

BEFORE HER BABY CAME

Used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Adkins, Texas.—"Before my baby came I was so weak I had to stay in bed most of the time until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My mother-in-law, who is a midwife, told me it was all foolishness for me to stay in bed. She told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it would help me. She handed me one of your little books and I read it and was interested in it. I went to a drug-store that night and got a bottle of your wonderful medicine. I took it until the baby was born and was able to be up and do my work. Baby is 4 1/2 months old now and weighs 14 pounds. I have plenty of milk for her and she gains steadily. I recommend it. I am willing to answer letters and will do anything I can for any woman, for I know how I suffered."—Mrs. A. H. TSCHEBAERT, R. No. 2, Box 39, Adkins, Texas.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been in use by women for over fifty years. It is a vegetable tonic made from roots and herbs and is sold by all druggists. Recommended by women everywhere.

Premiums for Babies

As French babies become scarcer and scarcer the governmental desire to increase the population grows stronger and stronger. A law has just gone into effect substantially increasing the awards portioned out to the parents whose progeny are many. Families with four children or more under the age of thirteen are allowed 360 francs annually for each child after the third. Provision is also made for widows and widowers. A widow with five children would receive under the new regulations 1,800 francs, or \$360, according to pre-war standards.

Sure Relief



After A Bath With Cuticura Soap Dust With Cuticura Talcum Delicately Medicated Of Pleasing Fragrance

Afraid of Old Wine

There are several gallons of wine in the city of Speyer, in the Rhine, so old and rare that nobody wants to run the risk of taking a drink of it. The oldest vintage in the world is on exhibition in the Speyer "wine museum," which contains everything pertaining to the wine industry. The wine is in an old Roman flask, which was dug up recently. It is 1,800 years old.

All in the Chase

Bishop H. M. Dubose said at a dinner in San Francisco: "Take an army of boys chasing butterflies, put bald heads and wrinkles on the boys, and change the butterflies into banknotes, and there you have a beautiful panorama of the modern world."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A baby condor, received recently at the London zoo, has a wing spread of ten feet although he is still too young to fly.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

For Tired Feet It Can't Be Beat! At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from much walking or dancing, sprinkle two ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE powders in the foot-bath, gently rub the sore and inflamed parts and rub in like magic. Shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes in the morning and walk in comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe. Sold everywhere. For FREE Sample and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address, ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

BURNS and SCALDS

Stop the throbbing and smarting at once with a soothing touch of

Resinol

for bands, clubs, lodges, schools and societies, also special embroideries such as letters, words and designs in silk, gold or silver. Send for fashion plates, samples and price lists. EDWARD S. APPEL & CO. Baltimore, Md. 14 North Liberty St.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH"

GOITER IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

SO MUCH has been said and written about goiter that almost every school child now knows that goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck; that, while there are many kinds of goiter, simple goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid without any other marked constitutional symptom; that this form of goiter is especially common in some parts of the country, the so-called goiter belt or goiter zones, and that it is probably due to lack of iodine and is consequently most common in those parts of the country far from the sea. Some very interesting theories have been suggested such as that, on account of all the higher animals having developed from fishes, this need of iodine is due to a demand of the human body for sea foods and sea products. However that may be, it has been abundantly proven that simple goiter can be prevented by small doses of iodine in salt or in drinking water and that simple goiter can be largely cured by small doses of iodine.

The question of the prevention and cure of goiter having been largely solved, the question now interesting investigators in this field is, what effect does goiter have on the physical and mental condition of the child? Does the child with goiter have less mental ability than the normal child? In an effort to secure some information on this point, Dr. Robert Olsen of the United States public health service and Dr. Mabel R. Fernald, director of the psychological laboratory of the Cincinnati public schools, have just completed a study of nearly four thousand public school children in that city. The result is published in the Public Health Reports for May 21, 1926.

The complete report covers many pages. Only the summary can be given here. Out of 3,796 children, some degree of goiter was found in 25.2 per cent of the boys and 39.6 per cent of the girls. Comparing the school record of the children with goiter with the school record of normal children failed to show sufficient marked difference to justify the conclusion that the child with a normal thyroid was any brighter than the child with an enlarged thyroid or, to put it the other way round, that the child with an enlarged thyroid was any different mentally than a normal child. Marked enlargement apparently reduces the child's mental ability, but the number of such children was too small to warrant any general conclusion on this point.

FORECASTING DISEASE

ONE hundred years ago the idea of predicting the weather would have been regarded as not only impossible but also as absurd. Five hundred years ago it would have been considered blasphemous. God sent rain upon the just and the unjust. Hall storms and tornadoes were sent by malicious demons. How could their whims be forecast?

Yet today the weather forecast is probably the first thing in the paper the average person reads. What kind of weather are we going to have today? Let's read what the weather bureau says. Until recently the idea of forecasting disease also appeared ridiculous. Sickness, pestilence and epidemics were certainly things that were regulated by super-human minds. How could such things be predicted? Yet when the League of Nations first met Dr. Richard M. Strong, an American public health authority, proposed, as one of the principal activities of the league, a series of health observation stations all over the world to report daily to a central station at Geneva, just as the various weather observation stations report to a central station, so that advance warning of coming epidemics could be sent out all over the world.

This plan wasn't adopted, more's the pity, but it will be some day. Meanwhile, in a recent issue of the Scientific Monthly appears an article by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, formerly dean of the University of Michigan medical school and a member of the National Research Council. Doctor Vaughan's article on the "Present Prevalence of Contagious Diseases" is just the same as a weather bureau report, only it deals with disease instead of weather.

Measles, says Doctor Vaughan, is now unusually prevalent all over the world. This disease itself is seldom fatal, but it is followed, in many cases, by pneumonia, which is highly fatal. Influenza is increasing, both in frequency and virulence, all over the world. Another epidemic of the disease such as we had in 1917-18 will come sooner or later. Scarlet fever, while common, is mild. Smallpox, both the mild and severe form, is common wherever vaccination is neglected. In 1923 there were ten times as many cases in this country as there were in Russia. "Cholera was common in China, Japan, Siam and the Philippines, but did not appear in America. There has been no yellow fever in the western hemisphere since 1923. Plague has also about disappeared on this side of the Atlantic. (© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

The Sandman of Martha Martin

GRASSHOPPER CIRCUS

THEY showed pictures of members of our family the other night," said Mr. Grasshopper. "Yes, there was a meeting of naturalists. Naturalists are creatures who study creatures such as us!" "And, of course, they study other animals and insects and birds and so forth and so on." "So on?" asked George Grasshopper. "Just an expression, George, meaning that they study others along the very same lines." "But grasshoppers haven't the same lines as lions," said George Grasshopper. "Oh, I don't mean such lines," said Mr. Grasshopper. "I mean along the



So They Could Take the Parts of Clowns.

same branches of life—of the animal kingdom and so forth." "Oh, well, I suppose I understand," said George Grasshopper. "Maybe if I hop a few times I will see it clearly. Sometimes when I am tired and I'm not feeling smart and bright, if I hop a few times it seems to brace me all up." "Oh, hopping is as good as a tonic to a grasshopper any day," said Mr. Grasshopper. "Well," he continued, "I was going to tell you about these pictures they showed before learned people of our ways." "Are naturalists learned people?" asked George. "Learned about nature," said Mr. Grasshopper. "Or, at least, if they're not so learned they're always study-

ing nature creatures and trying to be learned. "They showed pictures of the naughty Praying Mantis. You know, or at least you have heard, how she looks as though she were praying to hide from people the fact that she is really a very naughty creature. She's a humbug, though her name is Praying Mantis. "And they showed pictures of the compound eyes of the fly, and how the fly sees the same thing so many times over—at the same time, too. "That may sound curious, but you know what I mean. A fly has so many eyes one would say, or at least can see so many times over with the eyes he has because of their being compound eyes. And then they showed pictures of us as I have told you. "They were splendid pictures, I heard, and the people laughed with delight over the wonderful circus stunts we could do. "Now, that makes me think I'd like to get up a circus now," said George Grasshopper. "The same thought that just went through my grasshopper mind," said Mr. Grasshopper. "Let us tell the other grasshoppers about it," said George. So Mr. Grasshopper and George Grasshopper went about and told the other grasshoppers that they were going to give a circus. And all the grasshoppers joined in the preparations. Some formed a band, others decided they would do tricks on twigs—pulling themselves up and over the twigs and doing really nothing short of fine trapeze stunts. Then others began thinking of all the funny things they could say and do so they could take the parts of clowns. Still others decided they would ride other and have races and super exhibitions. And still others said they would have famous grasshopper hopping races. They all practiced and practiced and Mr. Grasshopper was chosen as the ring master. They invited the mothers and fathers in the grasshopper families to come, and they invited the very young grasshoppers, too. And when they all arrived and then saw the circus—well, there was such applause and such excitement. They, too, hopped about with excitement and cried: "Bravo, grasshoppers, bravo!" And Mr. Grasshopper and George Grasshopper were delighted at the success of the Grasshopper circus. (Copyright.)

Richard Dix



Richard Dix, the "movie" star, was born in St. Paul, Minn. He received his education in that state. He studied to be a surgeon—the wish of his father—but he did not like the sight of blood. He later worked in a bank; also in an architect's office, later becoming associated with a local stock company, and still later became a leading man in a western stock company. Some of his most recent pictures are "Too Many Kisses," "The Shock Punch," "The Lucky Devil," "The Vanishing American," and "Womanhanded."

As Told by Irvin S. Cobb

PRETTY POLL

IT WILL be recalled that it was necessary for the Wright brothers to go abroad in order to secure proper recognition for their first aeronautic inventions. The French government welcomed them and gave them proper opportunity to demonstrate that they had progressed far beyond any others in developing a heavier-than-air flying machine; but as a group, the French aeronauts were disposed to show jealousy for the two Yankees. The point was that these Frenchmen, for years past, virtually had been holding the supremacy over the rest of Europe in the matter of aeronautic experiments. Their dirigibles, it is true, had not proved complete successes; still, French ingenuity had progressed farther in this field than the Germans or the Britishers had gone. It was only to be expected, therefore, that the two modest strangers from the States should encounter envy and meet with obstacles from their Gallic rivals. Nevertheless, following the successful proof by them of their ability actually to fly and, what was more important, to guide their machine along a given course, a banquet at Paris was arranged in their honor. Americans had a good deal to do with bringing the dinner about, but all the French aeronauts or would-be aeronauts were invited and a considerable number of them attended. Naturally, there was a deal of speechmaking. The chief orator was a distinguished Frenchman who devoted the most of his remarks to claiming that France had led the world in the new field of endeavor—or so he insisted—and to proclaiming that future developments ever would find Frenchmen at the forefront. Curiously enough, he had very little to say in compliment of the two chief guests of honor. Wilbur Wright was next called upon by the toastmaster. Slowly he rose to his feet. "I am no hand at public speaking," he said, "and on this occasion must content myself with a few words of thanks to the company for its entertainment of myself and my brother. As I sat here listening to the speakers who have preceded me, I have heard comparisons made to the eagle, to the swallow and to the hawk as typifying skill and speed in the mastery of the air; but somehow or other, I could not keep from thinking of the bird which, of all the ornithological kingdom, is the poorest flyer and the best talker. I refer to the parrot." And down he sat amid tremendous applause from the Americans present. (Copyright by the McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

BY JOSEPH KAYE

At Twenty-one: Robert Forman Horton, famous English divine, took college examinations together with Oscar Wilde.

"AT THIS age I was taking examinations at Oxford. One of those who was in with me at this examination was Oscar Wilde. I can see him now, with his fobby face and ruffled hair, striding up to the desk for fresh paper after the first hour; then handling in his book half an hour before time was up. He was a genius, and for him to pose was second nature. Of course, he was in the first class; he reached by sheer ability a position which I had gained only by the concentrated and interested labor of two years.—Robert Forman Horton."

TODAY: Doctor Horton is one of the highest theological authorities in the world. He is chairman of the London Congregational union and of the Union of England and Wales. He was also Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

IN FRONT, OUT BACK

THAT going in a house at the front door and out by the back door brings strangers in a superstition practically universal in this country and Europe. Doors were most serious matters to the ancients and a decided time of superstition hung about them. Among the Romans, Janus, a most esteemed deity, was the god of doors. He was double-faced and, looking both ways, could watch the front and rear entrances. The door of his temple was opened only when there was war. At such times it was necessary to release his full influence to guard the entrances—the doorways—of the country.

But our superstition that going in the front door and out at the back brings strangers is evidently a survival not from any mythology, but arises from an actual experience of our barbarian ancestors, an experience not infrequent even in our own day. A barbarian fleeing from the avengers of blood or of other dereliction of his tribe, and taking shelter in a friendly hut, would sneak out by the back way to the safety of the forest when he heard his pursuers approaching and the trackers, strangers to the owner of the hut, would trail him to the front door by which he had entered. If the hut had no back door—as was probable—the fugitive's necessity for avoiding observation impelled him to make one by going through the back of the building. In the middle ages, when houses generally had two doors, men were literally hunted and a fugitive going in at the front door of his friend's dwelling often literally "brought strangers" in pursuit. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Historic English Town

Wimbledon is a residential suburb of London, situated eight miles southwest of St. Paul's. The population in 1911 was 53,003. The ancient name of Wimbledon was Widdadune. It was supposed to have been the scene of a battle in 568 between Ceaulin, king of Wessex, and Ethelbert, king of Kent. At Domesday it formed part of the manor of Mortlake. During the following centuries the manor was transferred to a number of persons. Wimbledon was incorporated in 1598.



"In this day of living out of cans," says cynical Sue, "it looks as if the next crop of husbands will be growing over the soup to which wife doesn't add hot water like mother used to."



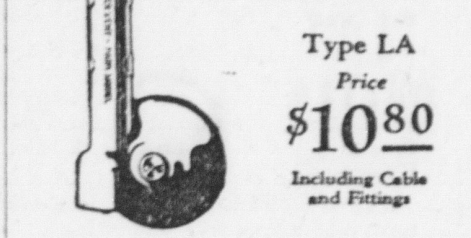
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Acres of Wild Geese

The slight protection the laws have given migratory wild geese are not without result. Recently Capper's Weekly told how thousands of these birds on their northward flight had stopped in Oregon's fields of new wheat to browse on them. John Hirus, driving a bus to a town in Manitoba, was forced to stop his car for several minutes a recent morning by a dense flock of wild geese. Several birds struck his windshield. Fifty acres of wheat stubble that he passed was a moving mass of geese which made no effort to get out of the way as people passed among them. As geese are the original honkers, perhaps they should be entitled to the right of way.

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