

Libby's Vienna Sausage and Sliced Dried Beef

Both contain less heat producing properties than heavy meats. Try them for summer luncheons and picnic tidbits.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago



Gives Good Service Years After Others are in the Scrap Heap



PETER SCHUTTLER WAGGONS

are so carefully made; the timber is so thoroughly seasoned and is of such a high grade that for 73 years they have been and are now known as the most durable and lightest running wagons.

Send for our Free Book and ask your dealer.

Cole-Hooper Co., Memphis, Tenn. Peter Schuttler Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ask for and Get SKINNER'S THE HIGHEST QUALITY SPAGHETTI

36 Page Recipe Book Free SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A. LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA

Some things in moderation are worse than others in excess.

A FRIEND IN NEED. For instant relief and speedy cure use "Mississippi" Diarrhoea Cordial. Price 50c and 25c.—Adv.

SUPPLY OF SEALS ASSURED

Action by United States, It is Believed, Has Done Away With All Danger of Their Extinction.

For the first time in the history of the United States this country is handling its own sealskins, a condition that should have been brought about long ago, but was not, largely owing to trade secrets connected with the dressing and dyeing of the furs, which were possessed exclusively in England.

Seal furs are used more extensively in America than in any other country on the globe and the United States government has done more to prevent seals from becoming extinct than all the other nations put together. It is due entirely to our initiative that there is now a growing supply of seals from which to draw.

The total number in the Alaskan herd is now estimated at 300,000, and it is believed that 100,000 will be added this summer, after which, under moderate regulation, there will be little danger of extinction, such as faced the fur-bearing seals only a few years ago.

Cherishing a Sentiment. "Do you ever bet on a horse race?" "No. I'm fond of horses and I don't like the ill feeling that betting on them is sure to create."

Grape-Nuts

Gets Attention— First, because of its wonderfully delicious flavor—

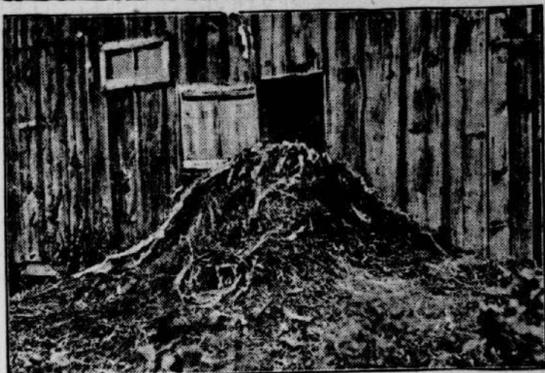
Then again, because it is ready to eat—fresh and crisp from the package.

But the big "get attention" quality is its abundance of well-balanced, easily digestible nourishment.

For sound health, every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts—

"There's a Reason"

NEGLECT IN PRESERVING MANURE



WASTEFUL METHOD OF HANDLING MANURE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of live stock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has resulted in a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern part of the United States. The lack of intelligent care, of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the most general neglect of farm manures. A much greater value can be had from commercial fertilizers when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops.

The use of barnyard manure is the best means of improving the condition of the soils, and the importance of carefully preserving all the manure products on the farm for judicious use on the cultivated fields cannot be too strongly impressed on the farmers.

One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. Probably from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a crop is left in the manure after passing through the animal. Since the fertilizer in soluble form and the manure quickly begin to ferment with loss of nitrogen, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains, excessive fermentation, or from other sources of loss.

The Cornell university experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the plant-food constituents in manure may be lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results usually are obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids. This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual trampling of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove

and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it. When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be substituted and all manure carried to it is removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is likely to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

While the farmer may buy plant food in the form of commercial fertilizer, it will not have so beneficial an effect on the crops as an equal amount contained in barnyard manure. The commercial fertilizers do not add vegetable matter, do not promote bacterial activity, and do not correct mechanical defects of the soil to the same extent as manure. A ton (2,000 pounds) of well-preserved manure from a well-fed horse contains about 9.8 pounds of nitrogen, 5.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 9.6 pounds of potash. Assuming a value of 20 cents a pound for nitrogen and five cents a pound each for phosphoric acid and potash, this plant food would cost \$2.70 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer.

Manure Produced by Stock. It has been estimated that the various classes of farm animals will produce about the following quantities of solid and liquid manure during a year:

Animal	Solid	Liquid
	Pounds	Pounds
Horse	12,000	3,000
Cow	3,000	500
Sheep	1,500	250
Pig	1,000	100

By keeping stables of horses and cows well bedded with litter the above quantities of manure can be greatly increased.

The amount and value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in manure produced by different kinds of farm animals are shown in the accompanying table.

While the actual plant food contained in a ton of well-preserved barnyard manure is worth at least \$2.50, it is safe to say that the farmer will derive nearer \$4 worth of good from it. Barnyard manure not only furnishes plant food but greatly improves the mechanical condition of the soil and multiplies beneficial bacteria.

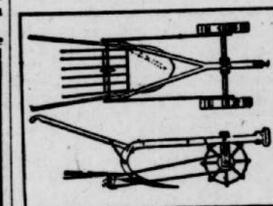
COMPOSITION, AMOUNT, AND VALUE OF MANURE PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FARM ANIMALS:

Animal	Analysis (pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds)				Amount and value per 1,000 pounds live weight per day and year			
	Water, per cent	Nitrogen, per cent	Phosphoric Acid, per cent	Potash, per cent	Value Per Ton	Value Per Day	Value Per Year	Value Per Year
Horse	73.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	\$2.70	\$0.027	\$25.00	\$25.00
Cow	72.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.45	0.0145	13.20	13.20
Sheep	71.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.90	0.009	8.20	8.20
Pig	70.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.60	0.006	5.40	5.40

DEVICE FOR DIGGING TUBERS

Blade of Machine Lifts Potatoes and the Vibrating Rods Shake Off All Loose Soil.

The blade of this machine lifts the potatoes and also some earth; the vibrating rods free potatoes from the soil.



Potato Digger.

earth. It is claimed that the digger is simple in construction and light in draft.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

CHARCOAL IS DIGESTIVE AID

Supply Should Be Placed Where Fowls Can Get at It at All Times—It Prevents Trouble.

A dish of charcoal placed where the stock can reach it at all times will do considerable toward keeping the digestive organs of the fowls in good condition.

The charcoal absorbs poisonous gases and juices and often prevents serious trouble.

HANDY LITTLE PIGEON HINTS

Good Weight for Dressed Squabs is Eight Pounds to Dozen—Allow Two Nests for Each Pair.

Squabs cannot see until about eight days old.

A good weight for dressed squab is eight pounds to the dozen.

The eggs hatch on the eighteenth day of incubation.

In stocking the loft allow two nests for each pair of breeders.

BEST SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY

Rich Sandy Loam is Most Desirable—Plants Demand an Immense Amount of Moisture.

The best type of soil for strawberry culture is a rich sandy loam, but most any kind of a soil will produce good crops provided it is rich, well-drained and of loose texture. Strawberries demand an immense amount of moisture, and for this reason the soil should be in good condition to hold large quantities of it. As the water-holding capacity of a soil depends largely on the amount of organic matter present, there should be an abundance of it in the soil. This can be supplied by turning under a green manuring crop of a heavy application of manure.

RED PEPPER AS STIMULANT

Plenty of Balanced Ration and Properly Arranged House Vastly Superior in Value.

The use of red pepper as a stimulant for laying is largely a myth; plenty of a balanced ration and warm quarters, properly lighted and ventilated, are all vastly superior in value to make hens lay as compared with excessive feeding of such a condiment as red pepper. Adding a little condiment occasionally to a hot wet mash will stimulate appetite when the fowls do not appear to be eating as well as usual. It should not form a part of the daily ration, even in cold weather.

INSURE HEALTH OF POULTRY

Handful of Charcoal to Each Gallon of Mash Will Prevent Many Bad Cases of Indigestion.

A supply of finely ground charcoal is good health insurance for poultry. A handful of charcoal to each gallon of mash will prevent many a bad case of indigestion which is the forerunner of the various liver troubles that annually carry off many a promising chick.

DAME FASHION'S LATEST DECREES

Review of Styles Presented to the World by the Leading French Designers.

SKIRTS WILL BE NARROWER

Longer, But Less Wide, is the Edict, Though There Will Not Be a Return to the Hobble Skirt—End of War Will Affect Clothes of American Women.

PARIS.—There is no doubt now that the French designers will put through their plan to give us skirts that are longer and less wide. There is no return, however, to the sheath or hobble skirt. Not a ripple on the surface of fashion indicates that woman will have less freedom in walking because of the tightness of the hem.

There is a great deal of fullness taken out of the side seams in the new skirts, and the effect is more like the full skirts of the eighteenth century than those of last winter.

A few of the Paris houses cut their walking skirts only three yards wide. Four yards, however, was a more general measurement, and many of the evening skirts fell to the floor in slight fullness, with a sizeable train behind.

Even this moderate amount of fullness is not held out by cerettes or crinoline, nor is there any tendency toward the barrel skirt or the exaggeration of the hips by the wateau panniers.

No Hip Distension. Mind you, there is still an ornamentation of the hips, but it is not used for the purposes of distension. What one writer has called the slipper trimming, is a popular expression of the belief that the sides of a skirt should be brought into relief.

Lanvin originated this trimming, and Poiret put a good deal of emphasis on it in a slightly different way. It consists of a stitched or embroidered band or bedroom slipper with a rounded toe, and this is placed downward over the hips and usually forms part of the belt.

Certain forms of this slipper trimming have been so commonized in cheap, ready-to-wear garments that the public may be wary of it. It is not possible to tell this early whether or not it will run more than a few weeks.

Is the Short Skirt Doomed? There may be a few hundred young women and girls who will insist upon the extra short skirt until they are assured that it is doomed. It is graceful on all those who are not burdened with height or width, but it has been carried to such degrees of absurdity during the last six months by women who should have known better, that one does not look with any sorrow on its threatened downfall.

All the smart French women have taken to Oxford ties as the fashionable shoe, the tie that has the broadly rounded toe, the short vamp and high,

modest, demure. No flicker of gaiety will creep through fabrics or costumery.

If France is victorious, America will burst out in the gay panoply of conquerors. Scarlet and purple, gold and silver and all the magnificent trappings of military achievement and of elated spirit will be reflected in our clothes.

No Victorian Trivialities. The joyful thing about the new clothes is that all the bows and furlings and ruffles and ruches that disgraced our recent costumery are absent.

These styles, known as 1840 and 1870, were twisted into something that suggested grace and daring by those who were gifted by nature to transform something ugly into something charming by the alchemy of their personality—the kind of person, you know, who makes orangeade out of all the lemons handed out by life, to quote from an optimist's diary, which is, after all, the most constructive policy of happiness in this world.

One gets weary of the Mark Tapleys of life who are forever smiling at the things that are wrong and pretending to be cheerful, but the chemical ability to turn something bad into something good, makes this word want to cheer the person who can do it.

All of which is a verbose way of saying that only a gifted few can make Victorian ornamentation appear attractive.

High Prices in Paris. Simplicity is the new keynote of French clothes, but expensive sim-



Soldiers and sailors, too, furnish inspiration for the new autumn clothes, and this new black velvet hat is an evidence of it. The black and white box is of the new trabalike fur.

plenty, which, after all, is far better than expensive ugliness. Gowns are priced beyond the dreams of avarice, today, and no one but a buyer for a rich American firm can afford more than one in Paris at this season.

No plausible reason is given for this increase in prices. There is no need of one. Paris needs all the money she can get and she is no different from any other section of humanity on this planet in demanding all she can get when she knows that the world is dependent on her work.

Whether or not this will mean that the American people will pay more for their autumn clothes is in the balance. We, the laymen, have never found that the American commercial world ever had the slightest hesitation in getting all it could out of us.

Fashions That Are Promised. Several of the French houses still insist upon the Russian influence in clothes, but this does not mean the influence of the Russian ballet. There is a vast difference between the clothes of a Cossack and those of a slave in Scheherazade.

Russian blouses, Paris says, will be longer than ever and will be belted with superb pieces of crude, brilliant Russian embroidery in which there is a glint of metal.

Many jackets will be three quarter length. The gray known as bleu ardoise, which is slate blue, is to be incorporated into a variety of clothes.

For everyday wear and sharing the place of honor with ermine, in a popular sense, is rabbit. This common pelt is by no means commonly priced, and yet it is used so lavishly on all the new clothes that one imagines the French designers had been raising rabbits on a stupendous scale in order to get ready for this usage of the fur.

The straight skirts which hang plumb from hip to hem are plaited. Many of the dressmakers indorse this style for the street. Short velvet jackets are added to plaid and striped skirts for the early autumn, and the velvet hat goes with them. There are two new shapes which the milliners have brought over from Paris, one of which is a hat from the Russian marine with a pompon on top made of feathers and the other a modified cowboy hat with a slouched brim and a huge silver triangle in front.

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Hat is of black velvet with an immense Russian ornament of cut silver in front. The brim is moderate in size and slightly curved, and the high, soft crown is carelessly dented at the top.

Spanish heel with lacings of inch-wide ribbon tied in a smart bow at the instep. Such shoes demand a longer skirt than the high laced boot that America went quite mad over last winter.

It is not possible to get away in our fashions from the reflection of the French spirit and French history, and in this connection the designers are wondering what effect the close of the war will have on the clothes of American women.

If France is not victorious the experts believe that all the clothes in the fashionable world will be somber,

BABY'S MOUTH NEEDS CARE

Matter Is of the Utmost Importance, Though Some Mothers Fail to Recognize the Fact.

Most mothers feel if baby is given a good, tepid bath once a day, accompanied by a sponge bath at bedtime, that baby is clean; there are other essentials necessary for the making of a child's cleanliness.

It is a well-known fact that many children suffer from mouth diseases, especially in hot weather, caused by neglecting baby's mouth. It is necessary that the toilet of the mouth be made every day at least and oftener if time permits. This should be done with great care and gentleness, not to injure the gums and the teeth. Mothers or nurses often forget their strength; opening the baby's mouth by force, they push their strong fingers into the delicate mouth, resulting in more harm than good.

If baby is too young to have a tooth

brush a soft linen rag or handkerchief makes an excellent substitute. Likewise a little absorbent cotton may be wrapped about the finger or a small stick. The cotton projecting beyond the point should be dipped in boiled water and cooled until it is lukewarm. It should be applied to the gums with great care. After the tongue moves frequently and the mouth commences to secrete saliva the washing of the mouth may be limited to twice a day.

Mothers often feel that the first teeth are of small consequence, because they are not permanent. They do not appreciate the fact that poor teeth make for poor health, they detract from the child's appearance and do much to injure the permanent teeth.

Chinese Bracelets. Plain Chinese bracelets are used as trimming on hats, arranged so that the hat can be carried by them as if they were loops.

UGH! CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK! CLEAN LIVER AND BOWELS MY WAY

Just Once! Try "Dodson's Liver Tone" When Biliary, Constipated Headachy—Don't Lose a Day's Work.

Live up your sluggish liver! Feel fine and cheerful; make your work a pleasure; be vigorous and full of ambition. But take no nasty, dangerous calomel, because it makes you sick and you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver, which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel craves into our bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning, because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot sallow. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.—Adv.

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Two-thirds of the world's correspondence is in the English language.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" FOR MEN AND WOMEN \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the same price on the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Promoters of Vigilance. "Aren't you afraid your course will make you some enemies?" "I'll have to take a chance," replied Senator Sorghum. "Sometimes it's better to have a few enemies so as to keep you from getting too good-natured and careless."

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS "Femina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

A codfish weighing 97 pounds was caught off Popham, Me., and when placed on exhibition at Bath was pronounced the father of all cod.

In seeking game fish Japanese fishermen use lines made of wild cocoon silk, which is translucent and practically invisible in the water.

China yearly imports \$4,000,000 worth of various kinds of leather.



To hold "its place in the sun," is the avowed purpose of a great nation's conflict. To hold "its place in the sun," is the object of every business in the great fight for industrial and commercial supremacy.

To be able to hold "its place in the sun," is the supreme test of an asphalt roof. It is the sun, not rain or snow, that plays havoc with a roof. If it can resist the drying out process of the sun beating down upon it, day after day, the rain or snow will not affect it except to wash it clean and keep it sanitary.

Certain-teed Roofing

takes "its place in the sun" and holds it longer than other similar roofing, because it is made of the very best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the correct blend of soft asphalt, and coated with a blend of harder asphalt. This outer coating keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying out process so destructive to the ordinary roof.

The blend of asphalt used by "The General" is the result of long experience. It produces a roofing more pliable than those which have less saturation, and which are, therefore, harder and drier.

At each of the General's big mills, expert chemists are constantly employed to refine, test and blend the asphalt used; also to experiment for possible improvements. Their constant endeavor is to make the best roofing still better.

The quality of CERTAIN-TEED is such that it is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply). Experience proves that it lasts longer. Behind this guarantee is the responsibility of the world's largest manufacturer of roofings and building papers.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Los Angeles Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Minneapolis Seattle Kansas City Indianapolis Atlantic Richmond Dan Morison Houston Duluth London Sydney Copyrighted 1918, General Roofing Manufacturing Co.