

MRS. BUSH TELLS OTHER WOMEN

How Pains in Side and Dragging Down Feelings Were Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Massena, N. Y.—"I had terrible pains in both my sides and a dragging-down feeling that affected me so that I could hardly walk, and I got run-down. A friend who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it and I have taken it with the best results. I do my housework and also some outdoor work on the farm. The Vegetable Compound has given me back my health and I can not praise it enough. I am perfectly willing that you should use these facts if my letter will help other women who still suffer."—Mrs. DELBERT BUSH, R. F. D. 1, Massena, N. Y.

The spirit of helpfulness shown in the letters we are constantly publishing is worthy of notice. These women know by experience what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do. Your troubles are the same as theirs. Isn't it reasonable to expect the same results? If you have pains and a dragging-down feeling and are nervous and irritable, profit by Mrs. Bush's experience and give the Compound a trial.

Cheap for Her Weight
While waiting at the railway station, Brown put his four-year-old daughter on a weighing machine. "Only 42 pounds," he said. "You ought to weigh more than that." "Well, goodness, daddy!" exclaimed the little one, "what do you want for a penny?"—Edinburgh Scotsman.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by parcel post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Popular Proverb
The expression, "Out of the frying pan into the fire," means that in trying to extricate yourself from one evil, you fell into a greater. The ancient Greeks used to say, "Out of the smoke, into the flame," and the French say, "Tombe de la poêle dans la braise," that is, to fall from the stove into the hot coals.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN
Say "Bayer"—Insist!
For Pain Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Colds

Safe Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid

Cuticura Soap Best for Baby
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

ITCH!
Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 10¢ at druggists, or direct from A. E. Roberts Medicine Co., Newark, N. J.

BATHE YOUR EYES
Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-water. Buy at your druggist's or 125 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

ARE you "handy with the needle"? For the woman who is, but who finds general dressmaking wearisome, with its demands that she adapt herself to the varying moods of her customers, there are many less exacting and more lucrative side lines and specialties.

"Most every woman likes to sew for little babies," declares one woman who has chosen to do so, "and the making of layettes is a well-paying business. I believe in giving the customer a chance to help, if she wants to, for often she, too, likes to have just a hand in making the little garments."

It is a good plan for the layette-maker to avoid confusion by standardizing her business, making, say, three different types of outfits. She could have their descriptions printed on correspondence cards, to send in answer to inquiries and to insert in some well-known local paper or woman's publication. The cards might read something like this: Number one—a cheap outfit, durable and well-made, but very plain; Number two—a medium priced outfit, made like number one, but with lace and little tucks; number three—an elaborate outfit, made from an extra fine quality of goods and hand embroidered.

The woman who is "handy with the needle" might make small boys' suits her long suit. Handwork, desirable on many types of wearing apparel, is particularly apropos here. In fact, the woman who can do handwork is lucky, whatever her specialty. She can make an excellent income embroidering bedspreads, dresser-scarfs, table-runners, tablecloths, napkins and centerpieces. At Christmas time she will be able to use the small pieces of left-over linens for dollies, pin-cushions and couch-cushions. She might embroider some of these, and simply crochet a pretty edge on others.

A "make-over" shop is usually more profitable than a regular dressmaking establishment. The proprietress may buy old clothes of good materials, less worn-out than out-of-date. These may be cut down, combined if necessary, and made over into up-to-date models. The public member, darning and sewer-on-of-buttons, too, is almost sure to "make good" financially. She should procure space in some well situated shop, preferably a dyeing establishment, and display a sign which might read something like this: Public Clothes Mender—Sews, Mends, Darns, From Socks to Shirts, From Gloves to Gowns—Yours by the Minute.

In any of these projects, a little advertising at the beginning through newspapers and personal communication will help. But the woman who sews—and specializes—need not worry about her market.

PUTTING THE "COUNT" IN OVERDUE ACCOUNTS

IT ISN'T how much "nerve" you have, but how much tact; not how "hard-boiled" you are, but how diplomatic. That's what counts in the bill-collecting business, says a girl who is official bill collector for almost every merchant on her "Main Street." Here's why:

"Is your idea of a bill collector a person with an over-amount of 'push' and a disagreeably aggressive way? Such a person inspires antagonism and is not a success," she declares. "That's the reason a girl bill collector is often preferred to a man—a girl, more frequently than a man, has a little 'way with her' that will make the person approached want to pay her rather than lower himself in her estimation."

That means she must have poise, personality, and, above all, dignity. Of course, the prospective bill collector must first of all find her clients. In every small town there are stores, shops or factories whose business does not justify the employment of a permanently salaried collector. The tact that will make her a good collector will also get her clients. The rules she must observe in dealing with clients and debtors are the same. She must be dignified in speech, dress and action. She must not use slang, must not boast or joke. And she must exhibit self-respect, and demand the respect of others.

Perhaps she already knows some business and professional men who probably would have business for her. She should pass by the biggest businesses in the town, at first, in favor of the "little fellows." When she has results to show, and the confidence that comes from achieving those results—then she may give the larger firms her attention. As she is acquiring her clients, and before she has approached a single person on the subject of neglected bills, she must be studying her subject. She can find books to give her the experience of collection experts.

Improvement in Horse Breeding

In Five States All Stallions Used for Public Service of Pure Breeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
An improvement in the quality of stallions and jacks licensed to stand for public service, but a decline in their numbers compared with previous years, are shown in a report on the horse-breeding situation, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The information, compiled by J. O. Williams and S. R. Speelman of the bureau of animal industry, is based on the latest records obtained from the secretaries of stallion enrollment boards of the various states. The report shows that more than 79 per cent of the stallions standing for public service during the breeding season of 1923, were pure bred. In five states—Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—all the stallions kept for public service were of pure breeding. A summary of jack registration shows that nearly 65 per cent of jacks that were registered for public service were pure bred. The figures for both stallions and jacks show approximately a one per cent increase in pure bred over the previous year.

Decline in Numbers.
In numbers, however, stallions registered in 20 states from which comparable figures were available, totaled 17,330 for 1923, as against 18,400 for 1922, a decline of 1,070 or 5.8 per cent. During the same time jacks declined from 4,888 to 4,344 a loss of 544 in sixteen comparable states. The figures given show the same general trend as the department's estimates of the total number of horses and mules on farms in the United States at the beginning of 1923 and 1924. Both of these classes of animals show a decline in numbers.

Production Behind Death Rate.
"Production of horses and mules is still behind the death rate," the department specialists assert, "although there is no doubt a surplus of horses which cannot be marketed profitably, there is an actual shortage of animals of the heavy draft type, high-class wagon horses, and good saddle horses. Reports indicate a brisk market demand for animals of these classes, and ready sale at good prices." It is noteworthy from the report that the decline in the number of public-service stallions and jacks was greatest in the scrub, grade, and cross-bred classes, this condition being a favorable indication of a better class of foals in the future. Four states—Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia—licensed only pure bred stallions and jacks during 1922. Iowa joined the ranks of states licensing only pure bred stallions and jacks by a law becoming effective January 1, 1924.

The complete report on stallion enrollment and the horse-breeding situation contains comments by secretaries of stallion enrollment boards in various states, statistical summaries on the number and breeding of jacks and stallions in states keeping suitable records, names and addresses of state and national officials in charge of horse and mule breeding work, and a list of pedigree registry associations. Copies of the report may be procured on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Most Practical Way to Save Water in the Soil

How to save water in the soil is a very important matter. We know that soil is moist in the spring when the seeds are planted, and that this moisture dries up and goes off in the air. Covering up the soil prevents this moisture from drying up, and the most practical way of covering it is with a thin layer of loose, dry earth and make this covering by raking the bed every few days, once a week anyway, and oftener if the top of the soil becomes hard and crusty, as it does after a rain, therefore, instead of pouring moisture, in the shape of water, on the bed, keep the moisture in the soil with this covering of dirt. However, if the soil becomes dry in spite of you so the plants do not thrive, then water the bed, do not sprinkle it, but water it by wetting clear through at evening. Then in the morning when the surface begins to get dry, begin raking again to keep the water from getting away in the air. Sprinkling the plants every day or two is one of the surest ways of spoiling them.

Clean Sand Is Favored for Vegetable Storing

Sand makes a very good medium for the storing of potatoes, carrots, beets and parsnips. These vegetables should be kept cool, fairly moist, and free from contact with circulating air, in order to be stored without wilting or starting growth. In the absence of a suitable storage house, the use of sand is most effective. The sand for storing purposes should be free from organic matter. It should also be renewed each year, as the sand in which vegetables have been stored may contain rot spores from the previous winter. The common method of storing is to place alternate rows of roots and sand in a box on the basement floor. Or the roots may be placed in a conical pile covered with a layer of sand about eight inches deep.

Important to Store Eggs in Dry Place

Gather and Market Often to Obtain Top Prices.

Other things being equal, newly-harvested hen-fruit is one of the most perfect foods in the world. From the moment it is laid by a healthy hen in a clean and sanitary environment it is subject to deleterious influences. The hen is in no way responsible for these, but her owner is. Dirt, heat, excessive dryness or a damp environment are all inimical to quality in fresh eggs. Dirt disfigures the shell and so lessens its value to buyers; it also contracts mold, germs and injurious bacteria which break down quality and nutritive value and vitiate flavor. Hence the importance of placing eggs in a cool, dry, pure atmosphere, and of gathering and marketing them often, or of cold-storing them, which is only another way of maintaining their quality. To eat hen-fruit at its best is to do so when it is yet very young from the nest. When eggs are subjected to damp and moisture, the albuminous protective covering dissolves, admitting decomposing bacteria into the shell through the pores, which causes rapid spoilage. Heat tends to break down the "whites," rendering the egg "weak" and watery; on the yolks the effect is to make them dark and "heavy." Eggs of this character are graded as "bakers," which command reduced prices. An excessively dry atmosphere causes rapid evaporation, or "shrunken" eggs. A careful consideration of these premises will suggest their own remedies. Clean nests protected from the sun and wind, healthy laying hens and wholesome feeding are the fundamental things to provide for good performance flocks. When the industrious hen has functioned and delivered her product, it is "up to" her owners to take the necessary measures that will insure a good price to the poultryman and fine eating quality to the ultimate consumer.

Manure Is Too Valuable to Be Wasted in Yards

No matter how rich a soil may be, years of constant cropping with no return of organic matter will eventually wear it out. A crop rotation which includes a legume at least once in every four years must be followed if fertility is to be maintained. In addition, all crop refuse available, such as stubble, straw and manure, is necessary. The average increase in crop yields for each ton of manure applied per acre has been found to be worth \$3.31 in an Ohio experiment extending over a period of 14 years. Manure is too valuable to be wasted around the barnyards. When it is thrown from the stable into the barnyard, it contains, on the average, 80 per cent water if from cattle, and 70 per cent if from horses. This water contains the major portion of the salts which give manure its fertilizing value. Expose such material to the rain and the liquid manure will soon be replaced by rain-water if the manure pile is where it will drain easily. Manure exposed from April 1 to September 30 at the New York experiment station lost 43 per cent of its value. Wherever practicable, then, a tight manure pit is a good investment. The one shown here is on the farm of Emil Anderson, Branch county, Mich. Besides conserving the manure, it keeps the barnyard in a much cleaner condition and in case contagious diseases develop, proper sanitary methods are not so expensive.

FARM FACTS

The best time to fix the farm machinery is before it needs repairs.

During summer the gardener needs to cultivate his pep along with his pepper.

The average duckling is ready for market between ten and twelve weeks of age at which time individuals of the Pekin variety should weigh between five and six pounds.

There is absolutely no danger spraying boars or brood sows while they are pregnant. Spray brood sows with crude oil after they have been put in a thoroughly clean farrowing pen. This prevents the pigs from getting lice from their mother.

The time to set trees and shrubs is in early spring, as early as the ground is fit to work. They may be set up to the first of June if kept dormant, but it is just as well to remember that the later the planting the less likely the success, within certain limits.

Boys and girls have often got started with good flocks of sheep by raising such orphan lambs on cow's milk. As ewe's milk is richer than even Jersey milk, there is no need to dilute cow's milk for feeding, though a little lime water is sometimes added to prevent indigestion.

The old wood may be cut from the raspberries and blackberries, and if new canes are making a very strong growth, they may be cut back, say to three feet. In the case of red raspberries, it is unnecessary to cut them back, and experience has proved that it is a better practice to keep back only black canes and blackberries.

MONARCH



for 70 Years QUALITY

As Monarch Coffee excels ordinary coffee, so Monarch Tea and Monarch Cocoa give evidence of their superiority at the first trial. REID, MURDOCH & CO. Established 1853 Chicago Boston Pittsburgh New York. TRADE BUILDER FOR 25 YEARS "For over 25 years, Monarch Coffee has been one of our strongest trade builders. Our sales on Monarch have increased to the point where we do not hesitate to buy in thousand-pound lots." RECKNORS, Creston, Iowa

Cocoa	Mayonnaise Dressing	Chick Peas	Cherries	Honey
Tea	100 Island Dressing	Sliced Peaches	Red Kidney Beans	Pumpkin
Sweet Pickles	Apple Sauce	Peas	Lima Beans	String Beans
Sweet Relish	Peanut Butter	Loganberries	Asparagus Tips	Sweet Potatoes
Catup	Prepared Mustard	Red Raspberries	Corn	Beet Root
Chili Sauce	Grape Juice	Strawberries	Tomatoes	Green Peas
Preserves	Fruit Salad	Blackberries	Peas	Spinach
Mince Meat	Pineapple			Milk

Virginia Brick First
Bricks were first made by the settlers in this country in Virginia in 1611, in Massachusetts in 1629 and in Pennsylvania in 1683. History shows that the brick walls of Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt afforded protection against the savages, and that other structures of the time were built of brick. Commercial production, however, did not attain any importance until the latter part of the Eighteenth century.

Hardly Probable
Teacher—"Why were you late getting here?" Billy—"I must have overwashed myself."

Are Guaranteed

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes
That itch and burn, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each.—Advertisement.

Five Minutes to Live
If one were given five minutes warning before sudden death, five minutes to say what it had all meant to us, every telephone booth would be occupied by people trying to call up loved people to stammer that they loved them. You would want to tell a whole lot of people that you love them, but had been too clumsy and too shy to admit it.—Christopher Morley in Century Magazine.

Don't checkle if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back. Ben Mulford, Jr.

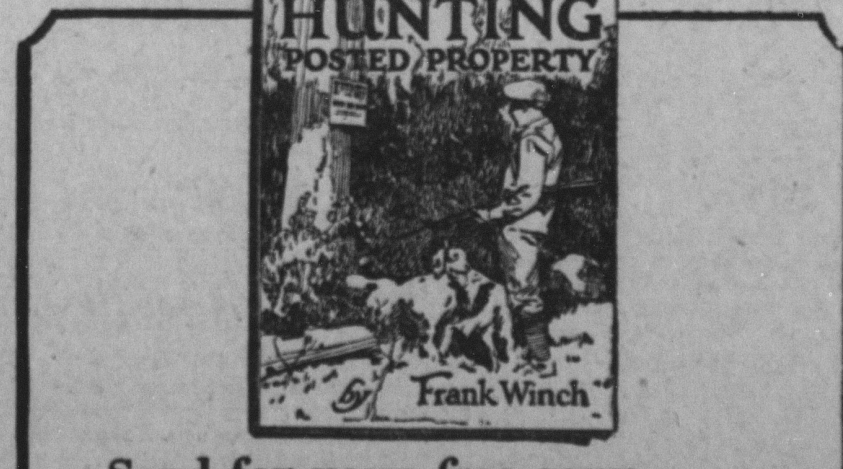
Presidential Qualification
There is nothing in the federal Constitution fixing the qualifications of candidates for the Presidency. A man of any age might be nominated, if his party decided to nominate him, and he might be elected, if he secured the requisite number of votes, but no one can qualify and be inaugurated President unless he be a natural born citizen of the United States at least 35 years of age.

No eraser wipes out a lie.

FAMOUS Frederick Co. Lime
A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
Manufactured by M. J. GROVE LIME CO. LIME KILN, MD.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 34-1924.

The average age of Presidents of the United States at the time they assume office is fifty-two years, eleven months.



Send for your free copy of this book today!

The book tells you how you can hunt on posted property—how farmer and sportsman can get together to their mutual advantage.

Three-quarters of the hunting grounds is already posted. Where will you hunt this fall? Read the book, "Hunting Posted Property"—it's free. E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc. Sporting Powder Division WILMINGTON, DEL.

