

# MRS. FULLER MADE STRONG

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped where Other Medicines Failed

Walpole, N. H.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it has improved my health wonderfully. For months and months I was not regular and had terrible pains. They used to affect my side so I could not work. I read of others being helped by the Vegetable Compound, so I thought it might help me. I am very much better now, strong enough to do my own housework, and have two dear babies to care for besides. I tried other medicines before taking the Vegetable Compound, but I was never treated for my troubles. I speak highly of the Vegetable Compound to my friends and recommend it to any woman for run-down and nervous condition."—Mrs. T. H. FULLER, Walpole, New Hampshire.

Over 200,000 women have so far replied to our question. "Have you received benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

98 out of every 100 of the replies say, "Yes," and because the Vegetable Compound has been helping other women it should help you. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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## BEST for the Complexion

The beauty of Glenn's is the beauty it brings to the complexion—soft, smooth, clear white skin, free of pimples, blackheads or other blemishes.

**Glenn's Sulphur Soap**  
Robland's Sycotic Cotton Soap  
Contains 33 1/2% Pure Sulphur. At Druggists.

### Between Seasons

The stranger stopped a native to pass the time of day. They discussed the weather and the crops successfully, and finally the stranger inquired: "Are there any sights to see around here?"

The native shook his head. "No," he allowed, "not just now. You're just a bit early. Our country folks ain't got on our city clothes and the summer city folks ain't got on their country clothes."

For economy's sake, why not buy a vermifuge which expels worms or tapeworm with a single dose? Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" does it. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

### Heroic

"Say, feller, I'm trying to stop smoking."

"Well?"

"Can you loan me a cigarette? Tell me no."

Wanted, a hero in a novel who inspires your fealty. How rare are D'Artagnans.

## WHY SHOULD ANYONE SUFFER WITH INDIGESTION OR ANY STOMACH MISERY?

If you want to fix up your dyspeptic, out of order stomach so that you can relax what you eat with not the least bit of after distress, do what tens of thousands of people have already done.

Getting rid of gas, bloating, belching, heaviness and that feeling of near suffocation isn't such a hard matter as you may think—You've been getting hold of the wrong medicine—that's all.

But better late than never—ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. J. C. Kenney's Pepsin—a real stomach medicine and a very pleasant one. For acute indigestion one or two doses is enough, but when the trouble is chronic, two or three bottles may be needed to put your disordered stomach in good healthy condition and make life worth living.

Making a start is the main thing, so why not get one now. Dr. Kenney with the distinct understanding that it doesn't help you the purchase price will be returned.

Retain the Charm of Girlhood  
A Clear Sweet Skin  
Cuticura Will Help You  
Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

Dr. Isaac Thompson's  
EYEWATER  
HELPFUL EYE WASH  
1129 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

Boschee's Syrup  
for  
Coughs and  
Lung Troubles  
Successful for 60 years  
30c and 50c bottles—  
ALL DRUGGISTS

**ASTHMA**  
DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY  
for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.  
Nerthrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

**DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY**

## ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

(G. 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

### GIVING ONE'S SELF

THE regular annual revival meeting was going on in the rural community in which I lived, and the leaders of the services as well as the minister in charge were very much concerned in getting old Pete Webster to attend. Pete was a man of influence in the neighborhood, but he had never shown any particular interest in religious matters excepting to make a subscription for the support of the church when the need of the cause was presented to him.

"We are having revival services at the schoolhouse this week," the minister said to Pete, "and we are trying to get out as large an attendance as possible. Can't we count on you to be present, Mr. Webster?"

"Well," Pete replied, "I always want to do my share. I'm pretty much taken up with other things just now, and I'm afraid I can't go myself, but I'd be mighty glad to send a hand."

There are a good many people like Pete.

I visited a store recently in which I had traded a long time ago. The stock was just as good as it had been in the olden days, the store was much more elegantly furnished than it had been, and the clerks were polite and attentive, but something was lacking. The spirit of the establishment was changed; a great personality had dropped out; the man who had been at the head of things when I used to do business there, had given himself to the business, had put his whole life and strength into it, and one never entered the door without feeling his influence and his power. He always went himself; he was not satisfied to send a hand. When he had gone the whole life of the establishment was changed.

I had a great teacher—and any man is fortunate if he has had even one—who illustrated this principle of giving one's self as well as anyone I ever knew. He was not satisfied with simply presenting his subject. He put himself into his work, his energy, his enthusiasm, his personality, his money often when the fellow he was teaching needed financial help. When he was an old man retired from active work he wrote me:

"I am satisfied that what I did was best. I could have studied more widely perhaps and have added to the knowledge of the world; I could have written books as many of my friends did. I chose to give myself and my time to the boys and girls, and now that I am old and nearly through with life, I am not sorry."

### DREAMS

THE stuff that dreams are made of—what is it?

Psychologists tell us that dreams are ordinarily induced by a physical stimulus, internal or external, that turns the subconscious mind in a particular direction when we are half awake or just at the moment of waking. I dream of a runaway car, for instance, that hits a telephone pole and hurries over a precipice into the river, only to find myself rolling out of bed chilled by the fact that I have kicked the covers off. A thunderstorm breaks in my dreams and reverberates back and forth something terrible. My dream is explained from the fact that my young son has slammed the bathroom door when going to his morning ablutions.

The illiterate and the superstitious look upon dreams as omens of the future, and they will tell you in all seriousness that they have been warned of coming events, and usually of coming disaster, through the instrumentality of a dream as one might see a coming storm by hearing a rooster crow in front of the kitchen door, or be warned of an approaching visitor by dropping the dish cloth on the floor.

The thing that impresses me about dreams is their revelation of the sensitiveness of the childish mind and how easily and how surely the impressions made upon it will remain throughout life. I am an inveterate and chronic dreamer, but my dreams seldom if ever take on the character of those phenomena which are thought to induce dreams, nor have my dreams ever given me any premonition of events to come. Always they have been connected with events that occurred in my childhood.

My dreams are of mother and of our life together on the farm, of the corn to be husked, of the potatoes to be dug, of the fall plowing to be done, and what I have to accomplish it seems in my dreams I am not going to be able to do. The hay is to be cut, the storm is coming to soak it with rain; the plowing is to be done, but corn husking will be on and the ground frozen before I can get at it. Always it is the toll and the worry of my boyhood which haunts my dreams. I have not worked on the farm for almost forty years, but every tree and shrub, every square foot of soil over which I worked as a boy is as familiar to me in my dreams as if it were yesterday. I never think about these old experiences in the daytime, it is only at night that they come back to me.

## Salt Useful to Kill Barberries

### Common Crushed Rock Variety Seems to Be Ideal for Destroying Weed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Crushed rock salt is the best chemical to use in killing the common barberry which spreads the black stem rust of cereals. Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture selected salt from more than 40 different chemicals as the most satisfactory for this purpose. The four prime requisites of a satisfactory chemical with which to kill barberries are cheapness, availability, effectiveness and a minimum of danger to adjacent plants and to grazing animals. In the final selection of chemicals for this purpose only three were found to be both cheap and effective. These are salt, sodium arsenite and kerosene.

**Danger in Sodium Arsenite.**  
Sodium arsenite is very effective but it is extremely poisonous to live stock. Because of this danger it is not recommended for general use. Kerosene is cheap and effective but its action is very slow. Barberries treated with kerosene in the summer often are not dead until the beginning of the next summer. Another great disadvantage in the use of kerosene is the difficulty experienced in transporting it to the place of application.

Salt, preferably crushed rock salt or ice cream salt, seems to be ideal for the purpose as it is comparatively cheap and easily obtainable. It is very effective. Ten pounds will kill a bush having a diameter of 12 inches at the base. Salt ordinarily is not poisonous to live stock, but overdoses of it have proved fatal to some animals, especially hogs and poultry. Some precautions must be observed, therefore, in the application of salt to barberries, to prevent any possibility of harm to live stock. If salt is applied to bushes growing in pastures, the cattle and horses should be properly salted beforehand to insure they are not salt-hungry when they are turned into the pasture.

**Not Always Favored.**  
In spite of the fact that salt is very satisfactory as a killer for barberries its use is not recommended in every instance. If the barberry to be killed is close to valuable plants or trees, it is advisable to dig it. Bushes or trees whose root systems intermingle with the root system of the barberry undoubtedly will be somewhat damaged by salt applied to the barberry. The Japanese barberry does not spread stem rust and should not be destroyed.

## Number of Times Alfalfa Should Be Cut for Hay

The number of times alfalfa should be cut for hay in northern latitudes has not been settled. Professor L. F. Graber of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is a firm believer in cutting alfalfa twice. He holds that the two-cutting plan saves labor, that the alfalfa is less likely to winterkill, and that more favorable weather for hay-making can be depended upon. Further, when the two-cutting system is employed, hay making comes when there is no interference with corn cultivation or harvest.

Mr. Graber found that alfalfa which was cut in the bud stage three times a season yielded 1.9 tons per acre, that cut in the tenth-bloom stage three times a season yielded 2.7 tons per acre, and that cut only twice per year in the full bloom stage yielded 3.4 tons per acre.

When only two cuttings of alfalfa are made, the hay, while the yield is larger, is also much coarser. So far as we know, experiments have not been conducted to determine the relative feeding value of alfalfa hay cut two and three times during the season. It would be well if such experiments were made to determine the relative feeding value of hay cut by these two plans and the amount of waste. It is quite possible that by grinding alfalfa the coarser hay would serve nearly as well as that, owing to the larger yield, it would produce as much or more milk.

## Motor Transport Brings Changes in Road Plans

Evidences are constantly growing more numerous of the rapid development of highway transportation and some expert observers are predicting the construction, in the near future, of broad trunk line highways for the exclusive use of trains of motor trucks, running on regular schedule time. The amount of freight carried over the Lincoln highway between New York and Philadelphia is so large in volume that on many days in the year passenger traffic is rendered actually uncomfortable.

This condition exists in other localities and it is interesting to note that Massachusetts is working on a plan to give information to motorists of secondary routes that may be used with greater ease and comfort than the more congested main thoroughfares. One of the heavily traveled routes in that state, which carries a large amount of merchandise between Boston and Providence, is the Providence turnpike and an alternative route has just been suggested, with good road surface and insuring passenger car tourists greater comfort. Another important factor in the problems of road transportation is the increasing use of the motor bus, which shows every indication of rapid development within the next few years.

## Control of Melon Aphid by Spraying

### Soft-Bodied, Greenish Lice Suck Juices From Plant.

The leaves of melon vines are occasionally found curled and knotted. A close examination will show the presence of a large number of soft-bodied, greenish lice. These lice feed by sucking the juices from the plant.

The young are born alive. A mature female usually gives birth to several young a day. In case of this aphid no true sexual forms or eggs are known. Reproduction from unfertilized females seems to take place throughout the year.

**Control:** Usually this aphid is kept under control to a large extent by parasites and predators. However, under favorable conditions the aphids may become sufficiently abundant to require an artificial remedy. The most satisfactory remedy known is a thorough spraying of the vines with nicotine sulphate, two tablespoonfuls to four gallons of water, with about one-half bar of good laundry soap added. The soap should be shaved and dissolved in a small portion of the water before being added. Nicotine sulphate dust is also an effective remedy. The dust may be prepared by thoroughly mixing 8 ounces of nicotine sulphate (40 per cent nicotine), with 12 pounds of air-slacked lime. If no dust is available for applying a cheese cloth may be used with fair results.—George S. Langford, Deputy State Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural College.

## Soothing Cranky Binder Before Harvesting Time

When acres of dead ripe grain are waiting to be cut, it is a poor time for the binder to develop a fussy streak. Some of the more common difficulties and their relief have been studied by the Nebraska Agricultural college.

1. If the machine travels with a jerky motion, main drive chain is too loose or it may be dry; try a little oil on it.
2. If the slats rip off the canvas, the elevators are not square.
3. If the knottor hook is rusty and rough, it will not work properly. Polish it with fine emery paper.
4. If the binder attachment is not timed properly, it certainly will not work. Some binders are timed in as many as five places.
5. If the knottor hook does not turn far enough to close the fingers on the twine, no knot will be tied. Look at the knottor pinion. If should not be worn.
6. If the twine slips through the cord holder the twine will be pulled out before the knot is tied. Adjust the cord holder spring. It should take 40 pounds to pull the twine from the disk.
7. If the disk does not move far enough, the knottor hook grasps only one cord, hence a loose end band.
8. If the needle is bent or out of shape, there will be a loose end band. The needle is malleable iron and may be hammered back to shape.
9. If the twine is pulled from the hook before the knot is tied, try the knife. It may be dull.

## Soft-Shelled Eggs Are Caused by Two Defects

Soft-shelled eggs are either due to the absence of shell-forming material in the feed or to disease in the lower part of the oviduct which results in an insufficient secretion of lime salts. In rare cases, however, they may be caused by the fowls not eating enough of shell-forming material even when an abundant supply is available. Keep oyster shell before fowls at all times. Sometimes the bird is too fat and this results in an absence of muscular tonicity, the eggs being passed down the oviduct so rapidly that the secretions are not supplied in sufficient amounts. If hens are too fat, give them more exercise. Cut down the amount of corn, buckwheat and barley and add meat scraps or tankage.

## FARM NOTES

To help fatten the pocketbook, thin the apples.

Good summer pastures help to produce dairy products cheaply.

In co-operation the "co" and the "operation" are equally important.

Lime scattered on the fields makes a good foundation for the whole farm.

Ten acres in alfalfa will produce as much protein as is contained in 27 tons of wheat bran.

New shoots on blackberries and blackcap raspberries should be pinched back when they are 18 to 24 inches high.

While busy with farm work do not neglect the young calves. For best results, calves should not be turned out on grass until three months of age.

One of the greatest discoveries in recent years is, perhaps, that lettuce and other leafy vegetables help to deprive sickness of its place in the sun.

Cotts should have a little grain to supplement their rations when pastures get short during the summer. If there is no natural shade they should be brought in during the day time and let out at night.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your everyday toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Advertisement.

## What's the Use?

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia said at a tea: "Mechanical progress isn't intellectual progress. Man can fly, but can he write better than the Greeks of 2,000 years ago? No, he can't write as well. "An American was vaunting our mechanical progress, which he mistook for intellectual progress, to an aged Hindu. The American was especially proud of a new airplane that makes four miles a minute. "Think of it!" he said. "An airplane that makes four miles a minute—240 miles an hour!" "The aged Hindu yawned and said: "Why do you Americans want to go so fast when all roads lead to the grave?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Lights in Coal Mines

Investigators for the bureau of mines report that electric lamps for miners are fast replacing the safety flame lights, over 200,000 of the former now being in use in the United States alone. Since 1911, when 45,000 flame lights were in use in the soft coal mines of Pennsylvania, the number has decreased to a few thousand, while the use of electric lamps has increased in inverse ratio. In early mining days tallow candles and crude open-flame lamps were used, resulting in frequent explosions and much loss of life. The flame light, however, is still considered useful, for it indicates if there is a deficiency of oxygen in the air, thus warning miners of the approach of the deadly mine gas.

## Women in Government

If affairs go on shaping as they are at present, in a few years' time we shall find that nearly every government in the world will be in the hands of women! This observation is prompted by the fact that (according to a correspondent in Denmark) a woman, Mme. Minna Baug, has been appointed minister of commerce in the new Danish cabinet. Not only is she leader of the woman's movement in Denmark, but she has made commerce and political economy her life study and is, therefore, particularly well fitted to deal with trade matters.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## He, Too, Lacked Vision

Secretary A. D. Cull, of the American Peace society, said at a banquet in Washington: "The men who sneer at the World Court and the League of Nations seem to me as foolish as Hobo John. "Another hobo pointed to a large, handsome building on a hill and said: "That there's the blind asylum home, John. "Blind asylum home, hey? And Hobo John gave a sneering laugh. 'Humph! What's all them winders fur, then?'—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

## Prove Safety in Flight

Persons who still are fearful of traveling in airplanes might well examine recently issued statistics of the army air service, says Popular Science Monthly. Between the fall of 1922 and the spring of this year army fliers have covered almost 700,000 miles over the model airways system without a single death. About 700 passengers have been carried, and 60,000 pounds of express matter. There have been 15 crashes in this period, but only one man has been injured.

## Immigrants Come High

Immigrants are being drawn from the United Kingdom to settle in Australia at a cost varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per person. The two governments bear the cost and an effort is being made to attract 450,000 persons to Australia in this way within ten years. Part of the scheme is to relieve the unemployment situation in England.

## Only a Job

"Are you seeking work here?" "No. I came to see if you require a secretary."

Children Cry for  
**Fletcher's CASTORIA**  
MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Wm. C. Fletcher*  
Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

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**ASPIRIN**  
Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

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 Manufacture of Monocrotalinol of Bayer

## Live in Oxygen Tents

To supply pure oxygen to pneumonia patients, enabling them to breathe freely and thus aiding recovery, two New York doctors, Alvin L. Baruch of the Presbyterian hospital and C. A. L. Binger of the Rockefeller institute, recently invented a portable oxygen tent that is suspended over the patient's bed by an iron framework, says Popular Science Monthly. Oxygen is fed to the patient from a tank through rubber tubing.

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6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief  
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Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair Use and it is at Druggists. Shown Everywhere. N. Y.

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W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 29-1925.

## Motor Taxation

Taxes paid by the automotive industry in the United States are greater than the total paid by both the railroad and the electric railway industry.

Try to overcome your unreasonable dislikes; you'll have plenty left.