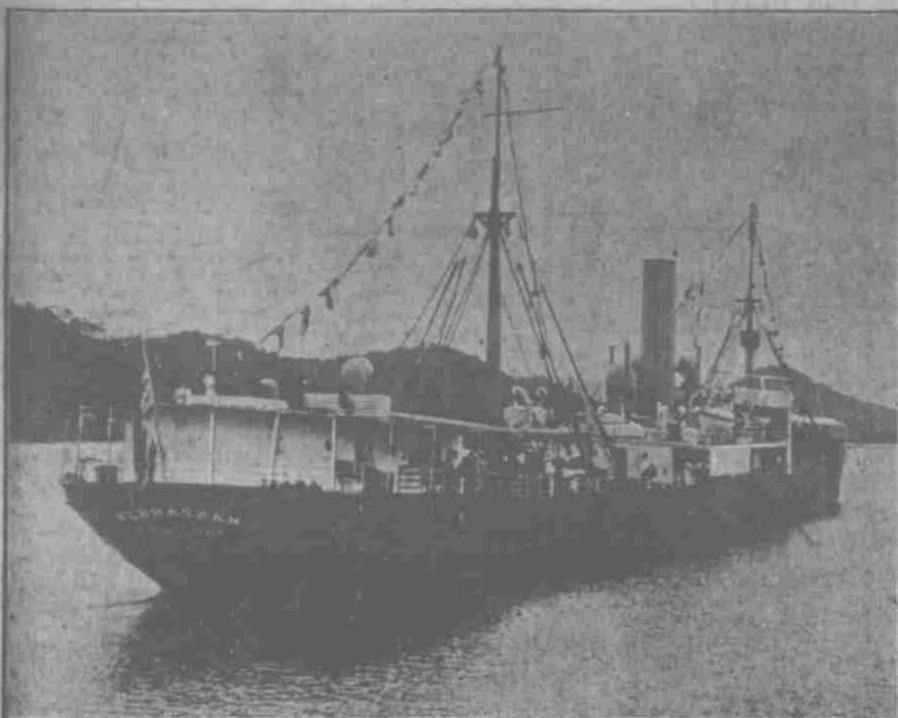


AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY TORPEDO



The steamer Nebraska of the American-Hawaiian line, which was struck by a torpedo and seriously damaged off the British coast. She had started without cargo from Liverpool to New York, was flying the American flag and had her name and nationality painted on her sides.

WELLESLEY CREW READY FOR THE SEASON



The 1915 crew of Wellesley college has shown exceptional speed in its trial spins on the lake and is now in prime condition for the contests of the season.

DRILLING GERMAN CITIZEN ARMY



Heads of boys' schools in Germany and some of their pupils in an improvised trench receiving instructions from a drill sergeant.

ADMIRAL BENSON AND STAFF



Rear Admiral Benson, chief of the new bureau of naval operations, and his staff. Standing behind the admiral, left to right, are: Capt. Volney O. Howe, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, and Lieut. Byron McCandless. Later the staff will be increased.

DR. LEO S. ROWE



Dr. Leo S. Rowe, professor of political and social science at the University of Pennsylvania, was made secretary general of the big Pan-American Commercial conference in Washington. Doctor Rowe has spent many years in South America and speaks Spanish like a native. He has been a member of various government commissions that have visited the republic to the south of us.

Simple Home Remedies.

A severe coughing paroxysm can be relieved by taking a teaspoonful of glycerin in a swallow of hot milk. A salt bath is very beneficial and restful. Purchase of druggist a box of sea salt; dissolve about a fourth of it in hot water. Saturate a bath towel in the salt water, then let it dry. After the regular bath, rub the body with the salted towel, or use it mornings after the cold bath. If you want to keep from sneezing, press the finger on the upper part of the nose. A bag of hot sand with a tablespoonful of vinegar sprinkled on will relieve neuralgia.

Russ Language Spreads.

Russian is already the dominant tongue of 170,000,000 people, and the statisticians declare that by 1950 it will be spoken by no less than 400,000,000.

WORK FOR SUCCESS WITH SHEEP FLOCK



A Prize-Winning Shropshire Ram.

(By A. C. CHOATE.)

By this time the sheep have been turned into pasture and I desire to give a few points on the feed for the flock during the time they are on grass.

When you fasten the gate behind the flock when they are turned on the pasture do not think that your duties are ended until November.

In the business of raising sheep it is the shepherd with the ever-watchful eye who is reaping success, now as always.

A little time will insure a good start and cost but little.

As soon as the ground can be worked, take a little strip of land, prepare a good seedbed and sow in rape.

In three weeks sow a second strip and so on until the last of July. These plots should be adjacent to the pasture and can be temporarily inclosed by woven wire, giving the sheep a new feeding ground every four or five days.

As sheep want short, crisp grass it can be secured by this method without overstocking the pasture and it would be well to have it so arranged that the sheep can be changed from one division to another once in two weeks.

It is surprising, how soon a lot of lambs will begin to eat bran, oats,

and cracked corn, wheat screenings, etc., if such feeds are placed within their reach.

The best way to feed grain to lambs is to make a creep for them. This is a pen in the pasture with an opening on each side through which the lambs can creep but small enough to keep the ewes out.

If such a pen is made of slats set upright, the slats may be far enough apart to allow the lambs to creep through anywhere at pleasure.

This pen or creep should be covered so as to protect the grain from rains and should have a trough in it in which the grain should be kept all the time.

The lambs will grow and thrive wonderfully and when weaning time comes they may be taken away from the ewes without any setback at all. Lambs mature quickly and make a better size if they are taught to eat grain as quickly as possible.

While it is advisable to see the sheep often while they are on pasture, still it is not necessary to stay with them all the time and good results may be obtained with plenty of good water, salt and feed and a weekly visit, if the dogs do not trouble them.

If, however, sheep-killing dogs are around, be on your guard with a good shotgun.

RAISE PEANUTS IN NORTHERN SECTIONS

Spanish Variety Grows in a Bunch and Can Be Planted Closely—Matures Early.

(By HUGH G. GRINSTEAD.)

A few years ago it was thought that peanuts, or "goobers" as they are called in the South, could be raised only in the southern states, but now it is known that they do fairly well as far north as Iowa, while they grow almost as well in Missouri as in the more southern states.

The best variety to plant so far north is the Spanish, which grows in a bunch, can be planted closer, and matures earlier and more even than the old Virginia varieties. The soil best suited to the growth of peanuts is sandy or warm and well drained.

They should not be planted till the ground is warm, about the same time you would plant melons. Prepare the ground well, and drop the seed two in a hill 14 inches apart for the bunch kind, and about 20 inches apart for the vine kinds usually grown in the South.

They should be kept clean. It is not necessary to cover the vine with dirt in order to get it to form nuts, as was once done, for the vines will throw out runners on which the nuts form by little roots running into the ground.

I never saw a peanut plant quite bearing. Like the cotton plant, they have fruit of all stages of growth when the crop is harvested, and, of course, the longer the season the larger the crop.

As soon as there is danger of frost the vines should be pulled up. A fork should be run under the hill, loosening the ground so all the nuts may be pulled up with the vine. The vines may be allowed to remain in the field if the weather is good, or they may be taken to the barn and the nuts picked off at any time.

If the vines are not allowed to get wet they make excellent hay. There will be many culls or imperfect nuts that are worth nothing and should be left on the vines for the stock.

A pound of nuts from any good seedman will plant enough for home use. They are healthful food and contain much nourishment.

Dairyman Must Be Orderly.

The dairy farmer must be orderly and he must be systematic. He must like his work and he must be proud of his cattle. If he is not any of these things he will seldom prove successful.

Decide on Breed Yourself.

Which is the best breed to handle? Here's a question that very often presents itself and the only answer is found in the personal equation. It's up to you to decide for yourself.

BEST TIME TO HAVE THE COWS FRESH

More Time for Caring for Animal and Her Products in Winter Than in Summer.

(By C. A. HUTTON, University of Tennessee.)

There are several advantages in having the cows fresh in the fall of the year instead of in the spring. There is more time on the farm for caring for the cow and her products during the winter months.

Cows will give a better yield of milk than if they freshen in the spring. If they are properly cared for and fed, they will milk well when fresh; then, when the grass comes in the spring, it helps to keep the milk flow, so that the fall fresh cow will milk better throughout the year than the one that freshens in the spring. The cows will be dry during the hot summer months, when pastures are short and flies are bad. More attention can be given to caring for the calves, and they will be ready to turn on pasture in the spring when grass comes.

There is more demand for milk and butter during the winter months, and the price is higher than in the summer. If cows are bred so as to freshen in the fall, they will give better cash returns from the sale of their products.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BERKSHIRE HOG

Animal in Good Condition Is Attractive in Appearance—Noted for Prolificacy.

In general form a modern, well-bred Berkshire, in good condition, is symmetrical throughout, attractive in appearance and recognized at once as an animal of more than ordinary worth.

The improved Berkshire is further characterized by the superior quality and proportionate quantity of its flesh, which is tender and juicy, the hams and shoulders being nicely marbled with fat and lean meat, while the sides are also noted for their excellence in these respects, making them especially desirable for curing as bacon.

There is less loss in dressing a well-fitted Berkshire than in dressing any other kind of hog. From the fattening pen to the packing house he suffers less loss than any other breed, and after he has gone through the curing process and has found the consumer the percentage of waste is the smallest of any breed.

Berkshire swine are also noted for their docility and prolificacy, the sows usually bringing large litters and proving themselves gentle mothers.

MRS. LYON'S AGES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the aches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS LYON, Terre Hill, Pa.



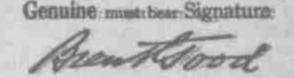
It is true that nature and a woman's work has produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known. From the roots and herbs of the field, Lydia E. Pinkham, forty years ago, gave to womankind a remedy for their peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is recognized from coast to coast as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask Your Druggist for It. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., INC., BUFFALO, N.Y.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

not only the old reliable remedy for MALARIA but a general strengthening tonic and appetizer. For children as well as adults. Sold for 50 cents. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores.

Home Life in New York. Knicker—I heard you moved. Bocker—We fell tuck to a trench on the next block.

To Cool a Burn and Take the Fire Out.

Be Prepared For Accidents. A Household Remedy.

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh A LINIMENT

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chillsains, Lame Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

All Dealers S. C. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A mild preparation of purest oils to revitalize dead hair. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

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