consultatively low in plant food, their value is far great deal of difference in the returns from the flock of the returns from the flock of







Fl.ORIDA

CARRIES WEALTH IN MOUTH
Bowhest Was to Worth Much Money
If O That Part of Its Anatyamy Were Usable.

Speaking of Cradies.

Mrs. Bendon—I see that 4,000 women are included in the membership of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association.

Sassateriewan grain crowers associated in the first search in the

UNCLE SAM a SCRAP chew in PLUG form MOIST & FRESH Liggittally we Told

SUBSTITUTE FOR ROYAL ARMS

Placing of Cap and Bells on English
Paper Was the Origin of the Word "Foolscap."

Speaking of Crades.

A ful frown howhead whale in worth \$3.000, hereby for the whole-hone it flarriks in its mouth. This is the speake full furnishes the bulk of the configerful supply of whalehone, while is flow worth \$3.00 n jound. It is a deplaya of the arctic seas.

The beginned tike other whalehone whiles, it is to test, losted, its laws of the cranded with a series of long, trapering lade, of a horny substance furning lade, of a horny substance there are is summy as 600.

The let see of them are 10 to 12 for the summy as 600 to 12 for the summy as 600.

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² Penurious. "They say Blank is very close."
"Close?! Why he wouldn't even spend a accation."

It's the wise housewife who serves

ostum Cerea

instead of coffee. For where coffee sometimes disagrees and leaves harmful after-effects, Postum is an absolutely healthful cereal drink. Made of roasted wheat blended with a wee bit of molasses.

The extraordinary flavor of this beverage resembles that of the finest coffee pleasing to particular tastes.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25d

Made by

Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan