

# HIGHER THAN WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Year's Sales of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



MRS. ED. DAUGHERTY  
1308 ORCHARD AVENUE, MUSCATINE, IOWA

The Woolworth Building in New York City, which towers 792 feet above the street, is the highest building in the United States. If all the bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sold in 1925 could be placed end to end, they would make a column as high as the Woolworth Building with enough left over to extend from Lynn, Massachusetts to Cleveland, Ohio. In many little villages as in many thriving cities along the route, who are glad to tell others about Lydia

E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In a recent letter, Mrs. Daugherty says, "I was ill for four months before I took your medicine. I found one of your books at my front door and read it. It seemed to fit my case, so I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after I took the third bottle, I found relief. I am on my eleventh bottle and I don't have that trouble any more, and feel like a different woman. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to every one I see who has trouble like mine. I am willing to answer any letters from women asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Ed. DAUGHERTY, 1308 Orchard Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.

### Mrs. Carr Also Helped

Muncie, Indiana.—"I could not get around to do my work. I took treatments and they did me no good. I had always heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and I thought it would be like all the others, but I found out after I took half a bottle, as I have proved it wonderful. I am taking it yet and I can do all my work. I am feeling fine now, and it is your good medicines that have done it. I tell every woman of the good I get from taking the Vegetable Compound and from using the Sanative Wash."—Mrs. P. W. Carr, 721 West Powers St., Muncie, Indiana.

### Relief in Sight

"Walter, you look hungry yourself." "Yes, sir; I'm going out to eat in ten minutes."

### Up in the Air

"Klymer has a high position, I hear." "Yes, he builds smokestacks."

# Children Cry for



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**The New Curfew**  
"I am in favor of a curfew law." "So am I," declared Mr. Meekton. "There should be some regulation that will compel everybody who stays out late to get home in time for breakfast."

**She Added a Lot**  
Palmer—Women live ten years longer now, since they've started wearing sensible short skirts.  
Andrews—H'm, my wife will probably live till she's a hundred and eighty.

# Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!  
Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago  
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**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

**Safe**—Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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**THE BEST RECOMMENDATION**

### Bare-to-Hair

is the number who are trying to imitate it. If Bare-to-Hair was not growing hair on bald heads there would be no imitators. If there is baldness or signs of it you can't afford to neglect to use "Forst's Original Bare-to-Hair."

Correspondence Given Personal Attention  
W. H. FORST, Mfr.

SCOTTDALE • PENNA.

## Milk Secretion Process in Cow

Novel Experiment Conducted at Federal Dairy Farm at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
A novel experiment to determine whether the milk in a cow's udder is manufactured during the few minutes required for the milking process, as is generally taught, or whether it is secreted continuously and collected in the udder previous to milking, was conducted recently at the federal dairy experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., by W. W. Swett, bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

A rather general belief persists among teachers and other professional men in dairy cattle and veterinary work, says Mr. Swett, that the internal capacity for storing milk in a cow's udder is not more than a half pint to each quarter. Since many cows yield much more than that amount, it is taught, therefore, that the milk must necessarily be manufactured during the process of milking, and that it does not exist as milk until the mammary gland is stimulated by the milking operation.

### Capacity of Cow's Udder.

In these tests it was found, however, that a cow's udder is capable of holding from 11 to 20 quarts of milk instead of only a quart, as is quite commonly taught. For the tests, two cows were killed, their udders immediately removed and mounted on a framework in a position for milking. One of the cows had normally been giving about twelve pounds at a milking. A total of 10.27 pounds of milk was drawn from her udder after all body connections had been severed, showing that more than 85 per cent of her production was stored in her udder at the time she was slaughtered. The post-mortem milking of the second cow yielded practically 50 per cent of her normal production. In her case milking was more difficult and all the milk was not drawn as was shown by the considerable quantity which gushed forth when the udder was later cut open.

A further indication of the enormous capacity of a dairy cow's udder has been shown by the quantity of liquid which is often possible to inject into detached udders being prepared for laboratory study. Mr. Swett says that it is not uncommon to inject the equivalent of three to five gallons of milk, depending on different characteristics of various udders.

### Continuous Process.

These few tests, while not to be regarded as conclusive, would indicate, says Mr. Swett, that milk secretion is to a considerable extent a continuous process, and that a large proportion of the milk secured at any milking is collected and stored within the mammary gland before milking is commenced; also that liberation of the milk from the gland is not dependent either upon a nervous mechanical stimulation or upon muscular contraction, since all body connections had been severed before the post-mortem milking was performed.

The mammary gland, obviously, is one of the most important parts of the dairy cow, yet its internal anatomy, its capacity, and its performance are but little understood, says Mr. Swett. The project now being conducted by the bureau of dairy industry to determine the relation of the conformation and anatomy of the dairy cow to her milk and butter-fat producing capacity, has been developed to include an extensive consideration of the mammary gland. This newest phase in the study of the mechanism of the dairy cow promises to be most interesting and very productive of valuable information.

## Value of Manure Found on Various Iowa Farms

There are two ways of placing a value on farm manure: One way is to apply the prices per pound of commercial nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to the number of pounds of these elements supplied in the manure; the other way is to credit manure with the crop increases it produces at given prices for these crops. Of these two methods the latter is more practical to the farmer.

The Iowa station has just issued Bulletin 236 which tells of the value of manure as found on 43 different fields in various parts of that state. The value of the increase in crops was computed from a ten-year average price. On this basis and that of the crop increase credited to the manure, a ton of manure was found to be worth \$1.97. The rate of application was eight tons per acre once in a four-year rotation.

## Sweet Clover Not Ideal Hay Crop by Any Means

Sweet clover is not an ideal hay crop by any means, but more or less of it is cut for that purpose in different sections every year. Those who have not had experience with it are apt to cut the second-year crop too close to the ground and thus kill the plants outright. Sweet clover, being a biennial, starts to grow from the root crown only once—in the spring of the second year. Second growth in that year starts from buds on the stems. If cut too close to the ground there will be no buds left from which growth can start. Leave the stubble from seven to eight inches long.

## Farm Woodland Will Utilize Waste Spots

Supplies Timber Requirements for Various Jobs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A permanent woodland is an essential part of a well-equipped farm, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The home forest, in many sections of the country, supplies the timber requirements of the farm for buildings, fences, fuel, repairs of all kinds, and many other things. Furthermore, a surplus can often be sold in the form of standing timber, saw logs, posts, poles, cross-ties, pulp wood, fuel wood, and blocks or billets, barrels, and excelsior.

Trees improve the soil. The leaves, small twigs, and other tree litter decompose and form a layer of dark-colored vegetable mold, which enriches the soil and stores up soil moisture. By means of this layer of mold, the binding of the soil by the roots of the trees, and the resistance of the trunks to the rapid flow of water, the woods prevent floods from gullying or destroying the land by erosion, particularly on steep slopes.

The farm woodland can usually be located on land unsuited for cultivation, such as gullied or very rocky land, swamps, steep slopes, and barren soils. Unused corners and small uncultivated spots about the farm are good places for rapid-growing, useful trees. The chief economic reason for timber growing on the farm is to utilize the land for the crop that will bring the largest net profit to the owner.

## Poison From Red-Squill Bulbs Quite Efficient

According to results of experiments conducted jointly by the bureaus of biological survey and chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, a powder can be made from dried red-squill bulbs which has an efficient and uniform toxicity for rats, but at the same time apparently does not unduly endanger human beings or domestic animals. The use of powdered red squill for the destruction of rats is comparatively recent in this country, although the poison has been in limited use in Europe for centuries. It has never come into popular use, however, even there, because of its tendency to vary greatly in potency. Several of the factors influencing its toxicity have been developed during the course of the present investigation. Officials of the Department of Agriculture anticipate that these experiments will be of material assistance in the production of a uniform and stable squill product. This poison should greatly benefit poultrymen and farmers generally who hesitate to use some of the commercial rat poisons on account of the attending danger to live stock.

## Agricultural Scientists Disprove Popular Theory

The rather popular belief that hay cures more rapidly when the leaves are retained on the stems, due to the theory that the leaves act as pumps to draw the moisture from the stems, is not so well founded, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Extensive tests with alfalfa hay to determine whether or not any appreciable amount of water passes off through the leaves after the hay is harvested showed that stems from which the leaves had been picked lost their moisture even more readily than when allowed to cure in the natural state; that is, with the leaves attached.

The assumption that the leaves are important factors in the curing process is in part responsible for the oft-repeated advice to cure alfalfa in the windrow or cock so that the leaves will be retained in a living condition and continue to draw water from the stems. Curing hay in the windrow or cock is still good practice, however, because of the saving of the leaves for their additional food value, and because hay cured in this manner has a better color.

### Dry Mash for Hens

Hens should have mash before them at all times, preferably in an open hopper. The following dry mash gives good results in egg production. The proportions are by weight: One part wheat bran, one part flour middlings, one part ground corn or corn meal, one part ground heavy oats, one part meat scrap. Mashies or meat scraps do not cause cholera because this is an infectious disease. Sometimes the hens get too fat.

## FARM FACTS

Feed live stock regularly; it pays.  
Every farm should have at least a small woodlot.  
The unsuccessful farmer is the "off-again-on-again" fellow.  
Plenty of water and salt are necessary in all feeding practices.  
This is the season when hens go on trial—many will be found "guilty" of nonproduction.  
Burning fence rows this fall may save many dollars' worth of crops from the ravages of chinch bugs next summer.

## Sure To

James Ford Rhodes, the famous historian, said at a dinner in Boston: "In studying great men's lives you are amazed at the abuse their contemporaries heap on their best work. Wagner is an example. The finer the masterpiece Wagner turned out, the viler the ridicule that would be visited on him. Jealousy? No, stupidity." Doctor Rhodes smiled and ended in his epigrammatic way: "When you put your best foot foremost people are sure to step on it."

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When red, rough and itching, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Never Can Tell  
"She refuses to marry me."  
"Um."  
"Says it is final."  
"Don't count too much on that, young feller."

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As we cut and then file—as we carve and then polish—so should we cultivate ourselves.—Confucius.

# WORLD-WIDE sales of quality cars and trucks

General Motors cars and trucks are sold and serviced in 104 countries. The export shipments in 1925 amounted to 119,632 motor vehicles; and the overseas assembly plants and warehouses of General Motors now number 19. This vigorous development of the world-wide market for a complete line of quality cars is important to the car buyer. It is not only a contribution to international prosperity and progress, but it also helps to maintain the continuous production program at the factories, on which low prices depend.

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