

NO BLUFF.

HOG HOUSE ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SECTIONS

Swine Thrive Where There is Good Shelter in Winter and Shade in the Summer—By J. E. Bridgman.

TAKE CARE OF GOOD HEALTH

Mistake Most People Make in Waiting for the Winter to Come and Then Coddling

If we would take as good care of our good health as we do of our bad health we would have more of the former and less of the latter. We set our good health down in a draft and our bad health up in a feather. We indulge in our sleep time and gorge it with unsuitable food at irregular hours. We load it with nerve-racking care and duties, and neglect its frantic appeals for rest with, "You haven't time." We squeeze it with clothing; we distribute it with noise and with its lungs with bad air. But we put our bad health in a quiet room, on a soft couch. We robe it in a comfortable gown; we give it pure air at stated intervals; we put ice on its head and hot water at its feet; we feed it with food convenient for it. We take care of our good health as we do of our bad health. We give it all care and responsibility; we give it a soothing draught to rest it; and we pay a doctor two dollars to come and look at its feet; we induce on it and say that it will better tomorrow. One might think we preferred bad health to good health. —From an article in Good Health.

Quaker Oats
is the perfectly balanced human food

China for your table in the Family Meal Packages.

Demoralization. "What makes the parrot so profane?" "Well, mum," answered the sailor man, "I a-pose it's part my fault. Every time I hear him speak a bad word it makes me so mad that he gets a chance to learn a lot of new ones."

Death from Sting of Poisonous Flies. Three persons died recently at Marselles after having been stung by poisonous flies. Several others were infested by the insects, which are said to have been brought to Marselles in a cargo of South American wool—Echo de Paris.

Instant Relief for All Eyes, that are irritated from dust, bad sun or wind. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. No. 511, Broadway, New York.

If a man's wife cuts his hair he is entitled to a lot more sympathy than he gets.

TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR.

Seemed Imminent—Scalp Was Very Scaly and Hair Came Out by Handfuls—Scalp Now Clear and New Hair Grown by Cuticura.

"About two years ago I was troubled with my scalp. It got very scaly. After that I had an attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the hair falling out. It was really falling out so fast that I started to use cuticura at once to no effect whatever. I had actually lost my hair and was left bald by the hand. I was afraid to comb it. But after using two cakes of Cuticura the scaly part cleared away and my hair began to grow again. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be seen by my hair which is growing again. I had my hair cut by the hand. W. F. Steese, 5312 Broad St., Pittsburgh, Penn., May 7 and 21, 1918."

Peter Smith, a Chem. Corp., Rice Progs., Boston.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

SMALL KIDNEY PILLS. PAINFUL, GRAVE, BRUISES. PNEUMATIC. BATHES. 375 Guarantee.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavily Eating. A perfect cure for Biliousness, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pains in the Stomach, and all the other ailments which regulate the bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. **REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

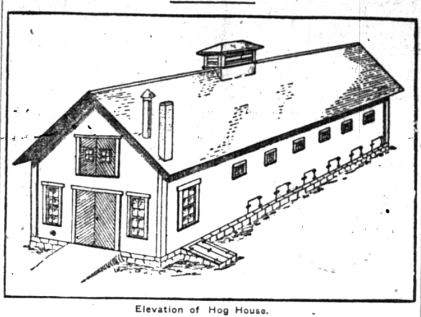
Brighten Up

FIX things up around the house. A little time and a little money spent in paints and varnishes will work wonders in the appearance of things. Old furniture can be made to look like new. Worn floors to look bright and clean. Shabby buildings freshened up and protected against the wear and tear of the weather.

There is a Sherwin-Williams Paint and Varnish for every use about the home or farm. Ask your dealer for Sherwin-Williams and the results will be satisfactory.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Write for Booklet: 601 Grand Road, Cleveland, O.



Elevation of Hog House.

It is only natural that the climate and soil which will best favor the production of any live stock are those in which the same stock is found wild in its native state. The hog is found where vegetation is abundant and luxuriant, where he can find shelter in winter and shade and plenty of water in the summer, writes J. E. Bridgman, in Orange Juice Farmer. While he is a heavy feeder and thrives best where he can find luxuriant pastures, hogs, like all ruminant and cannot endure a great amount of travel at one time. As hogs are notably affected by extremes of cold and heat, the character of their shelter will have much to do with their successful rearing. The above being true, we will naturally do best with hogs when we have arranged their home and feeding, to a certain extent, at least, as he would choose for himself; if he will stand. Proper shelter is

root cellar is located under the feeding room for storing roots; the stall is located under the main stair above. The floor of the feeding room is dropped eight inches and covered with stock board. The entire floor consists of eight inches of cement. The feed room is also used as a slaughter house. A galvanized iron vent stack is placed over the cooler. A door is built in the corner, as shown. The house is sided with drop siding, and lined on the inside with six-inch floor-boards. Each pen has a small window and one door leading to the driveway, also one leading to the yards. A sliding door, shown at B, closes the drive way from the feed room. A good tight floor is laid in the loft, and a six-foot open door left for passing down bedding and for a ventilator. All hog men have their own ideas of arranging the feed and water troughs. However, a good plan is

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Cattle—Dressed steers, \$5.50 to \$7.25; steers and heifers, 1.00 to 1.50; calves, 1.00 to 1.50; hogs, 1.00 to 1.50; sheep, 1.00 to 1.50.	Chicago—Cattle—Dressed steers, \$5.50 to \$7.25; steers and heifers, 1.00 to 1.50; calves, 1.00 to 1.50; hogs, 1.00 to 1.50; sheep, 1.00 to 1.50.	St. Paul—Cattle—Dressed steers, \$5.50 to \$7.25; steers and heifers, 1.00 to 1.50; calves, 1.00 to 1.50; hogs, 1.00 to 1.50; sheep, 1.00 to 1.50.
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WAGES PAID FARM LABOR

Increased from \$10.43 in 1970 to \$17 in 1906—May Tend to Rise Further.

Statistics gathered from the federal government reports show that the average price paid farm labor rose 187% between 1870 and 1906. For the year, or season, the monthly money rate of farm wages for the different census periods was \$10.43 in 1870, \$13.29 in 1880, \$12.02 in 1890, and increasing to \$17 in 1906.

George K. Holmes, in Volume 33, No. 2 of the 1909 annual of the American Academy of Social Science, speaks of this as a very misleading and probably one of the most powerful causes of the dissatisfaction of the laborer and his family. He states that the nominal money rates of wages in town and city. The farm laborer receives some things besides money in return for his labor. More or less local practice there are wage payments which take the form of bonuses such as house rent or the use of a garden plot, or pasture or cow or milk for the daily use of the family, or brewed, or feed for a hog or two, or the use of horse wagon or family pleasure on certain days, when there is the low cost of living in the farm laborer's favor as compared with the cost which he would find in the city, which makes his money wages much larger in fact than the rates indicate. This fact, however, has so weight with the farm laborer and is not perceived by him.

"These failures to perceive and to understand the full fact with regard to the earnings tend to deprive the farm of his hired labor. The recent rise in the money rate of wages may be a great deal to the farmer, but the farmer is now getting into a financial position where he may be able to hold the country labor from drifting to the city, especially if he expresses the entire wage in terms of money."

When in doubt, take a day off and mind your own business.

Where is the Dog Kept?

Nothing so annoying or makes a dog ugly, snarling and uncomfortable as chaining him within a confined space. Constantly and vainly endeavoring to get free, the dog's disposition in a short time becomes morose and he grows almost useless on the farm, says Farm Journal. It's true that a good dog inside of a dwelling is worth two outside where acquaintance with passers-by is easily made, and would be a very valuable asset to a farmer, but he has opportunity easily to do the best he can in running about, keeping order, watching the stock and prepared to alarm the household when strangers appear. Such a dog is a safe acquaintance with passers-by, but chained to a kennel his efforts are hampered and he is absolutely worthless as a watchdog, a perpetual trouble and nuisance to his owner.

Starting Sheep on Grain.

When about to feed sheep on grain, if it has not been fed them before, they must be started on corn grain short starting, but not on wheat. The principal factor in the feed to be fed, we have great faith in using oats as a principal portion of the grain food from the first to the end of the year. The little bran will be helpful, but it is a very easy matter to use too much of the latter.

Advantage in Geese.

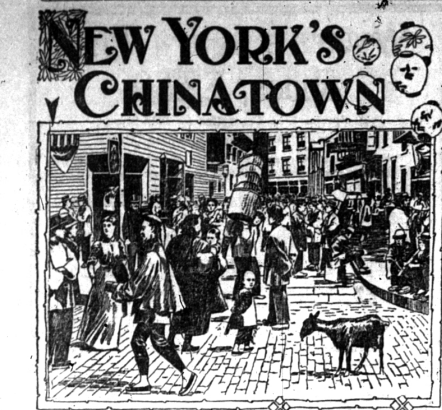
One advantage in keeping geese is that they live to a great age, 15 to 20 years, and are breeders till ten years of age. If you can properly handle geese, you can get a good return from their feeders will prove a great help in household economy in making pillows and other articles for which feathers are used. They are fed, we have an exclusive diet of grass in summer.

Sol for Turnips.

Turnips do especially well in new ground, because of the good supply of mineral elements and the humus. Old fields and gardens should receive liberal fertilizing.

Few Letters Go Astray.

Out of every million letters that pass through the post office it is calculated that only one goes astray.



Admiral Evans Says Our Navy is Best in the World.

"Fighting Bob" Evans declared that Representative Landis, who says the American navy is a bluff, doesn't know what he is talking about.

"Mr. Landis," said the admiral firmly, "makes the mistake of a lot of gentlemen of your class, of talking about things of which he knows nothing. Of course, we need a merchant marine about the navy being a bluff is a bluff in fact."

"We are weak in auxiliaries, no doubt. But we're the finest navy in the world. And anyone who says in the merchant navy is the work are inefficient, is talking rot."

"Did the men on the Atlantic fleet appear like landlubbers? I want to hear that," said the admiral, "I want to hear that they struck two or three typhoons over there and the battleships came out all right. Who says these men are landlubbers, untrained and untrained?"

"We make men in all that sort of rot? While all this talk about our weak merchant marine is being noised about, it should be remembered that we have the finest coast merchant marine in the world. We need a foreign merchant marine as well."

"Two things, in my opinion, have combined to stunt the growth of an American merchant marine, the absurdity of congress back in the sixties in refusing to take back into the service the ships which during the war were 'whiteashed,' or adopted a foreign flag during the struggle. Then, secondly, the fact that our stocks and bonds don't return the same income as the railroad securities."

"The days are past when the American jackle has his fingers full of tar and his boots well greased with American sailor nowadays is a mechanic, a specialist. Two days at sea is generally enough for him. He is a landlubber his sea legs. This talk of sailors being born and not made is the service of a 4-foot 4-inch 12-inch gun pointer."

"There have been several magazines lately that are full of articles with absurd rot about the ineffectiveness of the American navy. I noticed one recently which prates about 'born and made' which prates and labels our sailors as 'agriculturists' in protesting that they are not 'born and made'."

"We want a merchant marine as well as a navy, but not anybody make the mistake of libeling our navy as it is now."

NOTHER CIVILIZATION, GAUGED BY OTHER MORAL STANDARDS, RESTRAINED, OR UNRESTRAINED, OF OTHER LAWS AND CODES, HAS FOR MANY YEARS EXISTED IN NEW YORK UNDER THE EYES AND NOSES OF THAT CITY'S PEOPLE AND ITS OFFICIALS.

In this sphere men and women have moved like the footmen in an odd, against the stream of the world without. The secret rules of the order provided the only known escape from the arm of the nation's law, they made moral crimes in the commission of atrocities and veiled the existence of a set of moral conditions almost beyond comprehension, certainly past contemporary tolerance.

Over the whole was a hectic film of romance and moral interest which appeared to the chance passer or the sighter to make the place a curiously fascinating corner transplanted from another world—far too original and alluring to be removed. They called it Chinatown. It is no place; it is no street in particular, though it has its center and its boundaries. It is rather a degenerate state of the senses.

New Yorkers know of it, of course. In a dim sort of way. Now and then there was a brawl, a killing of some Oriental or an opium den raid. These matters of course. No one gave them more than a passing attention.

Today, however, New York knows Chinatown in its true perspective. The Elsie Sigel murder was the first rift in the cloud that obscured the fact. Now the next itself is distinct. New York knows that Chinatown—the spirit, not the place—is one of its most unpalatable problems.

The latest outbreak was a place that breeds outcasts faster than a quagmire breeds mosquitoes—is the seduction of a pretty girl of Chinatown and her imprisonment in a Chinese den, where she was subjected to horrifying cruelties.

The most recent unfortunate is Christina Braun, 15 years old, blue-eyed and inclined to be just a little wild. Christina's case differs from that of hundreds of other girls who have fallen victim to the lure of Chinatown only in the fact that she had the good fortune to escape before she became a slave to the yellow demon, the supreme evil of this vicious hole in all the vast metropolis.

The girl went to Coney Island with some friends on a Sunday. She met her companions in the crowd and, finally, after wandering about for a time, went into a chop shop "joint" to get a bite to eat. There she was drugged, and the next thing she remembers she was being carried through the labyrinthine way to a Chinatown den.

The girl fought desperately to get away from two Chinese who were dragging her along the floor of the dark hall, but she was beaten in her resistance. When she next recovered consciousness she was in a dimly lighted room and a Chinese man was leaning over her, leaning into her face.

Again the girl screamed and fought to get out of the room, but she was knocked senseless. Between fits and starts she was made to understand that she was the slave of her captor and that the best thing she could do would be to remain quiet. But devious, dark and dirty as Chinatown is, news will travel there, and the girl had not been in the den more than 24 hours when "Jobby" Wong, a Chinaman who acts as stool pigeon and informer for the police, told two Murray street detectives that there was a white girl prisoner somewhere in the colony.

The men set watch and, after a time, succeeded in starting out on a "cleaning up" and, after capturing Joe Wong, an informant of Chinese gambler. The girl was found in Wong's room, her face so bruised that her friends and neighbors, recognizing her when they visited her at the headquarters of the Gerry society, Wong was locked up in the Tombs,

Taught How to Prepare Lunch

Simmons college, Boston, is said to be the only place in this country where women can be trained to cook and manage luncheons. The demand for such training is reported to have risen so that in the last two or three years, as more and more schools are realizing the necessity of providing working girls and boys and school children with healthful midday meals.

In Boston the Women's Educational and Industrial union cooperates with the school board in providing lunch rooms for pupils. The school boards agree to provide the room, equipment to a certain amount of care, while the union furnishes the women cooks and the meals at cost. The union pays the women who manage these luncheons \$5 a week and their helpers \$3. They work on an average three hours a day.

Newspapers Preferred to Novels.

They are much said nowadays about the prevalence of fiction, that the novel, or is out of commission, the

Canada's Navy.

It is understood that the Canadian government is contemplating naval defense to be brought before the coming session of parliament will provide for a total expenditure of about \$20,000,000 during the next six or seven years.

Plans comprising a fleet of seven war vessels, cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers and drydocks and a Canadian shipbuilding plant.

Three vessels of the new fleet will be built on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic.

The department of the interior of the federal government has issued a statement that the damage to growth in crop lands and forests amounts to about \$18,000,000. The state of Guanajuato suffered a loss of more than \$10,000,000 in the state of Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro and Durango were all heavy sufferers from the grasshopper.

The new immigration station at San Francisco will be occupied at once, a way having been found to provide the main building, and the station is awaiting for a congressional appropriation.

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