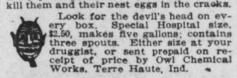


### KILLS PESKY **BED BUGS** P. D. Q.

Just think, a \$5c box of P. D. Q. (Pesky Devils Quietus) makes a quart, enough to kill a million Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas or Cooties, and stops future generations by killing their eggs, and does not injure the clothing. Liquid fire to the Bed Bugs is what P. D. Q. is like; Bed Bugs stand as good a chance as a snowball in a justly famed heat resort. Patent spout free in every package of P. D. Q., to enable you to kill them and their nest eggs in the cracks.



REMEDY FOR **Rheumatism and Neuritis** "B-Stings," made from the stings of the honey bee. Absolutely not injurious to heart or system. Strongly endorsed as a remedy and relief for rheumatism, neuritis, any kidney infection, back-ache, sciatica, and rheumatic fever. In tablet form—4 every two hours. 20 tablets for \$1.09, 500 for \$1.75; 1000 for \$3.00. Write us for information. HAHN & HAHN, 214 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Some men are good through and through-to you; and most men are satisfied with that.



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package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Toothache Lumbago Earache Rheumatism Neuralgia Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Suspicious.

He was sober-hadn't drunk a drop. It was 4 a. m. He struck the keyhole at the first attempt and entered. All was quiet. He put his hat and coat on the hall rack and was about to take off his shoes before going upstairs when an old familiar voice sounded gratingly on his ear. "Is that you, Jack?"

"Yes, Nell."

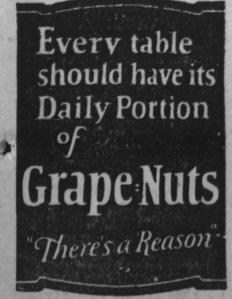
Then he began: "It's three minutes after four. I did not let the cat follow me. I've just returned from one of our conferences. The gas is turned down low. The doors are all locked; the windows fastened. I paid the taxes this afternoon. Mary's babies got the measles,

That isn't our dog barking." And when he tumbled into bed Nell looked at him out of sleepy eyes and

"Jack, you've been drinking."-Houston Post,

Austrian Brush Turkeys. The Austrian brush turkey lays its eggs on the top of a heap of decaying vegetation, which it has piled up to a height of fifteen feet or so. The eggs are laid at a depth of five or six feet, and left to hatch themselves by the warmth generated by the decaying

Plain human nature too often likes to feel happy rather than to feel





SMART BABY MOLES

"I'm going to tell you this evening," said Daddy, "about the smart baby Moles and the Mole family. "As you know, the Moles live un

derground. "Their home nest is of leaves and grass and it is, too, under the ground. From their home nest is a long, winding tunnel which they build through the earth.

"They must keep the earth out of the nest, and so it is pushed upward to the surface. You can imagine the work it is for these little creatures, so tiny and yet so clever.

"From the nest there is a special runway by which the Moles can escape if danger suddenly overtakes them when they're in their nest. "So that they really have fortresses,

too, you see! "And all this is done by little creatures who are almost blind. They have lived underground so much, and so constantly, that they can hardly see at all.

"Some of them cannot see at all. "The Moles have pointed noses, which are very strong, and which help them in their burrowing. They also have front paws, which, too, are very strong.

"But these are their only tools. They do not have the help of carpenters' tools, but they work only with what they have themselves. It is so wonderful.

"And often they will burrow great, great distances in a short time, for they work steadily, and so powerfully, and so energetically.

"These Moles I'm telling you about this evening are cousins of the Star-Nosed Moles, and are sometimes known as the Oregon Moles.

"Now, there were three little baby Moles who had been born in the early spring. They did not remain helpless for long. And in less than two months they had grown to be almost as big as their parents and were helping in the building of tunnels and the planning of their home.

"The Moles, as you know, build mounds and they have tunnels for roadways to their nests and also other tunnels which they use for hunting. "At night the Moles come to the

surface and look for food. Sometimes they have a long tunnel under a fence, which is used as a general road. "That is, in much the same way as

we have a main road along which lots of people walk, or run, or ride, and as we have our little private gar-



"Do Not Waste Your Time."

den path and our own halls leading into different rooms. "'Now, little Moles,' said Mother

Mole, 'this is Mole advice. "'Do not waste your time doing nothing. A Mole would consider that a disgrace. Often I wonder if people

up on the earth know how steadily the little creatures under the earth are "'We, for example, are working almost all of the time. We do not be-

lieve in resting. We believe in work-"'We want to build, and we want to look for food. Insects and nice worms are what we like. Of course we like drinks of water, too. And to be good providers of food we've al-

ways found we must look for it. "'We couldn't sit still and have it come to us. Good earth makes a difference, too, as in rich soil we can find more to eat.

"But I cannot talk to you any more. I have given you Mole advice. And Mole schooling doesn't last long. Little Moles graduate from their schools very, very soon.

" 'Fancy children graduating at two "So the smart baby Moles began the work all Moles must do."

Again the Infant Terrible. The young minister was a frequent visitor, and he seemed to be sweet on the eldest daughter, Grace, One day when he was a guest at dinner the little girl of the family began to chatter at the table, when her mother said: "Hush, Amy; Mr. Pinkle is go-

ing to ask grace." "Well," said the child, "it's about time. We've been 'specting it for months, and so's she."—Boston Tran-

Force of Example. "Teacher's an old crab!" said Wilile. His father represed him. "How dare you speak about your teacher in

that disrespectful manner." "Well, that's what I've often heard you tell ma your boss is," returned the

#### Plan Eradication of Wild Onion Crop

Practice of Fall Plowing Followed by Intertilled Crop Most Effective.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Numerous reports received from farmers who have employed the methods of controlling and eradicating the wild onion, or garlic, suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture, state without an exception that where late fall plowing has been practiced followed by an intertilled

One farmer in Ohio reports that he has had good results in destroying the onion by thoroughly disking the land in the fall to destroy all the top growth of the onions and in the following spring giving the land thorough preparation and planting to some intertilled crop, such as corn. A Vir-

been destroyed.

ginia farmer has had success in eradicating the onions by plowing the infested land deep late in the fall and seeding to wheat. The following summer immediately after the wheat is harvested, he again plows the land, this time shallow and seeds by soy beans. With the two years of such treatment he has succeeded in de-

stroying all the onions. Start Work in Fall. To kill the wild onion, says the de partment, the work must be started in the fall. The object of this work is to destroy the plants, which grow from soft-shelled bulbs, before they have advanced far enough for new bulbs to form in the ground beside the | contamination occurred in each case. old bulbs. The best time is when the plants are about 12 to 15 inches high. the use of such utensils as containers This is during October and November for food or drink. in the South, and during November and December, in the North. When the plant at this stage is entirely turned under by deep plowing, it is killed. If this plowing were put off until spring, however, these plants would have formed new bulbs, which would be able to grow even though the parent plants were destroyed. It ts highly important that the tops be completely buried by the plowing; otherwise many of them would keep on growing. A plow with a jointer attached to the beam will often be a great help in turning under the tops,

ing this result. The following spring the field should be planted to an intertilled crop. Corn, preferably planted in checkrows is best. From the time the farmer is able to get on the land in the spring until the corn is laid by, his efforts should be directed toward preventing the onion from making top growth. This spring or early summer work is to kill the plants which have come up from the bard-shelled bulbs which these bulbs, however, may not start growth for a year or two, so it is necessary to continue giving careful cul-

while disking the land previous to

plowing will also aid in accomplish-

tivation for a year or two. Cleaning Up Pasture. Eradicating the onion from pastures, if the plants are not too numerous, may be done by digging up each plant and destroying. Sheep eat the tops of the onion, and grazing for a few years often gives the desired results. The application of poison to each plant, where it is practicable to do so, will destroy them. Coal-tar creosote oil applied to each plant at the rate of about four thimblefuls is effec-

ungerminated bulbs. Since the sowing of seed grain infested with the onion bulblets, which are about the size of the wheat grain, is one of the principal ways by which the weed is spread, it follows that clean seed should be used as a preventive measure.

Estimate of Kentucky

According to a report issued by the bureau of agricultural economics. United States Department of Agriculture, the production of blue grass seed in the Kentucky and Missouri districts is Tendency to Increase estimated at 800,000 to 850,000 bushels of roughly cured seed. This is approximately 60 per cent of last year's crop. The acreage of blue grass stripped the 40 per cent reduction in the amount

has a large carry-over of seed from last year, the amount being estimated at 550,000 bushels of rough cured seed. total amount of blue grass seed avail-

Calf Should Be Given

The longer the calf is allowed to nurse the cow the harder it will be the country as a whole. to teach it to drink from a pail. However, the first milk, or colostrum, has Cholera Is Great Enemy properties that normal milk does not have and which are necessary to give the calf the best start. For this reason the youngster should always rerequired to teach it to drink.

Galvanized Iron Very Apt to Cause Illness

Warning Issued by Experts Against Use of Utensils.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Do not allow food or drink to stand for even a short time in a galvanized Iron vessel and do not use such a utensil in making preserves or jellies or as a container for cider or other fruit juices, is a warning issued by officials of the bureau of chemistry United States Department of Agriculture. Some of the zinc with which the bucket or utensils is galvanized probably will be dissolved and will crop the next spring, the onion has not only give the food an unpleasant taste but is very apt to cause sudden and intense illness.

A recent instance of potsoning apparently resulted from the presence of zinc in food. Twelve men at the Guam naval station each drank a bottle of root beer and immediately began vomiting. Chemical examination of the contents of three bottles transmitted to the bureau of chemistry for analysis disclosed the presence of substantial quantities of a salt of zinc in each bottle. It is the opinion of the officials that even one-half the contents of one of the bottles would have caused vomiting. The sale of bottles from this shipment has, of course, been stopped and an investigation started to definitely locate the source of the contamination with zinc

Experiments carried on by federal chemists with quantities of lemonade. orangeade, milk, carbonated water, Washington city tap water and distilled water held over night in galvanized from buckets proved that 'zinc The officials, therefore, warn against

#### Overfeeding Is Harmful

to All Calves at Start "Better to underfeed the calf at the start than to overfeed," says the United States Department of Agriculture. The common fault of beginners is to give a calf oil it wants. If it was possible to feed it every two or three hours, possibly no harm would result. After going for eight or twelve hours without food, however, the calf is likely to gorge itself and develop digestive

A calf which weighs fifty pounds at birth requires about eight pounds of milk a day, while a 100-pound calf needs twelve pounds. When skim milk is substituted for whole milk, do not increase the amount in order to make up for the butterfat removed.

A uniform temperature of ninety degrees is necessary for the most satisfactory results.

When it is impossible to get high quality milk for calf feeding, reduce the quantity of feed. Calves will not suffer so much in development, from underfeeding as they will from digestive disorders caused by poor milk.

Buttermilk for Pullets

Favored by Iowa Expert How buttermilk belps shorten the period between hatching and egg-laying is told by H. A. Bittenbender of the Iowa state college poultry depart-

Last year a flock of pullets belonging to the department started laying 109 days after hatching. At that time they weighed slightly more than old hens of the same breed, showing that tive in killing both the plant and the they were mature. About 50 per cent of them continued laying during the following summer.

The pullets received no water, except in the form of buttermilk, from the time they were hatched until some weeks after egg laying started. Their other feed consisted of a dry mash containing three pounds of bran, two pounds of cornmeal and one-fourth pound bonemeal.

One of the greatest aids to success-Blue Grass Seed Crop ful winter egg production is a large number of pullets in prime condition. Slow maturing pullets will not lay until the following spring.

Fall Breeding of Hogs

The tendency seems to be to increase the fall breeding of hogs more both in Kentucky and Missouri was than spring breeding. This tendency fully equal to that of a year ago and has been evidenced both by the market receipts and farm reports for the harvested was due to unfavorable past two years, especially in the corn weather conditions early in the spring, belt, and is making for a more uni-The report also states that Kentucky form monthly distribution of market receipts throughout the year.

The probabilities are that the commercial market supply of hogs, over Adding this carry-over to the crop har- four-Afths of which comes from the vested this year, it appears that the corn belt, from the spring crop of 1923, will be about as large as that able this year is fully equal to the 1922 from the spring crop of 1922. If expressed intentions as to fall breeding are carried out, even to the proportional extent of last year, the fall crop of this year, which will be marketed First Milk From Mother next summer, will be larger than that of last, both in the corn belt and in

of the Swine Industry Hog cholers is the great enemy of the swine industry, although it has ceive the first milk. If it is left with been diminished in importance as a the mother for 48 hours it will get result of widespread use of anti-hogenough of the stimulating first milk cholern serum. It has been reduced by and may still take to drinking from about 60 per cent from the losses dura pail without much trouble. A weak ing the most disastrous years, but with calf may be left with the cow a lit- greater care and better understandintle longer, but more patience will be of the plague it could be reduced to much greater extent.

## Graduate Nurse Finds "The Perfect Remedy"

Seattle, Wash., a graduate of the National Temperance Hospital, Chicago.

"I have used Tanlac exclusively for seven years in the treatment of my three bottles he was eating ravenouscharity patients," said Mrs. Borden, ly and able to work. "and my experience has been that for no equal.

Looks Like a Pull in Some Cases. Even the Hall of Fame needs a cataogue explaining to many why those in it are there,-St. Louis Globe

Democrat.

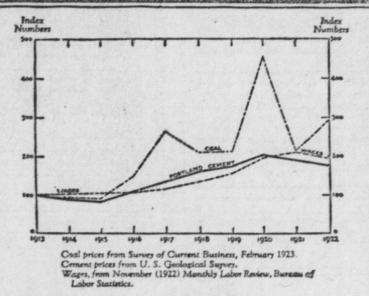
fessional nurse, I do not hesitate to tient who could not keep a thing on say Tanlac is nature's most perfect her stomach, not even water. I preremedy," is the far-reaching statement vailed on her to try Tanlac and after given out for publication, recently, by the sixth bottle she could eat absolute-Mrs. I. A. Borden, 425 Pontius Ave., ly anything she wanted without the slightest bad after-effects,

"I had another patient who simply could not eat. I got him started on Tanlac and by the time he finished

"These two instances are typical of keeping the stomach, liver, kidneys and the wonderful merits of the medicine, bowels functioning properly, and for My confidence in Tanlac is unlimited." toning up the system in general, it has Tanlac is for sale by all good drug-

> Monuments to military heroes are unknown in China.

> The Pennsylvania was the largest ressel affont in 1896.



# More for Your Money

Swapping things—as when our grandmothers traded eggs for calico at the cross-roads store —gives a better understanding of values. By measuring one thing against another we too can often judge values more clearly.

Coal and wages make up more than half the manufacturing cost of cement.

The chart above shows price fluctuations for portland cement, coal and wages during the past ten years. In each case 100 is used to represent 1913 figures, by the Government departments which compiled these statistics.

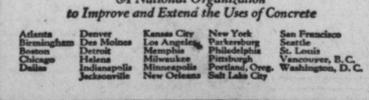
Translated into "eggs and calico" language, this chart shows that a ton of coal would buy nearly twice as much cement in 1922 as in 1913. A day's wages also would buy more cement in 1922 than in 1913.

This means that even though coal and wages make up more than half its manufacturing cost, cement is now relatively lower in price than either coal or wages.

So, considering these increased costs, it is plain that in buying cement you get more for your money than before.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION 111 West Washington Street CHICAGO

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An eagle can live 28 days without



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