

"SPEAR HEAD" AN OLD TIME FAVORITE

The Most Popular Chew for a Third of a Century

PURE, RICH, FRUITY-SWEET

The man who chews gets by far the most wholesome enjoyment and satisfaction out of tobacco, especially if he chews plug tobacco. The rich juices of the leaf are retained in good plugs better than in any other form.

For more than a generation Spear Head has held first place as the favorite high-grade plug chewing tobacco. This unique distinction is due solely to the wonderful quality and flavor of Spear Head—the richest, mellowest, tastiest chew in the whole world.

Spear Head is the choicest of all red Burley, hand-stemmed and made into mellow-sweet plugs in a perfectly clean, most sanitary factory.

You can't chew the flavor out of Spear Head, because it's a part of the tobacco. That rich, ripe red Burley taste keeps on pleasing you as long as you keep on chewing.

Chew Spear Head and you'll be chewing the purest and most satisfying tobacco that it's possible to make. In 5c and 10c cuts.

Real Mince Pie TWICE AS GOOD AND HALF THE COST OF BULK MINCE MEAT



At Grocers 10c Package "Like Mother Used to Make"

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.



Resinol

for that skin trouble

TRUE! every word of it

"I know it, because I have tried it! If you are suffering—as I did—with a skin trouble that itches and burns like mad and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me instant relief and my doctor prescribed it."

Every drug store sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 42-K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Remember! Get—

An Inside Bath Makes You Look and Feel Fresh

Says a glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast keeps illness away.

This excellent, common-sense health measure being adopted by millions.

Physicians the world over recommend the inside bath, claiming this is of vastly more importance than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing ill health, while the pores in the ten yards of bowels do.

Men and women are urged to drink each morning, before breakfast a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of helping to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible material, poisons, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Just as soap and hot water cleanse and freshen the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the eliminative organs.

Those who wake up with bad breath, coated tongue, nasty taste or have a dull, aching head, sallow complexion, acid stomach; others who are subject to bilious attacks or constipation, should obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to demonstrate the value of inside bathing. Those who continue it each morning are guaranteed an improved complexion, both in regard to health and appearance.

WHERE ROAD FUNDS GO

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION EXPLAINS SOURCE AND OUT-GO OF HIGHWAY MONEY.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP LEVIES LARGEST ITEM

Most of Money Spent Under Direction of Supervisors—Motor Vehicle Funds Expended For Road Work Under County System—Eighteen Highway Deaths in September.

Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, Nov. 3.—Where the Iowa road and bridge money comes from, the amount of the levy for the various funds, who levies it and whether or not it is discretionary or mandatory or required by law is graphically set forth in a statement by the state highway commission in their latest service bulletin just issued.

For county roads the funds are as follows: County road cash fund, levied by board of supervisors on all property including cities of first class with one mill as the maximum; mill levied by board of supervisors on all property outside of incorporated towns and cities. Third, county drainage fund, one mill, levied at the discretion of board of supervisors on all property.

Motor vehicle fund, used on roads and permanent culverts, derived from the license money paid by automobile owners, is used principally on county road system.

For township roads the funds are as follows: First, township road fund, levied at the discretion of township trustees on all property outside of all property outside of incorporated towns. Second, township drainage fund, levied by trustees on all township property outside of incorporated towns, not to exceed five mills. Third, township motor vehicle fund, levied by township trustees on all township property outside of incorporated towns, not to exceed one mill.

The bridge fund is levied by the board of supervisors at their discretion on all property outside cities of the first class, not to exceed five mills. In discussing the fund, the state highway commission states that in addition to the above the following information must be kept in mind:

The county road cash fund is spent under the direction of the board of supervisors, principally for work on the county road system. This fund is also used for the township road system for making the county's share of bills to bridges and culverts, for purchasing new right-of-way for township roads, for making stream changes and for railway crossing improvements.

County motor vehicle fund is spent principally for road work on the county road system. It may also be used for the construction of permanent culverts on either the county or township road systems.

The township road drainage and dragging funds are used exclusively on the township road system.

The bridge fund is expended on both the county and township systems.

The funds for the dragging of county roads may be taken from the county road cash fund or the motor vehicle fund. There is no limit to the amount that may be spent for dragging the county roads.

The poll tax, provided for by law as two days' work of eight hours each on the roads, is levied per capita on all able bodied male residents between the ages of 21 and 45. The levy on persons outside of cities and towns is spent for and upon the township roads. All such levies in cities and incorporated towns is spent on city or town roads and streets.

Eighteen Deaths in September. There were eighteen deaths on the highways of Iowa during September, in automobile accidents and four deaths in collisions of automobiles and trains on grade crossings, according to a summary just gotten out by the state highway commission in their highway service bulletin. There was a total of 499 automobile accidents in the state and 646 people injured.

The deaths on the highways from auto accidents were as follows: Milton Isaac, 51 years, Buffalo Center, fell under backing car; Baby Elaine Van Avery, aged 5 months, New Hartford, struck by passing auto; Leale Hansen, 5 years, Des Moines, struck by auto; Charles Craig, Sioux City, auto skidded off grade; Arthur Clinton, aged 15, Russell, fell under truck; Ray Eagle, Glenwood, crushed under car; Hugo Samp, Lake Park, fell under auto; Mrs. Barney Vanvooy, Washta, two autos collided; Stewart Brown, aged 55, Marengo, thrown from auto; Joe Coleman, Clarinda, crushed under car; Mrs. C. W. Bopp, Cedar Rapids, automobile turned turtle; Edward Sutter, aged 5, Sheldon, autos collided; George Blades, 50 years old, Des Moines, run down by auto; Miss Jean Doyler, aged 16, Twin Lakes, car can't into ditch.

The four railroad crossing deaths were as follows: Lewis Reineg, aged 1 year, Tama, and Judge Berger, also 1 year, Tama, killed when their auto stalled on a Milwaukee railroad crossing; Richard Albright Orabalar, auto hit by train; Grace Harrison Logan, auto hit by train.

PYTHIAN DISTRICT CONVENTION. Lodges of Three Counties Meet in Iowa Falls.

Special to Times-Republican. Iowa Falls, Nov. 3.—One of the largest Knights of Pythias conventions held in the state convened here Wednesday evening in response to the call issued by the district commander, George Blades, 50 years old, Des Moines, run down by auto; Miss Jean Doyler, aged 16, Twin Lakes, car can't into ditch.

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Former Prosperous Illinois Resident Dying in Poor Home. Fort Dodge, Nov. 3.—William Barnes, who as a county charge is dying in Mercy hospital, was once the second wealthiest man in Illinois, but died in a poor home in Illinois. He lived at Laura, Ill., until unfortunate financial investments wasted his fortune. The old man refused to tell the name of his relatives saying that "he did not want to bother them" and it was thus accident that they learned of his condition.

Drainage Plan Opposed. Special to Times-Republican. Hampton, Nov. 3.—Remonstrances filed against the establishment of drainage district No. 48 by twenty-six property owners, objections by nine opponents of the project, and damages claimed amounting to nearly \$3,000, were successful in at least delaying action that had been started to establish the new district. Many of the objectors were present in person to recite their grievances. The report of the engineer was submitted and discussed, but so urgent were the objections against the proposition that the board deemed the plan not satisfactory, and the engineer was directed to make other plans.

In other districts a number of bids for material and labor were opened, but in each case they were not satisfactory, and motion prevailed to re-advertise for the construction and material.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds and croup, but is also a powerful and safe laxative, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

the state organizer of the order. At the social session which followed, talks were made by Grand Vice Chancellor J. E. Hall, of Cedar Rapids; Mayor W. R. Law, of Waterloo, and Rev. Mr. Witzgman, of this city. C. H. Burlingame acted as toastmaster. The occasion was a most successful one and afforded an opportunity for the intermingling of the members of the various lodges of the district as well as offering a stimulus to the Pythian spirit in the district that will result in renewed interest in the several subordinate lodges.

TWO DAMAGE SUITS FILED.

Personal Injury Claims, Each For \$5,000, in Johnson County Court. Special to Times-Republican. Iowa City, Nov. 3.—Two \$5,000 damage suits were instituted in the district court in Iowa City today.

The Mississippi Valley Electric Company, parent of the Iowa City Electric Railway Company, was sued for \$5,000 by John Schmidt, administrator of the estate of Eulalia Haas, of Hart Madison. He alleges that the girl was run down by a street car operated by the company's agents, while she was riding in a sidecar of a motorcycle. He accuses the railway company of culpable negligence on twelve different counts.

Marion C. Jacobs, of Perry, sued William Horrabin, an Iowa City contractor, for \$5,000, alleging that his bicycle skidded on a slippery pavement, laid by the defendant, and not properly protected, and that he was hung to the paving and badly hurt.

Judge J. T. Moffitt, of Tipton, will try the cases if Major R. P. Howell does not return from Donna, Tex., in time.

BREAK GROUND AT GRINNELL.

Excavation For New College Dormitories to Be Done Before Freeze. Special to Times-Republican. Grinnell, Nov. 3.—Ground was broken yesterday for the three new men's dormitories at Grinnell and excavation is being rushed so that all the dirt may be removed before the ground becomes frozen.

It is planned to work on the buildings during the winter so that they will be ready late in the summer. The three buildings when completed will include four separate houses, two of them connected by a tower, which will provide homes for 130 men and dining facilities for twice that number.

These dormitories are the first steps in the building of the men's quadrangle which will be completed within the next five or six years and which will include enough small dormitory houses for all the men of the college, a men's union and dining hall, and a new men's gymnasium, all connected by a cloistered walk.

But Few Cases of Infantile Paralysis Now Reported to State Board. Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, Nov. 3.—But few cases of infantile paralysis are being reported to the state board of health from over the state now. As had been anticipated, this cool weather seems to have checked the disease, a mild trouble is feared to strain next summer, however, when the hot weather returns. The state health department is now sending out 25,000 copies of its latest bulletin on infantile paralysis, containing Dr. Albert's report of the late in the summer and attended by representatives from all of the states. The department is also sending out bulletins on the control of measles. The measles season is upon us, the board says.

NEW BUILDING FOR S. U. I.

Geology and Botany Laboratory to Be Erected at Cost of \$100,000. Special to Times-Republican. Iowa City, Nov. 3.—Iowa university is to have a new geology and botany building, to cost \$100,000 or more, says George W. Kirtland, director of Geology (and Iowa state geologist) and Prof. Bohumil Shimek, head of the department of botany, will leave today for a tour of Kansas and Nebraska and to great eastern cities, to study kindred buildings, to secure the best up-to-date information as to methods, equipment, architecture, etc. preparatory to submitting plans to the architects, state board of education, and the Iowa legislature.

ACCENT DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL.

Monument to Union Soldiers to Be Erected at Des Moines at Cost of \$9,000. Des Moines, Nov. 3.—The board of supervisors has made choice of the monument to be erected in the court house square in honor of the union soldiers of the great civil war. It will be of Barre granite, stand thirty-four feet high and weigh ninety-two tons. Four columns will support a pedestal upon which will stand a union soldier at parade rest. G. A. R. emblems, crossed swords and anchors, crossed guns and cannons will be brought out in relief on the monument. The cost is estimated at \$9,000.

COUNTY CHARGE ONCE RICH.

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IOWA FARM NEWS AND NOTES

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS BECOMING IMPORTANT FACTORS

Marked variation in methods of marketing meat animals in different sections of the United States and in methods of marketing different classes of animals in the country as a whole has been found by specialists of the department from a survey of the live stock marketing conditions of the country. The data obtained by the survey have been published as Part V of a report of an exhaustive study of the meat situation in the United States.

The three general methods of marketing found to be most common use are: Shipping to the large centralized markets, selling to local butchers and packers, and the sale of farm prepared meats to dealers or consumers. The bulk of the animals from the central states, it was found, is sold thru the centralized markets, while some form of local marketing predominates in the extreme eastern, western, and southern sections.

The great central markets handle four-fifths of the sheep and lambs, two-thirds of the hogs, and approximately one-half of the beef cattle. For local slaughter about one-third of the hogs, one-eighth of the sheep and lambs, and one-twelfth of the hogs are sold. Nearly one-third of the hogs and about one-tenth of the beef cattle and one-twelfth of the sheep and lambs are slaughtered on farms and ranges.

Relatively more sheep are shipped in carload lots by owners than any other class of live stock. Cattle, hogs and calves follow in the order named. In sales to local buyers hogs lead, with calves, cattle, and sheep following in order.

The study discloses that the time of buying stockers and feeders and the selling of finished animals are restricted generally to a few months of the year. Should stock feeding operations be better adjusted to market conditions, a decided influence toward a more even distribution of the supply would be the result.

Co-operative associations of cattle raisers are becoming an important factor in marketing the live stock. Seven hundred fifty organizations which market cattle in a co-operative way now exist in fifteen states. Four hundred thirty of these organizations are primarily live stock shipping associations. The greatest activity of this sort is in the north of the specialists in the cooperative live stock shipping associations are located. The department specialists declare that these associations bring greater returns to the farmers because of the reduction of marketing expenses and the realization of the prevailing prices at the central markets, and that they have a valuable influence on their educational features.

The system of centralized live stock markets in the United States is the largest single factor in the marketing of meat animals. It is noteworthy that this system is peculiar to the United States, no other country having developed such markets for their live stock. Not only is live stock sold for slaughter at the centralized markets, but a large proportion of stocker and feeder cattle passes thru these market centers.

The chief outlet for food-producing animals in this country, the study discloses, is wholesale slaughtering and meat packing. Such industries usually are associated with the great centralizing markets. More than 1,200 slaughtering and meat packing establishments were operating in the United States in 1914, and turned out products worth \$1,651,765,424. The specialists report that one of the striking features of the industry is the concentration of ownership. Packing establishments buy directly from the producer in California to a greater extent than in any other state or section. This practice, which in the opinion of the specialists will continue to be important in those parts of the country remote from centralized markets, is most characteristic of the western group of states in general. There is a decided difference of opinion among producers, marketmen, and packers as to the effects of this practice in sections supplied with central markets on the general market prices of live stock and on the prosperity of cattle raisers.

Municipally owned or controlled abattoirs are becoming increasingly important in the local marketing of live stock, the report shows, and are being established in twenty-two cities and thirteen states. Local conditions should determine whether or not a city should build its own abattoir, and a thorough examination of conditions, therefore, should be made before definite action is taken.

Great variations were found to exist in the losses of and damage to live stock in transit on different railroads. On one road the claims paid amounted to 19 per cent of the revenue during a certain period, and on another to less than 5 per cent. The total damage in 1913-14 on twenty-seven railroads was \$1,245,477.81. The average rates on live stock for the years 1911 to 1913 were found to be 10 cents per hundred pounds for eastern or official territory, 11.9 cents for western territory, and 14.9 cents for western territory.

The correlation between average live stock and meat prices over relatively long periods is closer than is generally understood. When the price of live stock rises or falls, meat prices tend to change in the same directions, but the meat prices are not subject to abrupt daily fluctuations which are one of the most adverse features of live stock market conditions.

In order to secure information as to the relative cost of the different factors or steps in the processes of marketing animals and the proportions of the final price received by the producer to the various parties to the transactions, the specialists traced several typical lots of beef cattle from producer to consumer, both thru centralized markets and where the animals were disposed of locally. In the former case the farmer's share of the gross returns ranged from 54 per cent to 5 per cent, while in the latter case it ranged from 2 per cent to 8 per cent, 5 per cent was received by the packers, and 8 per cent to 33 per cent by the retailers. In the local sales, from 63 per cent to 84 per cent of the gross returns was received by the farmer and from 15 per cent to 48 per cent by the retailer. The detailed figures indicate, however, that even when account is taken of the fact that lower grade stock is sold locally the returns from such sales are not as great relatively as those from sales thru centralized markets.

CHOLERA NEARLY ELIMINATED.

Farm Improvement League Does Good Work in Scott County. Hog cholera is apparently almost eliminated from Scott county thru the use of serum and the activity of the farm improvement league in giving publicity to preventive methods.

In 1912, only 409 hogs were treated with serum. In 1913, 17,420 were treated and 82 per cent were saved, while 19 per cent of the hogs in untreated herds which became sick were able to survive the disease. In 1914, 22,250 were treated and 88 per cent were saved, while only 20 per cent of the hogs in sick herds not treated were able to pull thru. Since that time no record has been kept in either treated or untreated herds. In some cases the results have been satisfactory, due either to weak serum or virus. The past season, however, a number of herds have received the treatment without losses. There is serum on the market which can be relied upon, and any man who lies next to a herd sick with cholera is foolish not to purchase insurance for his animals. Serum has solved the problem of hog cholera.

RECLAIM "DEAD CAPITAL" LAND.

Soils Department Suggests Method to Turn Such Land to Profitable Soil. Such waste land as is represented by the eroded, sandy, acid, gumbo, hardpan, peat, alkali and "push" soils of the state need not be "dead capital," as is most often the case on farms in Iowa where such land occurs.

The soils section of the agricultural experiment station at Iowa State college has shown that much of this waste land can be made very productive and profitable. The department has worked out methods of successful soil management and stands ready to suggest to owners of such land the best treatment for their particular type of "dead capital" land.

An exhibit to illustrate home beautification will be one of many features of the Iowa State fair. Harpers and institutions of many other states will be shown educational exhibits in this line as well as from many professional landscape architects all over the country. A model farmstead to show planting arrangement and arrangement of farm buildings, and a display of more than 2,000 chrysanthemums in the glory of full bloom, augmented by exhibits from commercial growers of the state will be "among those present." Home economics seniors will compete for cash prizes in table decoration.

Apples from every apple center in the country will give Iowa orchardists a chance to compare Iowa fruit with that of the rest of the country. Iowa orchards will be in competition thru exhibitions of Iowa grown fruit exhibited by students for cash prizes.

Students will take the awarded prizes for the best plates of Iowa grown "spuds," onions, cabbages and the best display of vegetables.

A new feature will be a by-product section devoted to exhibitions of canned goods. Home canning demonstration will be put on. One section will be devoted to the best means of advertising food products.

Brief Farm Items.

Mottled butter is due largely to uneven distribution of salt.

Operating a kiln at rapid speeds injures the fiber of cotton by cutting it.

The three "C's" for caring for milk in the home are: Keep it cold, covered, clean.

Oats watered to make them weigh more can not legally be shipped in interstate commerce.

About 7,000 hogs were fed last winter at Jackson Hole, Wyo., by the biological survey.

Of 16,700 hogs tested, thirty-fourteen Wisconsin cow testing associations last year, 3,375 were disposed of as unprofitable.

War conditions in Europe have resulted in a very noticeable falling off in the importations of birds, particularly canaries.

Congress has appropriated money for experiments looking to the increase of production of sugar beet seed in the United States.

Regions having a semi-arid climate can produce alfalfa successfully in nearly all types of soil and thru a wide range of temperatures.

The department of agriculture has a staff of more than 16,000 people devoting their whole time to the improvement of agriculture, the investigation of marketing problems, and the enforcement of federal laws.

Bull associations reduce the cost of the services of a pure-bred bull for the dairy herd. The average annual cost of service in a large number of associations investigated by the United States department of agriculture was \$3.48 for each member.

Thirty years ago the area supplied from a central electric station in New York City was less than a mile square. Now there is generated yearly in the United States more than 17,500,000,000 kilowatt hours.

VERSATILE 14-YEAR-OLD BOY FEEDS CALF TO 200 PER CENT GAIN IN YEAR

Self-sufficient in his ability to feed either pigs or baby beef, drive a barrow or a home-made "Ford" figure fractions or rationals, 14-year-old Merwin Bishop, Atlantic, is among the first of the baby beef boys to report his year's feeding experience to the Iowa agricultural extension department.

Merwin, since Oct. 1, 1915, has fed a 250 lb. calf to a 200 per cent increase in weight at a feed cost of \$29.77, or a cost per pound of gain of only 5¢ 67-780 cents. Let Merwin finish the story.

"Last spring," he writes, "my father gave me what he thought was a worthless little pig. I fed it and cared for it until it weighed 200 pounds, and then traded it back to him for a perfectly white calf of low grade. When I read of the baby beef contest I traded my white calf to him for a red one of higher grade, weighing 390 pounds.

"Since Oct. 1, 1915, I have fed, combined and carried the calf. I bought feed from father at market price and added an average of 52 pounds a month weight to my calf. Once last winter I was laid up with grippe and father had to tend my calf, which must have felt neglected for it only gained 30 pounds that month.

"On October 1, 1916, the calf weighed 1,170 pounds, or an increase of 200 lb. net weight in a year. The total cost of feed, which consisted of shelled corn, ear corn, oats, linseed oil meal, clover hay, pasture and stock feed was \$29.77; the cost per pound of increase, 5¢ 67-780 cents. I was offered \$105.30 for my calf but I believe I will save it for Christmas beef. Enclosed is a picture of my 'Ford'."

And Merwin's "Ford" is a "one horse shay" he has rigged up himself, a buggy with steering gear in front and shafts behind which his pony pushes instead of pulls.

MAKE STABLE COMFORT STATION

Giving Cow Comfortable Winter Home Means More Milk and Butterfat. No dairy cow will yield her maximum of milk and butterfat unless she is comfortable. As winter approaches, it is necessary to make some practical changes that will add to the comfort of the cows, recommends the dairy husbandry department at Ames.

The dairy stable should be warm, dry and well ventilated. If there are cracks in the wall these should be covered by lath. Often it is well to line the interior of the stable with heavy paper. Where the stable floor is low, care should be taken that the drain water flows away from the building.

Ventilation deserves special attention. Where no means for ventilation has been installed a good plan is to provide openings covered with canvas through which air can pass. This is a very primitive method of ventilation but is better than allowing the cows to breathe impure air.

The practice of bedding the cows with straw from out of doors is often snowed deep it is difficult to get straw in this way and it is well to prepare in advance by getting a large supply of straw under cover. If this is done the cow will be assured of plenty of bedding during the coldest days when she needs it most.

TREES WISE INVESTMENT.

Get in on Ground Floor Now For Coming Advance in Price of Lumber. Since wood products are sure to advance in price because of decreasing timber supply, it will more than pay the farmer to get in on the ground floor by planting his now unproductive steep and overflow land to trees, says the forestry department at Iowa State college. By the time the plantations have reached commercial size, lumber will have advanced to such a level as to make the growing of timber a profitable industry, yielding returns which compare favorably with those of other crops of the state, they predict.

The growing of trees either for lumber or farm timber on these lands is profitable now and will be more so as the country's commercial forests disappear. Catapa and cottonwood can be grown to fence post size in a very short time. European larch grows rapidly and makes good poles. White pine and cottonwood which log size in twenty to fifty years. The species mentioned, except catapa, are hardy in all parts of the state. Catapa must be protected in the north half by sheltering rows.

Besides the direct money value received, forests add much to the attractiveness of a region, hold the soil, improve it physically and chemically and act as windbreaks and protect adjacent crops.

STYLES CHANGE IN "SPUDS".

Will Pay Mr. Consumer to Lay in Supply of Sweet Potatoes. Irish potato prices have soared to such an altitude that sweet potatoes are now a much more economical form of "spud" food, says the truck crop man at Iowa State college. "It will pay consumers to lay in a winter supply of the latter," he suggests.

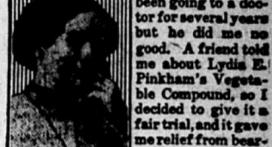
Bought in quantities, sweet potatoes can be had now for about 1¢ a bushel while Irish potatoes are bringing from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

It is in the storing of sweet potatoes that special care must be taken. Whereas Irish potatoes require a storing temperature as cold as possible without freezing, sweet potatoes must be stored in a warm, dry place. They must never be allowed to chill. One of the best places to store them is behind the furnace in the cellar.

WOMAN A PHYSICAL WRECK

Tells in Following Letter How She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sassafras Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more."—Mrs. P. L. BRILL, 1239 Booth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



The most successful remedy for woman's ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test for forty years, which would be impossible if it did not have genuine merit.

For special advice, free, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

USE THE OLD-TIME SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR AND NOBODY WILL KNOW.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a natural hair restorative. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

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