WRIGLEY'S
The Flavor Lasts!

Always the best buy for the price

5¢

The greatest five-cents worth of beneficial refreshment possible to get.

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

The Flavor Lasts

JOHNSON A BITTER ENEMY

Ex-President Made No Concealment of His Intense Dislike of Successor in the White House.

That winter Andrew Johnson was elected to the senate from Tennessee, and he came back to Washington in the latter part of February, 1875. One Sunday morning I was assigned to interview him. It was the last interview that any newspaper man had with the ex-president.

He stood in the parlor of his suite, with a number of flags of the country draped behind him as a background. He was dressed in the typical frock coat of the statesman, with a white tie. He had quarrelled with General Grant, who at that time was president, and there was great interest to learn his attitude. I shall never forget the manner in which he struck a pose in the traditional attitude of Henry Clay and said, with his deep, stentorian voice:

"I come, sir, with the Constitution of my country in one hand and the olive branch of peace in the other, and if that damned liar in the White House plays decent, we will get on."—Melville E. Stone in Collier's Weekly.

Willing to Try.

"The Wombats have rented a haunted castle."

"Well, my dear?"

"Our castle is not haunted. We must have a ghost."

"Well, if they will loan me their ghost I'll see if I can match the shade."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wrong Question.

"What'll you be if there's another war?" "What'll I be? Better ask me where I'll be."—Home Sector.

Dubious Indorsement.

"People like optimistic doctors." "Yet a doctor is naturally a man of ill omen."

The public's knowledge of many a theatrical star is due to patent medicine advertisements.

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

Unfinished Business.

Sambo—Say, Doc, what was that you gave me? I dreamed I was chasin' a large chicken and just as I was about to grab 'im I woke up.

Doctor—Why, that was a quarter of a grain of morphine.

Sambo—Please squirt 20 more grains in me—I wantah ketch that chicken.—Medical Pickwick.

An All-Knowing Parent.

"Pa, what's a 'pogram'?"

"A what, my son?"

"A 'pogram'? I see it here in this newspaper—'p-o-g-r-a-m.'"

"Oh, that's probably a typographical error, for 'p-r-o-g-r-a-m,' my son. Now, run along to bed and let father study his seed catalogue."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Electricity in Next War.

That the use of high explosives in modern warfare has about reached the end of its development, is the opinion of a French inventor of one powerful compound of that nature. Neither can poisonous gases, it is indicated, be made much more dangerous than were those contrived in the world war. Flying mechanisms of various types promise much greater menace, and it is probable that any new developments in scientific warfare visible in the next international disagreement will be electrical in their nature. Electricity's use in the last war was relatively small.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The after-effects of a cup of

Postum Cereal

are good cheer and satisfaction. No frayed nerves, no unnatural wakefulness at night.

What wonder, then, that so many housewives serve Postum instead of coffee as the table drink!

Postum Cereal must be boiled fully fifteen minutes after boiling begins, to develop its full, rich flavor.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Made by POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY
Battle Creek, Mich.

SUPPLY CHICKS SUITABLE FEED

Do Not Overfeed Young Fowls, Say Government Poultry Specialists.

MOST DANGEROUS PRACTICE

Yolk of Egg Absorbed by Youngster While Hatching Furnishes Sufficient Nourishment for First Forty-Eight Hours.

Whether a few or many chickens are raised, the problem of feeding is the same. Baby chicks should not be fed for from 24 to 36 hours after hatching and will not suffer if given no feed until they are 48 hours old. The yolk of the egg which is absorbed by the chick when hatching furnishes all the nourishment required during that time. After the second day chicks should be fed four or five times daily for the first week or ten days, but only a small amount at a time.

Chicks will grow faster if fed four or five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but they should be given only what they will eat up clean each time. Overfeeding will do more harm than underfeeding; therefore only enough should be given each time to satisfy their hunger and keep them exercising. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is apt to result in those confined.

The first feed should consist of baked johnny cake broken up into small pieces or hard-boiled eggs mixed with stale bread crumbs or oatmeal, using a sufficient amount of the latter to make a dry, crumbly mixture. These feeds or combinations of feeds may be used with good results for the first week; then gradually substitute for one or two feeds daily a mixture of equal parts of finely cracked wheat, cracked corn, and pin-head oatmeal or hulled oats, to which may be added a small quantity of broken rice, millet, rape seed and charcoal, if obtainable. This mixture makes an ideal ration.

If corn cannot be had, cracked kafir corn or rolled or hulled barley may be substituted. A commercial chick feed can be used instead and can be bought from most feed dealers.

How to Make Johnny Cake.

The following is a recipe for johnny cake:

Corn meal, 5 pounds.
Infertile eggs (tested out from settings or from an incubator), 6.
Baking soda, 1 tablespoonful.
Mix with milk to make a stiff batter, and bake thoroughly.

When the chicks are from ten days to two weeks old use a mash to take the place of the johnny cake or bread composed of the following:

2 parts, by weight, of bran.
2 parts middlings.
1 part cornmeal.
½ part, or 10 per cent, sifted meat scrap.

When the chickens are eight or ten weeks old add one part of ground oats, increase the meat scrap to one part, the corn meal to two parts, and decrease the bran to one part.

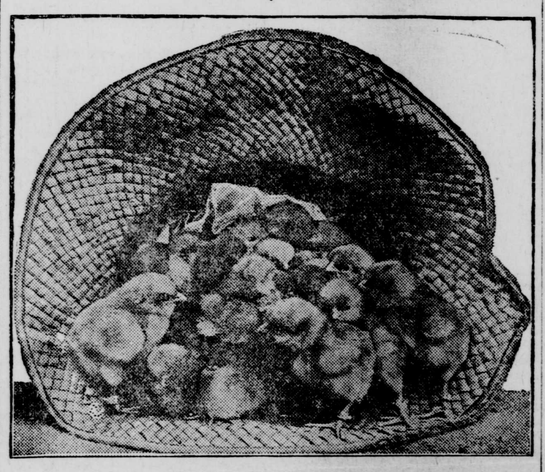
This mash may be placed in a hopper, where it will not be wasted, and left before the chicks constantly, or it may be fed as a moist and crumbly mash once daily, feeding the chick grains three times a day.

Changing the Feed.

As soon as the chickens are old enough and will eat whole wheat, cracked corn, or other grains, the small-sized chick feed may be discontinued and the larger-sized grains fed instead. In addition to the grain feed they must be supplied with grit, oyster shell, and charcoal at all times, and the better way is to place these materials in a hopper, hanging it in a convenient place where the chicks may help themselves. If chicks are kept in confinement they must be furnished a liberal supply of tender, green feed, like lawn clippings, lettuce leaves, and such other things as may be available.

Whenever possible, however, chicks should be given grass range, when they will supply their own green feed and catch bugs and worms. Chicks that are allowed to run on a grass range are usually strong and thrifty and will grow much more rapidly than those kept in confinement.

The chickens' growth may be hastened considerably by giving them sour milk in addition to other feeds. Chickens are very fond of milk in any form and will eat and drink a liberal supply of it. It may be fed either sweet or sour, but the latter is more desirable. Sour milk will help to keep chickens healthy and is one of the best things that can be fed to promote rapid growth and development. When milk is fed, the amount of meat scrap in the mash may be reduced one-half or omitted entirely if plenty of milk is available.



A Hatful That Is Ready for Its First Meal.

SPECIALISTS FAVOR FEEDING BY HOPPER

Flock Is Insured Against Faulty or Insufficient Ration.

Greater Egg Yield Will Result Where Hens Are Permitted to Get What They Want—Important That Growth Be Rapid.

With scarcely an exception, every poultryman and every farmer who keeps hens should hopper-feed dry mash. If the hens are allowed free range, as they should in the case of the farm flock, they are expected to pick up a considerable part of their living from the wasted material about the fields and barnyard.

It is difficult to estimate how much of such material the hens are finding, and as a result the farmer may think that the hens are getting plenty of feed, when as a matter of fact they are not getting more than enough to keep them alive, and therefore they cannot do much in the way of laying eggs, but a dry mash provided in a hopper, where the hens can help themselves at will, will insure the flock against insufficient or faulty feeding and will result in a greater egg yield.

Often, too, in the case of those who are specializing in poultry keeping, judgment as to the amount of feed to give by hand may be faulty and a supply of dry mash insures the hen an opportunity to get what she needs in order to remain a producer.

In raising young stock, specialists of the United States department of agriculture point out, it is important that the growth be rapid and even. A setback in growth is a handicap from which the chick never entirely recovers. Regardless of how the growing stock may be fed, it is, therefore, the best policy to keep a supply of dry mash in hoppers where the chicks can help themselves, as this will insure the chicks getting ample feed all the time and will promote greater feed consumption and more rapid and even growth.

Clover Stand and Failure.

Do not plant clover unless you plant it right. Lime, good seed and a good seed bed make the difference between a stand and a failure.

Benefit From Lime.

A ton of lime on wheat in the fall will make two stems of clover grow where one grew before.

Don't Overlook Clover.

Don't leave the land without clover. The farm can't afford it.

CHEESE MAKING STIMULATED

Factory System, Developed in United States, Has Encouraged Production in Other Countries.

The factory system of cheese making, developed in the United States, has stimulated cheese production in practically every country. The United States in recent years has consumed practically all the cheese it produced and in addition, just before the war, was importing about one-tenth of the exports from all other countries.

POULTRY NOTES

Hens that don't lay don't pay.

* * *

The Pekin probably is the most popular duck to raise for meat purposes.

* * *

When mating the breeding pens, do not use any fowl which is in anything but the best of health.

* * *

Keep plenty of fresh water, fine grit and charcoal before the chicks. Always use lukewarm water.

* * *

Keep the turkey shed very clean and disinfect it frequently, for turkeys soon weaken if kept under filthy conditions.

* * *

Cleanliness means dollars to the poultry grower. Clean hovers, clean roosting houses, clean nests, clean water and clean food.

* * *

A fowl that shows signs of sickness should at once be removed from the main flock and kept by itself. Then the disease will not spread.

* * *

Overfeeding seems to be one of the evils that is usually indulged in when feeding the brooder chicks. Especially is this the case with beginners.

* * *

Whenever a fowl dies from any cause whatever, burn it at once. The live ones will eat the dead one and a full-grown epidemic of limberneck will play havoc with your flock.

"TAKING STOCK"

Should Sentiment Always Have Precedence?

"Taking stock" of oneself is a periodical duty, probably not always practiced, and is as necessary as taking stock of your household effects or your "store goods." The right minded man will do this. In unmolested moments he gives way to deep meditation; he gathers his thoughts to ascertain if brains, energy, and ability are syncopating properly, working together on lines that answer to an ambition that looks for a satisfactory return.

If there be a deficit, his endeavor should be to discover the leakage. It may be that he lacks the nerve to go into a retrospective analysis, or fails in initiative that will prompt him to throw his horoscope in the future. Unless he can do these things he will never be able to pull himself out of any "rut" in which his condition has placed him. He must "take stock."

"Stock taking" leads to modern-day efficiency, and is demanded of every worker if unsatisfactory conditions are to be overcome. In the case of the farmer it may be that he is working a "too high-priced farm"; interest and rent may be an "overhead" eating up the profits. There may be other reasons why profits are not shown. It is just possible that he is sacrificing profit and encouraging loss because of sentiment, but he does not realize that this is the cause. The farm was his birthplace; reared upon it, he knows every nook and corner of the old place. He fished in the brook, hunted squirrels in the woods, hid in the hayfield, grew to manhood upon the place, courted and married and brought up his family there. These are ties that commend themselves, and why shouldn't sentiment have a say? To many this will appeal. But are these good reasons to continue? Does not one owe it to himself and to his dependents to "take stock," and put into effect action that will bring a balance on the credit side of the ledger—the balance that will bring happiness and give a comfort far greater than a mass of unpaid bills and a house full of worry, and a devotion to sentiment? Should he not look around for more favorable conditions, which may easily be found?

Procrastination is said to be a thief. In this case the axiom is undoubtedly true. To allow the adverse conditions under which you may be laboring to continue may keep you for years longer in the present unsatisfactory position.

There was a man at Brazil, Ind., who made weekly visits for upward of a year to the office of the Canadian government at Indianapolis, Ind., and from the agent secured all the information he possibly could as to conditions in Western Canada. But he lacked decision, did not "take stock," or if he took it, failed to act. This was fourteen years ago. He lived on a small farm, which gave him a mere existence, and no promise of anything more. He is still on the same place and no better off today than then. He had a friend working in a glass factory, who also had but little means. He became interested in Western Canada. He possessed, though, spirit and action. With the impulse thus prompted he moved to Saskatchewan and took up a farm. Today he is the owner of a splendid section of land, has plenty of money in the bank, and could retire with a handsome competence.

That which has been the good fortune of the Brazil glass worker, who had "taken stock" and profited by it, may be that which will follow any other of like temperament and a firm wish to erect for a satisfactory future.

Western Canada submits for consideration and approval conditions in agricultural lines that are exceptional. There is land there that annually produces about the same return as any other farming land, and it can be purchased at but a portion of what the place which has not been a source of profit can be sold for. A section instead of a quarter-section, worked under western conditions, with no more effort, solves the big "overhead" expense. The social conditions, which are an important factor in deciding on a new home location, are ideal.—Advertisement.

His Most Important Function.

"An editor is a man who puts things in the paper, isn't he, pa?"

"Oh, no, my son; an editor keeps things out of the paper."—Boston Transcript.

DYES HER GARMENTS BUT NONE CAN TELL

"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.

An Inference.

He—"Accidents will happen." She—"What have you done?"—Boston Transcript.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Self-made men are scarce, but self-made fools are plentiful.

ASPIRIN—Its Uses

First Introduced by "Bayer" in the Year 1900

The name "Bayer" identifies the true, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. The name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions of people.

In each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" you are told how to safely take this genuine Aspirin for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Pain generally.

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

Two of a Kind.

"Do you find any excitement at the aquarium?"

"No excitement," replied the genial old gentleman, "but a little quiet amusement when I see a henpecked man of my acquaintance studying a jelly fish."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Paradoxical Quality.

"The bituminous prospect always seems dismaying." "Yes, soft coal is a hard proposition."

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit.—Adv.

Yes, Alfred, about every once in so often a girl just has to have a spat with her "steady."

Naturally.

"There is no royal road to good writing." "Of course not. You have to begin by taking a subject."

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

The Sign of a Good Dealer:
A STOCK OF
Trinity Brand Seeds

If your dealer doesn't carry them send us his name.

THE BELT SEED CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Importers and Exporters—Grass and Field SEEDS

DON'T LET THAT COUGH CONTINUE!

Spohn's Distemper Compound

will knock it in very short time. At the first sign of a cough or cold in your horse, give a few doses of "SPOHN'S." It will act on the glands, eliminate the disease germ and prevent further destruction of body by disease. "SPOHN'S" has been the standard remedy for DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, CATARRHAL FEVER, COUGHS and COLDS for a quarter of a century. 60 cents and $1.15 per bottle at all drug stores.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Ind.

The lazy man would rather take half a loaf than work for a whole one.

Fortunate is the man who doesn't go lame when he has occasion to sidestep temptation.

He's a mean father who has his whiskers amputated just because the baby likes to pull them.

Shark oil is used for lighting purposes in many parts of the West Indies.

Another Royal Suggestion

BISCUITS, BUNS and ROLLS

From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

BISCUIT! What delight this word suggests. So tender they fairly melt in the mouth, and of such glorious flavor that the appetite is never satisfied. These are the kind of biscuits anyone can make with Royal Baking Powder and these unusual recipes.

Biscuits

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk or half milk and half water

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt, add shortening and rub in very lightly; add liquid slowly; roll or pat on floured board to about one inch in thickness (handle as little as possible); cut with biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven 15 to 20 minutes.

Royal Cinnamon Buns

2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
½ cup water
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon
4 tablespoons seeded raisins

Sift 2 tablespoons of measured sugar with flour, salt and baking powder; rub shortening in lightly; add beaten egg to water and add slowly. Roll out ½ inch thick on floured board; brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and raisins. Roll as for jelly roll; cut into 1½ inch pieces; place with cut edges up on well-greased pan; sprinkle with a little sugar and cinnamon. Bake in moderate oven 30 to 35 minutes; remove from pan at once.

Parker House Rolls

4 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
6 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
1½ cups milk

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Add melted shortening to milk and add slowly to dry ingredients stirring until smooth. Knead lightly on floured board and roll out ½ inch thick. Cut with biscuit cutter. Crease each circle with back of knife one side of center. Butter the small section and fold larger part well over the small. Place one inch apart in greased pan. Allow to stand 15 minutes in warm place. Brush each with melted butter and bake in moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

FREE
Write TODAY for the New Royal Cook Book; contains 400 other recipes just as delightful as these. Will show you how to add interest and variety to your meals. Address
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"Bake with Royal and be Sure"