

Madam, Raisins Cost Less Now

So Get Their Benefits and Their Flavor in Scores of Attractive, Money-Saving Foods

DUE to greatly increased crops, even though production costs are still much higher than in pre-war days, raisins now cost almost as little as before the war.

Use this luscious, energizing, healthful food lavishly, therefore, in scores of "plain foods" like rice pudding, boiled rice, bread pudding, Indian pudding, and in cake, cookies, pie, and with the children's cereals, to give them "luxury flavors" at "plain food" costs.

Raisins are both good and good for you.

So take advantage of these lower prices now.



Not More Than 20c
Your retailer should sell you Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins in 15 oz. blue package for not more than 20c.



Not More Than 18c
Your retailer should sell you Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins in 15 oz. red package for not more than 18c.

Sun-Maid Raisins

Seeded—Seedless—Clusters

Packed under most sanitary conditions in fresh, clean cartons. Very highest quality. Insist on Sun-Maid Brand, the kind that you know is good.

New 11 oz. Package

Your retailer should sell you Sun-Maid Seeded and Seedless Raisins in 11 oz. packages for not more than 15c.

Not More Than 15c

Your retailer should sell you Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins in 11 oz. red package for not more than 15c.

Reputation is sometimes more valuable than character. Prudence, patience, perseverance command success.

We notice that people trying to get the best of it generally do. Though malice may darken truth it cannot put it out.

Which Is Larger the Sun or a Cent

The sun is the largest but you can hold the cent so close to your eye that you'll lose sight of the sun. Don't let a cheap price or a big can baking powder make you lose sight of quality.

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



Is the quality leavening—for real economy—in the kitchen, always use Calumet, one trial will convince you.

The sale of Calumet is over 150% greater than that of any other baking powder.



BEST BY TEST

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

WESTERN CANADA Big Wheat Crops

Canada is the world's greatest producer of wheat—second only to the United States—yet only about 12% of the tillable area has been worked. Yields of 40 bushels of wheat per acre are not uncommon. Oats have given as high as 100 bushels per acre, while 40 to 50 bushels per acre are ordinary yields; barley and rye in like proportion. Cattle and horses thrive on the native grasses which grow abundantly and corn and sunflower culture are highly successful.

Stock Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming

Secure for the industrious settler ample returns for his energy. Clearing the cost of one's farm with a single year's crop has an appeal, and has been done by hundreds of Western Canada farmers. Taxes only upon land (not on improvements). Perfect climate, attractive social conditions, good neighbors, churches, schools, telephones, excellent markets and shipping facilities make life happy as well as prosperous.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, reduced railway rates, etc., write

F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada



WINTER SHOULD BE RESPITE OF FARM ANIMALS FROM PARASITES



Draft Animals of This Kind Doing Hard Work During Summer Season Are Entitled to Some Care During Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most of the domestic animals that are kept on pastures during the summer collect a wide assortment of internal parasites that spend part of their life cycle within the animal and part of it outside. The infection, says the United States Department of Agriculture, usually takes place in warm weather, as at that time there are proper conditions of moisture and temperature for the development of the organisms. In some cases there are insects that act as intermediate hosts for certain parasites and of course during the winter such hosts are not active. Some parasites of horses and cattle are carried by biting insects that introduce them into the blood stream of the animal. Several species of parasites spend part of their life cycle in dung beetles and through these beetles are taken in with grass and get into the digestive tract of the animal. The ordinary house fly is a carrier for one of the stomach worms of the horse. Various kinds of tape worms of poultry spend a period of their existence in house flies, snails and other lower animals. All these worms require also proper conditions of warmth and moisture for their development.

Get Rid of Parasites.

From these facts about the habits of some of the well-known internal parasites of domestic animals it is plain that fall and early winter is the most opportune time to rid the animals of them, and give them a chance to recuperate. Such an interior clean-out also reduces the number of chances of reinfection on the pastures the following spring. Winter is a rest from reinfection, but because animals have to resist adverse weather conditions it is doubly advisable to get rid of all parasites to give the animals an opportunity to use their feed in maintaining body temperature and in putting on fat or producing milk.

There are probably hundreds of treatments recommended by various persons for worms, bots, and other parasites, most of which are useless or very nearly so. However, there are certain treatments that have been proved by experiment to be effective for certain parasites. It has been found that bots can be removed from horses by the use of carbon bisulphide. It is given in six-dram doses, in capsules, and a purgative is unnecessary. The horse is usually kept off feed for 24 hours before the capsule is given. This treatment will also get the big round worms that frequently infest the small intestine. To get rid of the round worms that are found in the large intestines, use oil of chenopodium (oil of American wormseed) in doses of 4 to 4½ drams, with a quart of raw linseed oil or an equal part.

No far veterinarians have very little to say about the treatment of internal parasites in cattle. Not a great deal of work has been done along this line, but copper sulphate has been found of some use as a treatment for stomach worms.

Control Stomach Worms.

This copper sulphate treatment for stomach worms is very effective in the control of stomach worms in sheep. A 1 per cent solution in water is the strength usually employed. Three fluid ounces of the 1 per cent solution is sufficient for yearlings and older sheep, and 1½ ounces for lambs three months old and older. At the bureau of animal industry farm at "Ienna, Va., this treatment is given once a month through the year, and the treated lambs have made better growth and grown more wool than lambs that were not treated. At the age of one hundred and twenty days, treated lambs have averaged 90 pounds each. Other worms of sheep are hard to get rid of, but carbon tetrachloride gives promise of being effective for many of them.

In the case of swine, oil of chenopodium in doses of one dram for 100-pound pigs, and other doses in proportion, will remove the large round worms from the small intestine. A dose should be accompanied with one to four ounces of castor-oil. This treatment is given with a dose-syringe. Although worm treatments are given to hogs in a great many cases in capsules with a capsule gun, there is considerable danger that, owing to the peculiar anatomy of the pig's pharynx a capsule will be put in the wrong place. A great many hogs, say veterinarians in the Department of Agriculture, have been killed in this way.

Treatment for Poultry.

A treatment frequently used for round worms in poultry is made up by soaking a pound of finely chopped tobacco stems in water for two hours and then mixing the stems and the water with half the usual mash ration. This amount is for 100 birds. The feed which is mixed with the tobacco is given after fasting the birds

for 24 hours, as usually they will not eat it otherwise. So far no recommendation can be made for ridding hens of other intestinal parasites.

A word of caution is necessary as to the use of remedies for parasites, which applies as well to medicinal treatment generally. Medicinal treatment for parasites and other conditions should be given only by or under the direction of properly qualified and competent persons, otherwise serious damage may be done to valuable animals and little or no benefit result from the treatment.

FREEZING POINTS OF MANY GARDEN CROPS

Object of Special Studies in Bureau of Plant Industry.

Experiments Being Conducted With Various Fruits and Vegetables Liable to Freezing in Handling or on Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The freezing points of a large variety of vegetables and fruits, which are likely to be subjected to freezing conditions during harvesting, handling, or marketing, have been the object of special studies in the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Between 15,000 and 20,000 determinations have been made, including the freezing points of 25 varieties of apples, 22 kinds of strawberries, 18 varieties of potatoes, 12 different types of sweet potatoes, 19 tomato varieties, and many varieties of cherries, grapes, peaches, plums, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, and some cut flowers, particularly peonies, roses, and lilies. Besides this general study, the work is being continued with the principal fruits and vegetables which are liable to be in danger of freezing either in transit or on the market. In this work the methods of detecting freezing injury, the rate at which fruits and vegetables freeze in constant low temperatures are determined.

The freezing points were determined for 18 standard varieties of Irish potatoes, grown under the same cultural conditions, harvested at the same time, and stored at the same temperatures. The freezing point apparently varies with the variety and shows a tendency to vary with the family group. It has been shown that potatoes can frequently be exposed to temperatures much below their freezing points if they are not disturbed until the temperature is again above the freezing point. This is an important consideration to potato growers and handlers.

PERMANENT SOIL FERTILITY

Use Limestone and Phosphate and Plow Under Green Manure, Especially Clover.

Produce your own nitrogen for fertility instead of buying it. Do this by using limestone and phosphate and by plowing under green manure, especially sweet clover, red clover or winter vetch. This is the basis of the Illinois system of permanent soil fertility. A. L. Whiting and W. R. Schoonover, at the Illinois station, found that such crops plowed under in April or May decompose with sufficient rapidity so that their nitrogen becomes available for corn or other crops the same year. Temperature and moisture determine the time when nitrate production in the soil will take place. The amount of nitrate that can be produced in the soil depends upon soil treatment. The decomposing sweet or red clover may furnish as high as 90 pounds of nitrate nitrogen per acre, or twice as much as corn may take up in its critical growing period between June 25 and July 15. "Stable manure does not furnish nitrate so rapidly nor in such large amounts as green manure, and should be applied as near as possible to corn planting time."

VALUABLE LIVE STOCK FEED

Silage is Well Suited for All Kinds of Farm Animals, Especially for Dairy Cows.

Silage is well suited for feeding to all live stock. Dairy cows need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is very necessary for large milk production. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening steer. Sheep like it, and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage with good results.

After Every Meal WRIGLEY'S

helps the stomach.

After a hearty meal, try its friendly relief and comfort to the over-burdened stomach.

It is the beneficial and satisfying sweet for old and young.

And the cost is very small.



Try the New P. K. Musical Note. A very deaf old woman walking along the street saw an Italian turning a peanut roaster. She stood looking at it awhile, shook her head, and said: "No, I shan't give you any money for such music as that. I can't hear any of the tunes, and besides it smells as if there were something burning inside."—The Congregationalist.

Air Mail. A twenty-eight hour air mail service is promised between New York and San Francisco. Air mail to the Interior of Alaska will soon be a fact. Air routes are now being mapped out. Its postal service 2,000,000 miles have been down without a fatality.

Then She'd Hear Them. "Oh, I just love fairy tales!" "Then I'd advise you to get married, my dear."—London Punch.

FREE TRAPPERS TREASURE
GET READY NOW!
The Greatest—Prize—of the Year
ALASKA
HERSKOVITS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Everybody wants to know something and there is always somebody who wants to know everything. Knowing is well made without the essential ingredients, but it is used in pairs on the pudding.

A million men have turned to One Eleven Cigarettes—a firm verdict for superior quality.



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10c Changes Last Year's Frock to New Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish