

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SARAH MULLER, 5728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

Eggs For Sale.
Single Comb Rhode Island Red, 50 cents a setting; \$3 a hundred. Mrs. J. J. Ewing, Keytesville.
Phone G 52. 1013

Eggs For Sale.
Mottled and Colored Ancona breed—"the great egg machine." Eggs 50 cents a setting, or \$3 a hundred. Mattie Hloka, Marceline, Mo., Mike line phone. 1013

For Sale at a Bargain.
One yearling Holstein Freisen Bull, pure blood, and carrying in his pedigree, three high-grade milk and butter strains. This calf is large, lively and in splendid condition for service. A. C. Yocum, Bynumville, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1. 1114

For Sale.
I will sell my restaurant property and fixtures complete at a bargain if taken in a short time. Apply to R. A. Coleman, Keytesville, Mo. 1214

Tile For Sale.
Tiling 4, 6 and 8 inches in diameter. Apply on the McCoy place, three miles east of Brunswick, at Elmer bridge. 1215.

For Rent.
Good house, six rooms, good garden and stable, well, etc. Reasonable rent. Apply at the Courier office. 1214

Pasture For Stock.
Apply on the McCoy place, to man in charge, three miles east of Brunswick, at Elmer bridge. 1215

For Sale.
Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching, at 50c per setting, and \$3 per 100 if taken at home, or \$1 per setting; and \$5 per 100 if shipped. Mrs. G. K. Adams, Keytesville, Mo., R. D. No. 1. Phone U. 52. 1213*

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *W. D. Hoagland*
Sole Distributor for the Courier.

FACTORS IN CORN YIELD

Missouri Farmers Should Disk Land Before Breaking.

MELLOW SEED BED IS URGED.

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

In the preparation of land for corn, farmers as a class have been content with too shallow plowing and too little attention to the preparation of a seed bed. We cannot grow good crops of corn on land broken three or four inches deep, unless the soil is very rich or the season exceptionally favorable. When our soils are low, this matter is of great importance, but with a decreasing fertility, we must lend every aid to the corn plant in order that it may yield abundant returns. A deep, mellow seed bed for the spread of the roots of the young corn plant is very essential and the more mellow this seed bed the better.

A feature in soil preparation that is taking considerable hold in Missouri and surrounding states is the disking of land before breaking, especially where the land is spring plowed. Where corn follows corn, there is no better method of handling the stalks than the use of a heavily weighted disk harrow, which will chop them up and at the same time loosen the surface soil, thus making the plowing one horse lighter and giving a loosened layer to turn down instead of the clods which so often exist. Such a system gives that mellow seed bed so much desired and allows of a depth of breaking not easily secured without it. The same system is being followed on sod land, particularly clover sod, with excellent results, and even on heavier sods, such as bluegrass, it is being used with marked success.

The value of thorough preparation of the seed bed after breaking is too well known to need discussion here. The old saying that corn should be half tilled before it is planted contains a great deal of truth. Too often our farmers do not fully appreciate this, and stress of work or unfavorable weather conditions prevents that thorough preparation of the seed bed that it should have. This is an item where a dollar spent brings two or more in return.

One mistake frequently made in planting the corn too thick for the fertility of the soil to support. An average of two stalks to the hill, three feet eight inches each way, each stalk bearing a twelve-ounce ear, means a yield of seventy bushels per acre. So it is not necessary to have a large number of stalks, but to have them uniform and all bearing. It takes practically the same amount of moisture, and almost as much plant food to support a stalk bearing a bushel as it does one bearing a twelve-ounce ear. On some soils where both plant food and moisture are abundant, thicker planting is desirable, but on the bulk of our corn lands today the thinner planting is desirable.

The tendency is growing throughout the corn belt to plant corn of strong germination at a uniform rate, somewhat thinner in the row, and to bring the rows closer together to admit of a more thorough cultivation.

The corn belt farmers are learning that a harrow used once, twice, or even more times before the corn is large enough to cultivate readily, is the cheapest and most efficient form of early cultivation. The use of the harrow is, of course, dependent largely by the season, but except in seasons of abundant early rainfall it is of great value in breaking the crust, in conserving the moisture and controlling the early growth of weeds.

Again, the farmers are learning that the old cultivator with two large shovels to the gang, which throw a wide furrow and cut deep into the root-bearing layer of the soil, is rarely so efficient as the more shallow working cultivator with three or more shovels to the gang. Of course on foul lands or certain compact soils this shallow cultivation is not satisfactory, but these cases are exceptions to the rule.

The practice of cultivating after the corn is too large to cultivate with a two-horse or a two-row cultivator is receiving considerable attention. I know of crops that were saved by a one-horse shallow working cultivator where the drought was severe. This cultivation in dry seasons means tons of water saved for the use of the corn plant on each acre, and the increased yield is sufficient evidence of the use the crop makes of the water thus saved.

Be as careful in washing milk cans and cream cans as the housewife is in cleaning the dinner dishes. It will pay big dividends. It is more important for the milk to be clean than for it to be especially high in butterfat. The latter condition you cannot change, but the first you can.

Do not depend upon some stagnant pond for your water supply this summer. A few more good water but the more so a man does, and she will not be her best without it. Also, there is great possibility of disease from stagnant water.

Using a bird cover for dairying is the best way to make a pasture out of a field.

CARE OF STALLIONS

PLENTY OF GOOD FOOD, EXERCISE AND CLEANLINESS ARE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESS

By E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The proper care of stallions does not differ materially from the care of other breeding animals. Enough of good, wholesome food and water, plenty of exercise, grooming and general cleanliness, along with regular attention, are the principal factors requisite to their best welfare. Many stallions fail to be "sure" simply because of lack of exercise or an over-generous allowance of poor food, two factors which, acting together, cannot lead to the best results. The swollen or scurvy legs so often seen on stallions are generally the result of insufficient exercise and lack of cleanliness.

Efficiency of this grain may in many cases be increased by the addition of one-fifth or one-sixth bran. A limited quantity of corn makes the ration a more economical one, and may be added without injury. If plenty of exercise is to be had, roots of various sorts are palatable and succulent, and often improve the stallion's allowance. Barley has been successfully used as part of the grain ration. Some complaint has been made against the use of linseed oil meal, and the writer would not advise its use, except in limited quantities. Good, sound oats, with a small portion of bran, make the best grain ration for stallions.



THE TYPE OF MARES THAT PAY THEIR WAY AND BRING GOOD COLTS. PERCHERONS OWNED BY THE MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Generally speaking, there is no good reason why a stallion should not be put to work. Such treatment insures regular feeding, grooming, exercise, and will give him the privilege of association with other horses. It will go away with the solitary confinement and irregular attention which he otherwise receives.

If, under ordinary conditions, at the close of the breeding season a stallion is pressed into regular service and accustomed to work gradually, he will be the better for it in the end. Association with other horses will then come to be a regular occurrence, and the objectionable actions so common to stallions in harness will become less frequent. As a horse in regular service, he will receive regular care and exercise. If he be from any of the lighter breeds, as saddle or trotter, it is by no means advisable to use him for a kind of work for which he was never intended. It is not conducive to the best development of horses to force them into work foreign to their breeding and general character.

For example, the high class carriage team may be used for farm work and serve the purpose well, but by this treatment their value as carriage horses is in most cases decreased.

If conditions are such that a stallion cannot be worked, a large paddock offers the next best opportunity for exercise. In building such a paddock, it is economy to build it substantial, so that there will be no possible chance for injury to the animals. The difficulty encountered in such a method is that horses, particularly drafters, will not take enough exercise of their own free will.

Oats should constitute the basis of the grain ration for stallions. The ef-

Whatever hay is fed must be clean and well cured. Timothy and clover, a major portion of the former, has proven to be a very satisfactory hay ration. Alfalfa in large quantities as a stallion feed has been criticized, the objection being that it lessens the ability of a stallion to "settle" his mares. Corn fodder has been found to be inefficient. It contains too much crude fiber. Existing conditions will determine the quantity of both hay and grain which should be fed.

A safe basis upon which to proceed is to feed one pound of grain and one pound of hay per hundred pounds of live weight. The amount should be sufficient to keep the horse in a vigorous and healthy condition. To maintain this condition, the grain and hay will vary from the above standard with different individuals.

If a stallion has been worked during the year, he will be in shape to start the season as it approaches. If he has not been worked, he should have had sufficient exercise, feed and grooming to keep him in a vigorous condition. If he is to travel, the problem of exercise is solved; if not, an eight or ten mile drive daily will be sufficient exercise.

At all seasons of the year the stallion should be well groomed and have a light, clean, dry and well ventilated stable. Lack of attention to these details causes skin diseases and other troubles of more or less serious nature.

To sum up the cardinal principles in the success of caring for a stallion, plenty of good, clean food and water, enough exercise and grooming, along with a comfortable place to sleep, will, under ordinary conditions, give very satisfactory results.

SILO FOR FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE

By C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairying, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

There is no way by which the corn

the roughness in a cheap and palatable form. The number of silos in use is constantly increasing, especially in the dairy sections. Silage is also growing in favor as a summer feed to supplement pastures.

In feeding silage it must not be expected that it will serve as the only roughness. Hay should be fed in addition, and the hay which naturally goes



A SILO AT ONE OF THE STATE FARM BARN, MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SO I.T. OF NATIVE STONE

crop may be used to better advantage than by silking it. The silage should be made from corn which is cut when the ears are still on the stalk, and should be made from a part of

with corn stage is clover, sorghum or alfalfa hay. From thirty to forty-five pounds per day is considered a reasonable level of corn silage. It can be fed successfully not only to cows producing milk, but to young stock, and in fact almost all farm animals.

\$WHEATS

Wheat sounds good but you must figure the cost of production. The profit tumbles when production costs too much. Watch both ends of the game and don't let poor machinery reduce your profit. Look at the prices below and add the saving to the price of wheat. It is a matter of good dollars and good sense. Your good sense will not allow you to lose good dollars

THREE CAR LOADS OF UP TO DATE MACHINERY

Rock Island Plows
Morrison Plows
Kingman Plows
Liberty Gang Plows
Morrison Cultivators
Rock Island Discs

Sharpens disc harrows & disc plows, rolling cutters etc.

Rock Island Corn Planters can be changed from 1 to any number of drops without changing the plate.

Morrison Listers are so simple and easy to operate a child can handle them.

You'll Save Money if You call upon
A. Keeting, Keytesville, Mo.

A SONG TO SPRING.

I want to sing a song of spring.
But different from the usual thing—
Free from the usual rhyming attitude
Of vernal gush and flowery platitude—
A song that will voice in fluent meter
The woes of the man with the headless heater!

I want to sing a song to spring
That will give the pent-up thought a fine
Of the man who, bleated like a gladiator,
Has been battling with a headless radiator!

I want to sing a song of spring
That will tell with the usual melodic swing
The tale of the woe and properly let 'em
Of the man who's been up against a "system"
And hiked coal till his lungs were wheezing
To keep the pipes of the thing from freezing!

I want to sing a song to spring
Endowed with the requisite note of "ding"
To express the relief this mortal is feeling
At the thought that his coils have ceased
Congealing
And the fancy, hugged with a gratitude
groveling.

Oh, this is the song that I'd like to sing
To the gay, the gladness, the joyous spring—
The subtle, intense, earth wide elation
Of the cheap released for a brief vacation
From that dark device of the fabled of hate—
That "rad" that will not retreat!

—Irving Dillon in Life.



Gentle Reminder.
It was midnight. The man had entered the house as quietly as possible. His shoes made some noise. He had just reached the door of the bedroom when he heard some one moving in the bed as if about to get up, and he passed. The sound of a woman's voice soothed to his ears.

"If you don't take your boots off when you come into this house," it said, "there's going to be trouble, and a whole lot of it. Here it's been raining for three hours, and you dare to tramp over my carpets with your muddy boots! Go downstairs and take them off this minute!"

"He went downstairs without a word, but he didn't take off his boots. Instead he went straight out into the night again, and the 'rad' who was waiting for him saw a fear glister in his eyes.

"I can't rob that house," he said. "It reminds me of home."—Blue Bull.

Southern Hospitality.
I had been driving all day in a remote part of Southern Georgia and at nightfall stopped at a cabin occupied by one man. He was very cordial and asked me to spend the night with him. When we sat down to supper I was somewhat disturbed to observe that the meal consisted of a single large dish of potatoes. Without apology the man, with a wave of his hand toward the dish, said in a loud, hearty voice: "Stranger, take one!"

He paused a moment and continued in a still louder tone: "Stranger, take two!"

Another pause, and then even louder and more earnestly: "Stranger, take mighty bear all of them!"—Wesley's Home Companion.

WABASH

TIME CARD AT KEYTESVILLE.

GOING EAST
No. 52 Moberly Accommodation..... 11:06 a.m.
No. 4 Atlantic Express Midland..... 12:05 p.m.
No. 12 St. Louis Express..... 1:25 p.m.
No. 40 Eastern Express..... 12:31 p.m.
No. 70 Local Freight..... 1:30 p.m.

GOING WEST
No. 51 E. C. Accommodation..... 6:40 a.m.
No. 3 E. C. Mail and Express..... 7:15 p.m.
No. 71 Local Freight..... 7:30 a.m.
No. 53 E. C. Accommodation..... 4:45 p.m.
See For Rates, Times, Time Tables, apply to
E. H. LOGAN,
Agent, Keytesville, Missouri.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Representative..... John D. Taylor
Prosecuting Attorney..... Taylor, Fredrick
Judge of Co. Court..... Taylor, Fredrick
Judge of Co. Court..... M. L. Linn, H. H. Hester
Judge of Probate Court..... H. C. Hester
Recorder..... A. N. Harding
County Administrator..... J. B. Shannon
County Auditor..... C. C. Carleton
County Surveyor..... R. G. Gray
County Engineer..... Dr. J. Knott, Jr.
County Assessor..... C. C. Carleton
County Clerk..... J. W. Wright
Recorder..... J. W. Wayland

COURTS.

COUNTY COURT—Regular terms, the first Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Probate Court—Regular terms, the second Mondays in February, May, August and November.
City Court—At Keytesville, first Monday in May and third Monday in November. At Liberty, first Monday in February and third Monday in September. See Fred Lamb Rules.

GENEROUS AND LITERARY.

WABASH LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—Chas. Lambin, W. M.; H. H. Hester, Secy. Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings.
Charitable Lodge No. 117, A. O. U. W.—J. Moore, W. M.; W. M. Anderson, Secy. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock.
KEYTESVILLE LODGE, No. 277, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday night. Geo. W. Gardner, W. M.; M. B. Walker, Secy.
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Keytesville Camp, No. 200, meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evening each month. A. M. Child, C. G.; J. C. Hester, Clerk.
CRANFORD CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY—Meets the 3rd Thursday in each month at alternately, at Brunswick and Salisbury.
KEYTESVILLE TOWN, No. 2, E. O. T. M.—G. H. Atkinson, E. C. Meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.
KNIGHTS A LADIES OF MOUNT ZION, BARNES CAMP, No. 200—Meets the second Tuesday evening in each month. John R. Gleason, President; A. B. Pearson, secretary.

RELIGIOUS.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, (South)—Rev. A. A. Barry, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath-school every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening.
FRANZBLAUEN CHURCH—See Franz Blaud pastor. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sabbath in each month, morning and evening. Sabbath-school every Sabbath morning at 9:30 o'clock.
First Baptist Church—Rev. U. A. Barnes pastor. Services every Sunday, morning and evening, at the usual hour. Sabbath-school every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening.
COMMERCIAL CHURCH—Eld. J. E. White, pastor. Preaching every 1st and 3rd Sunday morning and evening at usual hour. Sabbath-school at 9:30 o'clock.

When One Has Fever.

In case of excessive thirst that arises from feverish conditions the use of half a lime poured over crushed ice or mixed with charged water will give relief if slowly sipped a little at a time.

It is often found that very hot patients, taken by the tabernacle, will not only drink more readily than any other drink. The effect is heightened if a few drops of orange or lemon or lime juice is added, or a half tablespoonful of baking soda.

The main thing in these conditions is not to gulp down great quantities of liquid, to take nothing too cold or too hot and to avoid ice water, which, contrary to usual belief, increases rather than decreases thirst, and against which all doctors warn.