Fizzless soda water is a fizzle just the same.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Pessimists live long—like Voltaire and Schopenhauer—in spite of their pessimism about all things.

London Council to Be Landlord.

The London (England) council has bought a solid block of 3,000 acres east of Barking, in Essex, and here it will build 24,000 houses. Here will soon rise a town, or towns, with a population of some 120,000 persons, laid out on the best model, with all the adjuncts of a city—parks, allotments, places of recreation, shops, churches, schools, and, it is to be hoped, some factories of a suitable kind. It will be the first example in England of a large city entirely owned by a public authority.

The Wrong Disease.

A Greencastle physician was approached by a patient who was in poor health. The patient explained his illness, and also the fact that he was not able to pay for the professional services at once, but would do so within a short time. He got the medical services and was improving nicely, in fact he had recovered sufficiently to go to work. The patient met the physician, who broached the subject of his fees. The patient said: "Well, doc, don't you know I was just talking to another doctor, and he told me you doctored me for the wrong thing, and I don't want to pay you for doctoring me for the wrong disease."—Indianapolis News.

If there is to be much brotherly love, one has to make himself deserving of it.

Insist on having Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" for Worms or Tapeworm and the druggist will get it for you. It is the only Vermifuge which operates after a single dose.—Adv.

Made Him Feverish.

The story is going the rounds that when in New York recently, Harold Lloyd stepped into one of the New York shops and asked to be shown a certain kind of overcoat.

"How much?" asked the movie man.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply.

"Nothing doing! Take it away," said Mr. Lloyd firmly.

"Why, you can afford that," the salesman said, unwilling to lose the sale.

"Sure I can!" replied Mr. Lloyd, "but I'm darned if I'm that cold."

Butlers Are Scarce.

"The servant problem in gilded circles must be acute."

"Why do you think so?"

"I see where the wife of a multimillionaire has brought suit against the wife of another multimillionaire to recover the person of one English butler."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Main Thing.

"My daughter, Young Baggs called today to ask me to give him your hand."

"Well, father, did you ask him if he had anything to put in it?"

When the Lot Shrinks.

"I thought you told me your lot was 50 feet wide," said the neighbor.

"So it is."

"Then why shovel only 40 feet of snow off your walk?"

Nothing is so local as not to be of some general benefit.

Health and Comfort Flavor and Economy

POSTUM CEREAL

gives you every desirable quality in a table beverage and has none of the harm of coffee.

This All-American table beverage must be boiled 20 minutes.

For children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Two Sizes 25¢ and 15¢ All grocers.

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

PROPER BROODING IS LARGE FACTOR IN POULTRYMAN'S SUCCESS WITH CHICKENS

Wire Door Back of Board Front Can Be Slid Forward at Night to Prevent Animals Entering Coop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The heart of every poultry keeper rejoices when his hatches are full ones. This joy, however, quickly turns to distress if the baby chicks do not thrive, and the successful brooding of chickens is a difficult operation, especially for a beginner. Many poultry keepers who are able to secure good egg yields and fair hatches make a failure of brooding chickens, either in raising only a small percentage of the chickens hatched or in failing to rear strong, vigorous birds which develop into good breeding stock.

Brooding with hens is the simplest and easiest way to raise a few chickens and is the method which is used almost exclusively on the average farm, according to United States department of agriculture specialists. Artificial brooders are necessary where winter or very early chickens are raised, where only Leghorns or other nonsetting breeds of poultry are kept, or where large numbers of chickens are raised commercially.

Rearing Chickens With Hens.

Sitting hens should be confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching, in which case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry, in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material, and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched; or the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time. An incubator may be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm, in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise many hens will leave the nest. In most cases, it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

Powder the hen with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. The hen should be dusted every two weeks, or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens, or if they are troubled with head lice, a very little grease, such as lard or vaseline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens, as it will stop their growth, and in some cases may prove fatal.

The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop, it should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From 1 to 2 inches of sand or dry dirt or a thin layer of straw or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass.

Brood Coops.

Chickens hatched during the winter should be brooded in a poultry house or shed while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable; after the weather becomes settled, they should be reared in brood coops out of doors. Brood coops should be made so that they can be closed at night, to keep out cats, rats, and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chickens are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and chicks, they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Most of the feed the chicks secure in this manner goes to keep up the heat of the body, whereas feed eaten by those that are with a hen that is confined produces more rapid growth, as the chicks do not have so much exercise. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to becoming chilled. If the hen is confined the weaklings can always find shelter and heat under her, and after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Loss From Free Range.

The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large. Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner, where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth, even for a short period. Hens are usually left with their young chicks as long as they will brood them, while some hens frequently commence to lay before the chickens are weaned.

Control of Melon Aphis.

The most effective method of controlling the melon or cucumber aphis is to destroy the infested plants as soon as the pest occurs.

Clean Interior of House.

The interior of the henhouse should be whitewashed at least every fall and spring.

Advisable to Spray.

It is advisable for each orchard owner to spray his trees.

POULTRY PROFITABLE TO AVERAGE FARMER

Food Products Can Be Obtained Absolutely Fresh.

Expense of Keeping Small Flock Is Small Because Fowls Find Scattered Grain and They Also Feed on Bugs and Worms.

A large proportion of the poultry products of this country are produced on general farms. Nearly every farm has its poultry flock. The average American farmer reserves about three dozen eggs a week for family use and about 50 fowls are consumed by the family during the year. These food products can be secured absolutely fresh, which considerably enhances the value of this contribution from the farm. Of the meat furnished by the farm to the operator and his family, poultry constitutes about 10 per cent.

A small flock of poultry can be kept on the farm at little cost, as is pointed out by poultry experts of the United States department of agriculture. The fowls find scattered grain about the farmstead and on the adjoining grain fields after harvest. Garden refuse and kitchen waste are usually available for them. They also feed on insects and worms. In many cases the farmer's wife and children find pleasure in caring for the flock.

PRODUCE LIVE STOCK FEEDS

Profitable Farms Not Only Grow Necessary Material for Animals, but Have Surplus.

Is the farm producing the necessary feeds for the proper feeding of the family live stock, the farm work stock, and the commercial live stock of the farm as far as they can be produced economically under local conditions?

Farm management studies conducted by the United States department of agriculture indicate that the most profitable farms not only produce the necessary farm feeds but have a surplus of them to sell, and that usually on the farms producing a surplus the live stock is of better quality and is better cared for than on farms where staple feeds are bought.

LESS BUTTER IS RENOVATED

Probable That Improvement in Farm Article Has Decreased Supply for Manufacture.

Beginning July 1, 1902, the date of the first records, the quantity of renovated butter made has varied considerably, but the general trend has been toward a smaller production. This decrease corresponds in general to the decline in the quantity of farm butter from which renovated butter is largely made. It is probable, also, that improvement in quality of farm butter has helped to increase its consumption as such and to decrease the supply for use in the manufacture of renovated butter.

POULTRY NOTES

One good breed is better than two on the farm.

* * *

Some of the most perfect show birds are not good layers—however, that doesn't prove anything.

* * *

The average goose can conveniently cover about 11 of her own eggs.

* * *

Ducks require somewhat more grain and vegetable feeds than do chickens.

* * *

"Fussing" with the flock is very profitable when eggs are 80 cents.

* * *

Keep the brood coops clean. Chicks will not grow well if they have to sleep on a pile of droppings.

* * *

While fowls will keep alive and in fair health on almost any kind of food, it is only by proper feeding that they will do well enough to make a profit.

* * *

Never keep ducks, geese, turkeys and fowls in one house or pen, but always give each a separate apartment, for they will not do as well if kept together.

ROAD BUILDING

DRAINAGE IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Chief Requirement of Good Earth Road Is Drainage—Keep Crown Properly Dragged.

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. The roads must not only have good surface drainage but must also have good under drainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly dragged. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be under-drained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the center of the road which is rolled and packed between the wet periods. If too much crown is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed.

Several of the Grain Belt States Annually Expend Over $3,000,000 in Constructing and Maintaining Roads, Bridges and Culverts.

Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

GREAT 1920 ROAD PROGRAM

Necessary for Many States to Postpone Expenditure of Federal Funds for Building.

David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that the 1919 program for federal aid road building is greater than any previous annual road-building accomplishment in this country. It is so great, in fact, that it undoubtedly will be necessary for many of the states to postpone until 1920 the expenditure of the federal funds, because of the necessity of developing experienced contracting and engineering organizations from the stagnant conditions brought about by the war. Under the terms of the federal aid road act, the apportionment to a state for any one fiscal year remains available for expenditure until the close of the succeeding year. It is estimated that funds already provided will be sufficient to finance next year a program more than four times greater than any that has ever been undertaken.

GOOD MARKET IS REQUISITE

Prime Essential for Successful Diversified Farming—Bad Roads Are Drawback.

Farmers sooner or later learn the desirability of diversified farming. Perhaps no cause limits farming of this description so much as bad roads, for the prime requisite for successful diversified farming is a good market. This market may be either a nearby town or a city, or a distant market which requires railroad transportation.

ADVANTAGE TO AGRICULTURE

Time Saved in Hauling Over Improved Roads Really Reduces Cost of Transportation.

One of the great advantages of improved roads to agriculture is the time saved in hauling, which in reality amounts to a reduction in transportation costs.

BIGGER TAXES ON BAD ROADS

Lost Time and Labor on Poor Highways Will More Than Build and Maintain Good Road.

Some folks object to a good roads tax. The American farmer pays greater taxes on bad roads than he does on the construction and maintenance of good roads. The time and labor lost on bad roads will more than pay the tax levy to build and support a good road.

Travel on Good Roads.

In New York state, where millions have been expended on road improvement, it is said that it is now possible for one to travel in an automobile three straight months without leaving improved roads.

Transformation of Road.

Although employed usually as a phase of maintenance work, dragging is in many cases a means of gradual transformation of a road from a mere trail into a well-shaped hard-surfaced, and "fast" road.

Reliable Information

All American women know of the great success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in restoring to health women who suffered from ailments peculiar to their sex, yet there are some who are skeptical and do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true—if they did, our laboratory would not be half large enough to supply the demand, though today it is the largest in the country used for the manufacture of one particular medicine.

The Facts contained in the following two letters should prove of benefit to many women:

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I suffered with organic inflammation and displacement. When lifting I had such pain and bearing down that I was not able to stand up, and it hurt me to walk or go up or down stairs. I was going to a doctor without any results and he said the safest thing would be to have an operation. I met a lady who told me she had three operations and was not well until she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

I felt relief after taking two bottles of Vegetable Compound and I kept on with it until I was cured. I always use Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and they are fine. Everything used to turn sour on my stomach and the Liver Pills relieved that."—Mrs. A. Rogers, 503 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sacramento, Calif.—"I had organic trouble and had such terrible pain and swelling in the lower part of my side that I could not stand on my feet or even let the bed clothes touch my side. I gave up my work thinking I would not be able to go back for months. My mother advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it had saved her life at one time, and it put me in a wonderful condition in a couple of weeks, so I can keep on working. I work in a department store and have to stand on my feet all day and I do not have any more pains. I surely recommend your Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Bertha J. Parker, 3320 M St., Sacramento, Calif.

The fact is, the Best Medicine for Women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

HORSES COUGHING? USE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

to break it up and get them back in condition. Twenty-six years' use has made "Spohn's" indispensable in treating Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Distemper, with their resulting complications, and all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Acts marvelously as a preventive, acts equally well as a cure. 60 cents and $1.15 per bottle at drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Ind.

For never, never, wicked man was wise.—Pope.

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

No woman is a thing of beauty to her maid.

A doctor who tells you your symptoms before you can tell them wins your eternal faith.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System.

"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Elixir Babek, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczowski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Applause has made fools of more men than criticism.

Take Aspirin With Water

If your Aspirin tablets have the name "Bayer" stamped on them, they are genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," proved safe by millions of people. The name "Bayer" identifies the true world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years.

Always drink one or two glasses of water after taking the tablets. Each unbroken "Bayer package" contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, and for Pain.

Always say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then look for the safety "Bayer Cross" on the package and on the tablets.

Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages.

Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Real Signs.

"Is that a baby squall which is coming up?" "I guess so from the way the boat is rocking."

OLD CLOTHES DYED MAKE NEW GARMENTS

"Diamond Dyes" Turn Faded, Shabby Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers—everything!

Direction Book in package tells how to diamond dye over any color. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

Their Practice.

"The group I was with in the attack brought down a man with every shot."

"Then I bet they were a party of amateur hunters."

Use MURINE Night and Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean - Clear and Healthy

Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

There are no buffet cars on a train of disasters.

Health is the fashion. Take Garfield Tea, the herb laxative which purifies the blood and brings good health.—Adv.

The parting words of a barber are, "Which side, please?"

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 50c. and $1.00 at druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Berry's Freckle Ointment.—Your druggist or by mail, 65c. Free book. Dr. C. H. Berry Co., 2975 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.