## HOW RHEUMATISM BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterling remedy which will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs.

They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health.

All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.


## TOO MUCH FOR BRIDEGROOM

**Sight of Hole in Loved One's Stocking Drove Him From the Altar in a Panic.**

Some years ago a distant cousin of mine was to be married to the belle of Limerick, and great preparations were made for the event, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

When the wedding day arrived the old church was filled with friends, and as the bride walked up the steps to the altar she was the admiration of all.

The bridegroom, who walked behind, stopped suddenly and, giving one shriek, turned, and ran as fast as he could from the church. The bride fainted and there was much confusion and gossip galore, but, though they hunted high and low, the bridegroom could not be found.

A little over a year ago a letter arrived from a minister in New York stating that the man, on his dying bed, wished him to write home and say that the reason he ran away on his wedding day was that, though he loved the girl then and always, he could not marry her because he saw a hole in her stocking.


## GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

In the good old summer time when fruits of all kinds are getting ripe and tempting, when cucumbers, radishes and vegetables fresh from the garden are too good to resist, when the festive picnic prevails and everybody overeats and your stomach goes back on you, then is the time for "August Flower," the sovereign remedy for tired, overworked and disordered stomachs, a panacea for indigestion, fermentation of food, sour stomach, sick headache and constipation. It gently stimulates the liver, cleanses the intestines and alimentary canal, making life worth living. Sold everywhere. Adv.


**"Flu" Aids Wig-Makers.**

Wig makers of Philadelphia have trebled their business since October.

The supply of human hair has been hardly sufficient to meet the added demands of the trade, they say.

Influenza is given as the reason for the tremendous increase in wig making. Thousands of persons who were attacked with this disease have visited the city's wig makers, carrying the hirsute adornment of happier days and beseeching the experts to turn them out something lifelike in the way of a toupe before their friends began to make personal remarks about their resemblance to a hard boiled egg.

"The loss of hair in Philadelphia has been appalling," said Anthony Buch, a wig maker. "The worst of it is that many persons whose hair had fallen out could not use it again. It was lacking in elasticity and life."

Wig makers decline to estimate the poundage of false hair that is daily paraded on the streets of the city.


**To Have a Clear Sweet Skin.**

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.


**The Makin's.**

Small Boy—Sir, please have ye got an old cigarette 'older yer don't want?

Golfer—And what do you want a cigarette holder for, my lad?

Small Boy—'Cos father says I can smoke when I get a little older.—Auckland News.


**Important to Mothers**

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria


**Poetry and Prose.**

"Across the Alps lies Italy" may be a good graduating motto, but a high school class in Kansas chose this: "Beyond us lies the sawbuck and the washtub."—Boston Transcript.


**The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak**

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking Grove's tasteless chill tonic. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.


**Efficient Refrigerator.**

Refrigeration cars for transporting meat with which an English railroad is experimenting are said to maintain as even a temperature as elaborate refrigeration plants on steamships.

**Natural Exit.**

"Is Mr. Gun employed here?"

"He was, but he went off the other day."


Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.


It sometimes happens that the woman who is disappointed in love isn't disappointed in marriage.

## LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS SOLVED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF MARKETS

One Step in the Marketing of Live Stock—Cattle at the Stock Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Live-stock markets of the United States are more completely organized, more efficiently conducted and better protected against loss to the producer than almost any other class of markets for farm products. However, like all other large enterprises, the live stock markets and meat-packing centers have created problems of supervision or regulation because of their extensive ramifications and their direct influence upon the affairs of every producer and user of meats and the long list of animal by-products.

As a consequence of these conditions and in view of the war needs for meat and other animal products, the government found it necessary, about a year ago, to conserve the meat supply for the war period by exercising the war power conferred upon the president by the food control act, and to place the live-stock markets under supervision. A proclamation to that effect was issued by the president June 18, 1918, which provided that public stock yards and those handling or dealing in live stock in such yards should be required to operate under federal license on and after July 25, 1918. The administration of this service was placed under the secretary of agriculture, who designated the bureau of markets to enforce the regulations governing licenses.

**Suggestions From Industry Used.**

Before the formal issuance of the regulations a tentative draft was sent to all interested parties with a request for suggestions. Numerous conferences were held with each branch of the industry, including representatives of the national and local live stock exchanges. As a result many practical and useful suggestions were received and incorporated in the final draft of the regulations.

At that time the bureau of markets was represented in most of the large live-stock markets by its market reporting organizations, and these representatives were at once instructed to perform additional duties as acting market supervisors. As rapidly as competent candidates could be found they were appointed and assigned to duty in the various live-stock markets, extending from Boston to Portland, Ore., and from Jacksonville to Los Angeles, including up to the present time some thirty offices. One hundred and twenty-one stock yards, 394 exclusive commission firms, 785 traders, 107 order buyers, 231 packer buyers and 1,051 concerns doing two or more classes of business have been licensed.

**Many Improvements Made.**

At a number of stock yards additional facilities and improved service have been installed through the activities of the market supervisors, according to government officials. New scales, pens and sorting alleys have been built, better feed has been furnished, dirty pens have been cleaned, additional yard men have been employed, arrangements for loading, unloading and moving stock through the yards have been amplified, a closer check on weights of feed has been made, more prompt service on terminal railroads has been furnished, and numerous other features of stock-yard service have been improved.

At one important market the time required to move stock trains from the end of the terminal to the unloading chutes, which formerly was from four to twenty-four hours, has been reduced to a period of from forty-five minutes to two hours. The officials of the live stock exchange at that market say they had tried for 25 years to secure relief from terminal delays but without result. At another market the baskets formerly used for measuring corn were discarded and a new set of standard bushel baskets put in their place. Feed charges have been reduced in some cases on suggestion of the local market supervisors.

**Supervisors as Umpires.**

Besides the direct purpose for which the supervision service was established it has been utilized in other important matters. The department representatives were in a position to be of assistance to the representatives of the food and railroad administrations, exchanges, packers and stock yards during the critical days of the period of stabilized hog prices which this country has recently passed through. In this situation, as in many other matters, it was found that a neutral official representing no private or class interest could aid with a degree of satisfaction to all concerned which would have been impossible if left to the interested parties to work out. In other words, the government men have acted as umpires, and, as always happens, the game has been played more fairly and with less friction.

One of the most important benefits from the supervision service, according to officials of the bureau of markets, is the confidence—lacking for many years—that has been established in the minds of producers and shippers of live stock. They say there is no question that the tendency among farmers and stockmen to increase their stock-growing and feeding operations is due in large part to the knowledge that Uncle Sam is supervising the markets.

**Cleanliness Is Essential.**

Cleanliness is absolutely essential if the undertaking of raising turkeys is to be pushed to a success.

**Guineas Are Useful.**

A bunch of guineas should be kept on every farm to keep down insects as so many birds have been killed.

**Chicks in Hot Weather.**

Either with hens or with incubators hatching chicks in hot weather is more difficult than in cool weather.

## BETTER SHEEP CARE PAYS FLOCK OWNERS

**Results Given of Demonstrations Held in Missouri.**

**Animals Given Highest-Priced Feed Returned Biggest Net Return on Investment, Most Important Point to Raiser.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seven farm sheep demonstrations were held last year in Missouri—flock owners co-operating with sheep specialists of the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural college—the results of which, among other things, showed that it pays well to give sheep proper care. In two of the demonstrations, where grade animals were kept, one flock produced 108 per cent of lambs, which means that some of the ewes had twin lambs, while the other flock produced only 59 per cent of lambs, which means that a large number of the ewes did not produce any or that the lambs were too weak at birth to be saved. The wool from the first flock was sold at 66 cents a pound, while the wool from the second flock brought 64 cents a pound. The cost of feed of the first flock amounted to $7.05 for each animal, while the sheep of the second flock were fed at a cost of $1.34 each. The total cost, in the first flock amounted to $8.36 an animal, as compared to $2.57 for the second flock. But the net profit a head—the point which is most important to all sheep raisers—was $5.74 in the first flock as compared to $2.22 in the second flock, and the net return on the investment amounted to 21.77 per cent in the first flock as compared to 10.23 per cent in the second flock.

## SCIENTIFIC FEEDING IS BEST

**Waste Saved by Carefully Studying Composition of Feeds and Their Digestibility.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To supply food in the right proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal, without a waste of food nutrients, constitutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice the cost and special adaptations of different feeding stuffs must, of course, be taken into account.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Weeds give way before sheep.

* * *

The fruit and truck farmer can well afford to have a span of horses to sell each year.

* * *

Raise two or more colts every year and help supply the farms of this country with teams.

* * *

Where pigs have access to good pasture most any grain or mill feed can be used through the summer months.

* * *

A saving of about 10 per cent may be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when at hard labor.

* * *

Some of the dairymen could well afford to part with a few poor cows and invest in a couple of good brood mares.

* * *

Soy beans, one of the newer feed crops and also a growing source of meal for cattle-feeding purposes, carry an average of more than 30 per cent of digestible protein and 14 per cent of fat.

## PLAN GIVEN TO DEHORN CATTLE

**Strong Clothesline and Clean, Sharp Meat Saw Are Among Tools Required.**

## MEANS TO CONTROL ANIMAL

**Necessary That Rope Be Held by Assistant So That It May Be Slackened in Case of Emergency—Where Horns Should Be Cut.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dehorning of cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean sharp meat saw, or a miter saw with a rigid back. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when dehorning clippers are to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. The head of the animal is secured to the horizontal rail or stringer which holds the upper ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal

Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now open the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand 3 or 4 feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

**Rope Held by Assistant.**

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the matter of control by tying the head to the stanchion rail as described.

If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. Care should be taken that the rope pass each time over the neck of the animal

Improper Dehorning.

to the stanchion rail between the horns in such a way that it will not interfere with the work of the saw.

**Where to Cut the Horns.**

The horns should be severed from a quarter to a half inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front.

If the cut is made too high an irregular, gnarly growth of horn is very apt to follow. It will be seen that the point of union of the skin and horn varies in different cattle; hence there can be no rule of measurement, except as the eye becomes trained to see the point or line at which the cut should be made. In the beef breeds fully one-half inch of skin, all around, is usually taken off with the horn.

## SUNFLOWER GOOD AS SILAGE

**For Dairy Cows, Sheep and Beef Cattle It Has Proved to Be a Most Excellent Feed.**

Silage made from Russian sunflowers has attracted considerable attention in western states. All who have fed it are very enthusiastic over results obtained. For dairy cows, sheep and beef cattle it has proved to be an excellent feed, says G. S. Ray of the Colorado Agricultural college.

The yields obtained from sunflowers, he says, are much greater than from corn, and they are well adapted to localities too cool for corn.

## PROTECTING HORSES FROM STABLE FLIES

**Source of Keen Annoyance to Animals in Hot Weather.**

**Most Logical Method of Abating Nuisance Is to Eliminate All Breeding Places—Coal Tar Sprays Are Recommended.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stable flies are a source of keen annoyance to work animals during the heat of summer. Every owner who has the welfare of the dumb beasts at heart should strive to alleviate as far as possible the discomforts to which the horses are exposed.

The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is to eliminate all breeding places, such as manure piles. Manure should be kept in fly-tight pits or bins until such time as it can be hauled to the fields. Pits should be conveniently located so the manure can be easily thrown in at the time of cleaning and so constructed that it can be readily removed. It is essential that flies be prevented from reaching the manure, but, as some of them will, even though great care is exercised, it is advisable to place a fly-trap on the pit.

The coal-tar sprays used in combating the fly evil in the dairy stable are also efficient in driving the winged pests away from the horses. Among the best of these is a solution of 100 parts of fish oil, 500 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. It may be prepared at home at a cost of about 35 cents a gallon. This spray, as well as kerosene emulsion and other fly repellants containing coal-tar products, fish oil, resin, and oil of tar, are best applied with an inexpensive spray pump. It is preferable to give the horses a hasty spraying early each morning before they go to work. This brings best results from the use of the fly eradicator.

For general comfort of the work animals when they come from the field at night it is recommended that after the harness has been removed each animal be given a sponge bath with a solution of cool salt water. In case there are any work galls or shoulder sores, these injuries should be treated with white lotion, which is one of the most healing and soothing preparations of its kind for use in warm weather.

## STORAGE LOSS OF POTATOES

**Farmers and Dealers Are Preventing Enormous Waste by Building More Improved Houses.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Importance of modern sweet potato storage houses, such as have been designed by the United States department of agriculture, in which potatoes can be kept with practically no loss, is shown by the enormous waste resulting from improper storage. South

Interior of Satisfactory Potato Storage House With Earthen Side Walls.

Carolina in 1917, because of disease in the field and in storage, lost 60 per cent of its crop—that portion being valued at $4,688,110.

This state produces about 12.5 per cent of the sweet potatoes raised in the United States, and the crop ranks fourth in the state in value, being surpassed only by cotton, corn, and tobacco. Storage losses through the South are being greatly reduced, as the farmers and dealers are continually building both community and individual storage houses of the improved type.

## LOSS OF VALUABLE MANURE

**One-Half of Plant Food Value Lost When Left in Open Yard During Summer Months.**

Manure left in the open yard through the summer months may lose one-half its plant-food value due to fermentation and leaching. Rotted manure which has been saved carefully will be richer in plant-food elements, ton for ton, than fresh manure. It requires one and one-half to three tons of fresh manure to make a ton of rotted manure, which is reduced greatly and the total quantity of plant-food elements also is decreased by fermentation and exposure. Except in special cases and for certain crops or gardening conditions, there is no advantage in rotting the manure; better apply it fresh from the stable before any loss occurs.

## SPRAY IS OFTEN NEGLECTED

**Important That Every Fruit Grower Should Make Study of Materials and Machinery.**

Of all orchard work spraying is most likely to be slighted or even neglected. It is important, therefore, that every fruit grower make a study of the whys and wherefores of spraying and have an intimate knowledge of spraying materials and machinery.

**Repair Pasture Fences.**

Advantage should be taken of the first lull in farm work to inspect and repair pasture fences.

Such tender bits of fine meat—such careful seasoning! One taste of Libby's Vienna Sausage, served piping hot will tell you it was prepared by master chefs! Ask your grocer for a package today. Contents will serve two.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago


A girl never thinks a young man's heart is in the right place unless she possesses it.

You can fight a battle in which the sunlight of eternal righteousness clears the sights.

# Delicate Mechanism

Despite its scope Swift & Company is a business of infinite details, requiring infinite attention.

Experienced men must know livestock buying with a knowledge of weight, price, the amount and quality of meat the live animals will yield.

Each manufacturing operation must be done with expert skill and scientific precision. A highly perishable product must be handled with speed and care to avoid loss.

Chemists, engineers, accountants, and other specialists are required to take care of our intricate problems.

Alert wisdom and judgment must be used in getting stocks of goods into the open channels of demand through our four hundred branch houses. Branch house organizations must show activity and energy to sell at the market in the face of acute competition from other large packers, and hundreds of small ones.

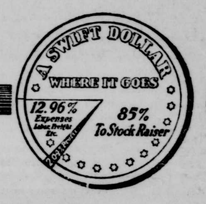
All these requirements of intelligence, loyalty, devotion to the task, are met in the personnel of Swift & Company. Yet the profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound with costs at minimum.

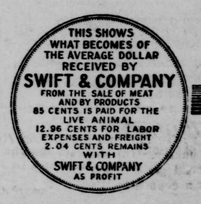
How can the workings of this delicate human mechanism be improved upon?

Do you believe that Government direction would add to our efficiency or improve the service rendered the producer and consumer?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U.S. A.





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