WHY THE BEST OF CHEWS IS "SPEAR HEAD"

Its Rich, Sweet, Mellow Flavor Has Been Famous for a Generation

MADE OF CHOICEST RED BURLEY

The secret of tobacco satisfaction is known only to the man who *chews plug tobacco.* The reason is that a good chew gets right next to your taste, while the leaf in *plug* tobacco is in a state of fresh, juicy richness that is not possible in any other form of tobacco.

There's no tobacco in the world that can give you the hearty, wholesome flavor that you get from a delicious chew of Spear Head.

Spear Head is made exclusively of ripe, red Kentucky Burley—the most richly-flavored chewing tobacco that grows. Still more, only the very choicest red Burley leaf is used for Spear Head.

This choice leaf is selected with the most painstaking care, is stemmed by hand, is thoroughly washed free of all foreign matter, and is pressed into Spear Head plugs so slowly that not a drop of juice or an atom of the natural flavor escapes.

Try Spear Head and you'll get a sweet, mellow, luscious, satisfying chew that cannot be obtained in any other tobacco. Buy a 5c or 10c cut to-day.

Such an easy way to heal my skin!

"I never worry if I have a little rash or other eruption break out—I just put on a bit of

Resinol

Ointment. That takes out the itching and burning *instantly*, and soon clears the trouble away. I learned of Resinol Ointment through our doctor prescribing it for my brother. Tom had been almost frantic with eczema for months but that ointment healed his skin like magic."

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 29-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

J. W. PURSEL

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PHONE 452—DAY OR NIGHT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

NORTH BOUND.	Leave.
Twin Cities Mail (daily)....	9:15 a. m.
Mason City Mail (ex. Sun.).	5:55 p. m.
Twin City Limited (daily)..	2:10 a. m.
Local Freight (ex. Sun.)....	6:30 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.	
St. Louis and Kansas City Mail (daily)	5:45 p. m.
Oskaloosa Express (ex.Sun.)	9:15 a. m.
St. Louis and Peoria Limited (daily)	4:01 a. m.
Local Freight (ex. Sun.)....	7:00 a. m.
STORY CITY BRANCH.	
Leave.	Arrive.
9:40 a. m. Stock Express (ex. Sunday)	8:45 a. m.
6:05 p. m. Mixed (ex. Sun.).	4:50 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Effective 12:01 a. m., June 1.

GOING WEST	
No. 11—Denver Special	1:35 a. m.
No. 7—Los Angeles Limited.	5:12 a. m.
No. 3 — China and Japan Express	8:20 a. m.
No. 29—Ames Passenger....	11:25 a. m.
No. 5—Des Moines Passenger	5:25 p. m.
No. 13—Hawkeye Express..	6:25 p. m.
No. 17—Oregon and Washington Special	4:43 a. m.
No. 42—Local Freight	11:20 a. m.
GOING EAST	
No. 4—Des Moines Passenger	9:38 a. m.
No. 12—Denver Special	1:10 p. m.
No. 18—Oregon and Washington Special	2:30 a. m.
No. 30—Clinton Passenger..	3:17 p. m.
No. 6—Atlantic Express	8:25 p. m.
No. 22—Chicago Special	11:58 p. m.
No. 10—Eastern Express ...	6:34 a. m.
No. 42—Local Freight	1:50 p. m.

Nos. 4, 5, 29, 30, 42 and 43 daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

"Corn Belt Route"

GOING SOUTH	
No. 1—St. Joe and K. C. limited	5:05 a. m.
No. 3—K. C. Mail & Express	9:18 p. m.
No. 5—Kansas City and St. Joseph	9:30 a. m.
No. 55—Des Moines Mail....	6:45 p. m.
GOING NORTH	
No. 2—Twin Cities Limited.	11:28 p. m.
No. 4—Chicago and St. Paul Express	9:35 a. m.
No. 54	7:55 p. m.
No. 6—Chicago Flier	10:35 p. m.

SPECIALISTS TO MEET

CONFERENCE OF HEALTH OFFICERS TO CONSIDER INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC.

BACTERIOLOGIST ALBERT DELEGATED TO ATTEND

Disease Shows Gradual Spread in State, Fifty-one Cases Having Been Reported—Appears in Bremer and Benton Counties — Co-operative Methods of Control Discussed.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Aug. 11.—Eminent specialists and state health officers from all of the states, have been called into a conference at Washington, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 17, by physicians in the federal service bureau to consider the epidemic of infantile paralysis. Dr. G. H Sumner, secretary of the state board of health, yesterday received an invitation to be present and bring with him other members of the state health department. Dr. Sumner is still confined to the Methodist hospital here taking treatment for an injury received when he fell on the state capitol steps last winter. He cannot go to Washington but Dr. Henry Albert, of Iowa City, state bacteriologist, will attend.

There are now fifty-one cases of infantile paralysis in Iowa, according to the reports received by the state board of health. Two cases were reported yesterday, one from Franklin township in Bremer county and one from Newhall in Benton county.

Precautions In Iowa.

Dr. Sumner has been directing the work against the spread of the disease in this state from the hospital. All health officers and physicians on the border towns have been instructed to watch for children coming into the state from the east, especially from New York, and ascerain as to their state of health. All health officers have been urged to report cases promptly. State health officials are giving this disease considerable study. Many bulletins and other literature on infantile paralysis have been sent out over the state by the health department.

The disease does not exist in the form of an epidemic in any one place, the fifty-one cases being scattered in many parts of the state. Fifteen cases have been reported from Cerro Gordo county, which is the most from any one county.

At the Washington conference co-operative methods will be adopted for the prevention and control of the disease. From the eminent physicians present, many of whom have been giving this dread disease special study during the recent months, valuable ideas will be gained as to the further control of the disease.

HARDIN PIONEERS TO MEET.

Annual Reunion to Be Held Sunday at Lawn Hill.

Union, Aug. 11.—The Hardin County Pioneers' Association will hold its annual program in the Elerding grove near Lawn Hill on Sunday, Aug. 13. Good programs have been arranged for both the morning and afternoon sessions and a picnic dinner will be spread at noon. Every one is invited to come and have a good time. Those who drive horses are requested to bring ropes for protection of the trees. The following program is outlined for the day.

9:30 a. m.—Song.
Devotional exercises.
Song—Quartet.
Reading—Merle Mills.
Memorial.
Song—Double quartet.
Address—Dr. C. C. Gethman.
Duet—Shelton sisters.
Dinner.
1 p. m.—Song—Quartet.
Reading—Burma Dillon.
Duet—Esther Gethman and Fred Mitchell.
Song—Double quartet.
Address—Rev. Dr. Fitzwater, of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.
Solo—Fred Mitchell.
Reading—Mary Rickard.
Solo—Esther Gethman.
Announcement of officers for ensuing year.
Song—"God Be With You."

CONVENTION AT EAGLE GROVE.

National Meeting of Norwegian Young People's Society, Aug. 17-20.

Special to Times-Republican.

Webster City, Aug. 11.—The national convention of the Young People's League of the United Norwegian church will be held in Eagle Grove, Aug. 17 to 20 inclusive. It is expected that about 5,000 delegates will attend the meeting.

There are 600 delegates to the gathering and the rest of the attendance will be made up of others from all parts of the United States who will attend, outside the regular delegates, whose expenses are paid by their home leagues.

The opening sermon of the convention will be delivered by Rev. Edward Nervig, of Albert Lea, Minn. A feature of the program will be a grand chorus of several hundred voices which will sing under the direction of Rev. A. J. Boe, of Blair, Wis. Rev. Mr. Waldeland, of St. Ansgar, is president of the organization, and Rev. P. C. Danielson, of Fort Dodge, is secretary.

MOUNTED GUN COMPANY.

Webster City Veterans Trying to Organize Machine Gun Company.

Special to Times-Republican.

Webster City, Aug. 11.—An attempt is being made at Eagle Grove to organize a cavalry machine gun company. The town already has an infantry machine gun company, which is a part of the Second Iowa regiment, commanded by Col. N. P. Hyatt, of this city, and now stationed at Brownsville, Tex.

Benjamin Borwey, Roy Comstock, and Howard Schoon, the latter two veterans of the Spanish-American war, are back of the movement and have secured permission of djutant General Logan to go ahead. The company must be organized in accordance with the new national defense act and made up as follows: One captain, two lieutenants, nine sergeants, two horse shoers, six corporals, two cooks, one mechanic, one saddler, two buglers and forty-seven privates., making a total of seventy-four men.

UNION BASEBALL TOURNEY.

Teams of Wellsburg, Radcliffe, State Center and Union Will Meet.

Union, Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the business men and the ball team held at the city hall, arrangements were made for a baseball tournament to be held on the Union ball grounds on Aug. 21 and 22. Four teams, Wellsburg, Radcliffe, Union and State Center will contest for high honors at this time. A total of $340 will be put in purses by our baseball association and some high class baseball is anticipated. The visiting teams have all been playing good ball this season and the Union aggregation can be depended upon to give somebody a hard and fast run for the big money.

LOG ROLLING AT NEVADA.

Tri-County Meeting of Woodmen of the World Aug. 23.

Special to Times-Republican.

Nevada, Aug. 11.—There will be a big tri-county log rolling of the Woodmen of the World of Story, Boone and Marshall counties held in this city on Wednesday, Aug. 23. Many delegates from the twenty or more lodges are expected to be here. There is to be a parade in the morning, followed by an address by J. C. Aldrich, state manager of the W. O. W. lodge. After the noon hour there will be a program of novelty races, a baby show, ball games, etc., and in the evening there will be a log rolling by Woodmen teams and a band concert.

SUES PAVING COMPANY.

Nevada Boy Drives Into Excavation and Asks For $150 Damages.

Special to Times-Republican.

Nevada, Aug. 11.—Harry Matison, minor, living with his mother, Mrs. Etta Matison, southwest of the city, has filed an action for damages against the Ford Paving Company. On May 31 the boy drove into an excavation out on First avenue north, near the Harry Ambrose place, and was injured, his horse hurt and his rib damaged. He asks $150. It is alleged that there were no lights or other signal to protect a dangerous excavation.

News of Greene.

Special to Times-Republican.

Greene, Aug. 11.—Drs. Alvin Stober, of Chicago, and Ray Stober, of Freeport, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Stober.

Miss Julia Woodward and niece, Pearl Johnson, went to Adrian, Minn., the first of the week to visit Miss Woodward's sister.

Roy Niles had the misfortune to fall and break some ribs Tuesday while attempting to take some fish poles from the ceiling of the barn.

Miss Fred Ward, of Eugene, Ore., is here visiting her mother, Mrs. F. W. Boller.

Reward for Auto Thieves.

Nevada, Aug. 11.—Aroused at the theft of automobile tires, gasolene and other accessories, over the county, the people of Slater precinct, Palestine township, have organized and raised a fund or $250, which will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons guilty within the limits of that precinct. The money is posted in a local bank. This action follows the theft of several hundred dollars worth of tires and other supplies from public and private garages in that neighborhood.

Lucky to the Finish.

Rook—Taylor was always a fortunate man, but doesn't it seem wonderful that his luck should stay with him to the very last?

Raleigh—How was that?

Rook—Why, he was operated on for the removal of a pearl which he had accidentally swallowed while eating oysters, and when the pearl was examined it was found to be valuable enough to pay for both the operation and the funeral.

Chronic Dysentery.

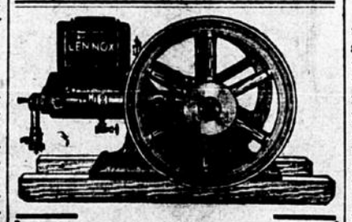
"An old gentleman of this town who was almost at the point of death with chronic dysentery some time ago and had given up all hope of recovery, was induced to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. One dose stopped the discharge, and after taking a few more doses he was completely cured," writes J. L. Baer, West Manchester, Pa. "Many residents of Baer's Station can testify to the truth of the above and were aware of the old gentleman's condition." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement

HOW TO BE SLIM

If you are too fat and want to reduce your weight 15 or 20 pounds, don't starve and weaken your system, or think you must always be laughed at on account of your fat, but go to McBride & Will Co., or any good druggist, and get a box of Oil of Korein capsules, take one after each meal and one before retiring at night.

Weigh yourself once a week and note what a pleasant and reliable method this is for removing superfluous fat from any part of the body.

It costs little, is absolutely harmless and a week's trial should convince anyone that it is unnecessary to be burdened with even a single pound of unsightly fat.



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Martin's Universal Feed Mills

Will grind soft or wet corn.

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MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

IOWA FARM NEWS AND NOTES

Practical Suggestions as to How to Grow Alfalfa in Iowa

The time for the farmer to think of fall seeding of alfalfa is here again. Each August witnesses a larger acreage of this valuable hay seeded in Iowa. In choosing a piece of ground to seed alfalfa the following points should be considered: the texture, drainage and fertility of soil, the need of inoculation and condition of soil in reference to acidity.

The soil should be deep, open, and easily worked. It is absolutely essential that the ground be well drained, either naturally or by the use of tile. To secure the best results, a piece of ground that is reasonably fertile should be chosen. Many very good stands of alfalfa have been secured without inoculation. This, however, is more than likely due to the fact that the soil already contained bacteria. Where the ground or seed is not inoculated, it often results in a complete failure to secure a stand.

In well drained soils there is not usually the trouble found with acid soils. Before seeding, however, a sample of soil should be tested for acidity. The litmus test is most common and is very easy to conduct. A handful of soil taken a few inches beneath the surface is wet thoroughly and pressed into a ball. This is cut into halves and a piece of blue litmus paper placed between the halves which are pressed together again. This is left stand fifteen minutes, then removed and examined. If the blue litmus has changed to a red color, the soil is acid and in need of lime.

After the piece of ground has been chosen, the preparation of seed bed, the liming and manuring of soil, the inoculation of soil or seed, the time and method of seeding and the kind of seed must be considered. The ground may either be summer fallowed, or be used for some crop such as winter wheat, red clover, or oats cut for hay and removed early. In either case the ground should be first plowed, and then disced and harrowed thoroughly. Following this the ground should be disced or harrowed thoroughly every ten days or two weeks, or at least after every rain until seeded, the purpose being to maintain a good mulch so as to keep sufficient moisture in the ground to insure germination of seed. The rolling of ground previous to seeding also tends to make the seed bed more firm.

To secure the best results, especially in soils of only medium fertility, the application of good manure, at the rate of from eight to twelve tons per acre is recommended. The lime should be applied after plowing and disced in thoroughly.

The inoculation may be done in two ways, either by inoculating the soil or the seed. If there is an alfalfa field or a sweet clover patch near, which has good vigorous plants, and has an abundance of tubercules on the roots, soil may be secured and spread as uniformly as possible over the field at the rate of 300 pounds or more per acre. This should be applied in the evening and immediately harrowed in to prevent the germs being killed by the sun.

A great deal of work has been done in developing pure bacterial culture for inoculating alfalfa seed. Many of these cultures have given quite general success and should be used on the seed if soil containing bacteria is not available.

The ground should be seeded about the middle of August and when possible just before a rain. The seed should be drilled in from one-half to one and one-half inches deep. It is recommended that the field be gone over twice, once each way, seeding half the seed each time where a uniform stand is desired. Some authorities vary as to the amount of seed to sow per acre, but twenty pounds is considered the safest amount.

The common American type or variety of seed is recommended for Iowa. Altho not quite so hardy as some varieties such as the Grimm, it is cheaper in price and has given as good results. Care should be taken to make sure the kind of seed desired is secured.

Notable Success With Alfalfa.

Cedar Falls, Aug. 10.—There are a few pieces of alfalfa in Blackhawk county which indicate without any doubt that alfalfa can be successfully grown. The most prominent of these are located on the light sandy soil. The most notable success of alfalfa in the county at this time is a field on the farm of Fred Baskins, north of Cedar Falls. This was put in two years ago. The field was heavily limed with about four tons of lime per acre. It was inoculated with commercial culture and heavily manured. The lime and manure was put on early in the season and the alfalfa sowed at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, some time during the latter part of June or the first of July. Mr. Baskins has already cut over two tons of alfalfa per acre this season. It is the second of his successful attempts growing alfalfa, and he is now making arrangements to put in a third field.

Mr. Baskins' success is due to the liberal use of crushed lime stone and early seeding. His first field put in three years ago still produces vigorously despite the fact it has been heavily pastured with hogs. He does not believe in late seeding, and in this his experience is borne out by the results of others, that alfalfa seeded late very often dries out and occasionally when it does start does not attain sufficient growth to withstand the winter. Some very successful alfalfa has been grown where the seed was put in in the spring with a light seeding of oats or barley—about one bushel of oats per acre, the oats being cut for hay early in the season where the alfalfa makes considerable growth.

All of Mr. Baskins' alfalfa is located on high, rolling, sandy soil. The water could not stand on any part of it at any time during the year. Close examination of the land shows that there are several feet of pure sand at the surface. These same fields indicate that the alfalfa will not grow without heavy liming, for where lime was not applied the alfalfa refused to grow. The common practice in the country has been that of applying about two tons per acre. Mr. Baskins has found that this is not enough. He says that four tons is the least amount that should be applied and that five to six tons would be better. On the sandy soil he is not troubled with bluegrass. The success of Mr Baskins is not an exceptional case. There are a number of farms in the locality where small fields of alfalfa have been successfully started. Most of those undoubtedly need more lime but when once sufficiently limed and the alfalfa is properly put in with inoculation and plenty of manure, the chances for success are favorable. Alfalfa is most needed on the higher, sandier soils where clover is most difficult to grow and where other crops often burn up. It is on these soils that it has made the greatest progress in this country. Farmers should take the time to visit those farms where alfalfa is already growing and find out the methods which have been successfully employed in getting it started. There is no better proof than seeing it grow, and no better encouragement than the arguments of those who are growing it. There is but one way we can get alfalfa started and that is by trying it. It ought to be started on a small scale, on only an acre or two of ground, but it ought to be put in only after the methods practiced by those who have made it a success.

Alfalfa Is Bound to Grow.

That alfalfa can be made to grow on the most unpromising land if the right methods are carried out, is shown by the story told recently by Mrs. George B. Douglas of Cedar Rapids to John Buchanan of Iowa State College of her five year experiment with a piece of land that was almost entirely a patch of weeds and sandburs when she began.

First, the two and one-half acres was plowed up and seeded with oats. The next spring, 1912, about 100 loads of manure were put on and let stand. In the fall this was plowed down and left over winter. In the spring of 1913, cow peas were put in for fertilizer and then plowed down in August, before they began to have seed and while the foliage was green. The field was left rough over winter.

In March, 1914, about 100 bushels of slacked lime were put on about six weeks before seeding time. When all danger of frost was over in May, the field was cultivated fine and harrowed until there was a good seed bed. Then it was seeded with fifty pounds of seed for the two and one-half acres. Grimm seed, bought from three different Iowa firms, was used.

The first season brought at the first cutting a crop of weeds, at the second a crop of weeds and alfalfa, and at the third a good crop of alfalfa. In 1915 the first cutting was of four large loads, the second equally as good, the third three loads, and the fourth two loads. There was about fifteen tons in all. By July 12, 1916, two cuttings had produced nine loads.

FORESTRY NEEDED ON FARM.

Farm Woodlot and Windbreak Both Fill Big Need.

Windbreaks of the right tree species when properly placed, are effective in conserving soil moisture during the growing season; by checking the velocity of the wind near the ground, says Prof. G. B. McDonald, head of the forestry department of Iowa State College, in forestry bulletin No. 4, "Future Forestry in Iowa," recently issued. Actual crop measurements by the United States government and various state experiment stations have demonstrated that this saving in soil moisture can be directly translated into increased crop production and thus into dollars and cents.

Using windbreaks for crop protection is one phase of forestry work in which the farmer should be most interested. Proper use of the woodlot would be another source of profit. Many owners of woodlots do not know that there is an almost practical elimination of taxes on farm woodlots that are listed with the proper state officials.

GOOD CORN CROP EXPECTED.

Seed Campaign of Last Winter Is Showing in Results.

Reports from competent observers indicate that the corn crop in northern Iowa will be good this year and that some millions of bshels of corn will be added to the production, due largely to the seed corn campaign conducted last fall and winter by the extension division of Iowa State College.

"These indications point to a much larger corn crop in Iowa than we had reason to expect, considering the poor seed corn left over from last year," says R. K. Bliss, director of agricultural extension. "These show that the campaign of last winter is having good effect. I feel that much of the success of that campaign was due to the splendid aid which the country papers of the state gave to the work in publishing week after week the news of the progress of the campaign and the need for seed selection. It was the local papers, plus the co-operation of the farmers that enabled the college extension men to do the work they did."

COW TESTING WORK ON BOOM.

New Associations and Better Records Making Dairy History.

Five new cow testing associations started in Iowa during the month of June, according to a report made by Howard C. Barker, of Iowa State College, state agent in dairying, indicate that dairying is making rapid strides. These new organizations are at West Branch, Charles City, Tripoli-West Gate, Fredericksburg and Jesup.

In the fourteen associations reporting for June, a total of 4,314 cows were tested, thirty-three on official test. Some 324 cows made forty or more pounds of fat and sixty-five of this number produced fifty pounds or better. The Pioneer association had 136 cows that made better than thirty pounds of fat.

Jesup Cow Testing Association.

Jesup, Aug. 10.—The report for the Jesup Cow Testing Association for the month ending July 13 shows that H. A. Houck's grade Holstein, "Blacky," was the record maker. This cow is 10 years old and produced 1,290 pounds of milk with a percentage of 5.8 butterfat and a total of 74.9 pounds butterfat.

A pure bred Jersey owned by Will Thompson was second with a production of 1,215 pounds milk, at a percentage of 5, producing 60.7 pounds butterfat.

The two leaders are far ahead of other cows tested, the next best record being forty-six pounds of butterfat. The low record of thirty pounds is held by ten cows.

TOILET & BATH 10¢
JAP ROSE SOAP
LATHERS INSTANTLY

Dr. Koen Tells How to Control Cholera Among Swine Herds

Hog cholera is a big thing. The losses resulting from its ravages total millions annually. In one year Iowa lost nearly $30,000,000 from this disease alone. Even last year, when it seemed scarce, the losses amounted to nearly $5,000,000. Iowa with all her wealth can not afford to lose even this lesser amount. And it need not be lost. Cholera can be controlled but it is a big job. It is so big that it demands the close co-operation of the farmers who produce the hogs, the veterinarians who are the guardians of the animal health, and the united efforts of the authorities, state and federal.

Therefore, the first essential in the control of cholera is to bring about this close co-operation.

The state and federal authorities are united. The local veterinarians in the twenty-seven counties where intensive work is being carried on have agreed to give their hearty co-operation. And wherever we have had an opportunity to meet with the farmers and explain the work we found them most anxious to organize and co-operate.

In Iowa, hog cholera control is no longer a matter of education. It is a matter of putting into practice what we know. While we hope to meet as many farmers personally as we can, in our metings and elsewhere, we do not want you to feel that we merely desire to tell you how to control cholera. We desire to help you get rid of the infection in your herds and on your farms and in this way control the disease.

To control the disease in a single herd three things are necessary; viz.,

First—Vaccination with anti hog cholera serum and virus. There is no use wasting time and money tryng out any so-called "cure." There is no agent known that will either prevent or assist in curing cholera other than anti hog cholera serum.

Second — Quarantine is absolutely necessary if cholera is to be controlled. The best form of quarantine is the one that is voluntary and self imposed. It means merely the care of the sick hogs in such a manner that the infection will be confined on the premises. It also includes the destruction of all dead hogs by burning.

Third—Sanitation. After the serum preventive treatment has controlled the disease in the hogs and the owner of the sick herd has prevented its spread by establishing and maintaining a practical quarantine, it is then necessary that the premises be rid of infection by thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting them.

To control cholera in a community there must be co-operative action on the part of all neighbors living near the center of infection. This means they must avoid visiting the infected lots, or permitting any person, animal, or thing from those infected lots to visit their hog lots. We have found this co-operation can be best secured by organization, therefore, we are working for township and county organizations in all counties that a systematic fight can be waged simultaneously in all.

Next week I will discuss "How Hog Cholera Spreads." John S. Koen, Inspector in Charge.

Eighty Bushels to Acre.

Griswold, Aug. 10.—Charles Miller, living eight miles southwest of Griswold, threshed a field of twenty-five acres that made a little over eighty bushels to the acre from the machine. These oats were of an excellent quality and would have weighed out much more than that.

Creamery Pays Out Money.

Kimballton, Aug. 10.—The Danish Creamery Company, of Kimballton, under the management of Mr. Peter Thuesen, made a remarkable showing the past month, the total amount paid to its patrons being $5,540, making an average of 28 cents per pound for butter fat delivered at their factory. Their weekly output at the present time is about 5,180 pounds of butter, and a ready market for this product is always found.

Water For Cows.

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or be dangerous to the cow herself. During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible the water should be 15 or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day. When water well above freezing temperature is stored in tanks and piped direct to the cow, there is probably little occasion for facilities to warm it; but when it stands in a tank on which ice often forms, it usually pays well to warm it slightly. This can be done by a tank heater, by live steam, or by hot water from a boiler. If a boiler is used for running a separator or for heating water to wash and sterilize utensils, steam from it can readily and cheaply be used to warm the water.

No Amateurs.

The story is told of a widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before herself.

The groom elect wrote across the bottom of one of the wedding invitations sent to a particular friend:

"Be sure to come. This is no amateur performance."—Anonymous.

The Summer "Life Savers" are fruit, cereals and green vegetables. Meat in Summer overtaxes the liver and kidneys, while potatoes cause intestinal fermentation. Get away from the heavy diet and give Nature a chance. One or two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, served with milk or cream or fresh fruit, make a deliciously nourishing, satisfying meal. Such a diet means good digestion, good health and plenty of strength for the day's work. All the goodness of the wheat in a digestible form. Serve it for breakfast with milk or cream; eat it for luncheon with fresh fruits. Made at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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SKINNER'S
THE HIGHEST QUALITY
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