



For less than the cost of a gallon of "gas" you can make a round trip to that friend who lives twenty miles away.

That's "forty miles to the gallon."

Here's how:

Take a comfortable position near your telephone. Then look up her number in the directory. If it isn't there, ask "Information" for it.

Then—give it to the operator.

In a jiffy you'll be there!

JESSE H. CAUM, Manager



### FOR HEADACHE



### Quick Relief

Monthly Pains, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Toothache and pains caused by Rheumatism and Neuritis. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve quickly and without unpleasant after effects. They do not constipate or upset the digestion. Pleasant to take.

We will be glad to send samples for 2c in stamps.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Indiana

### DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

#### Most Holidays

Rumania, with 24, has most public holidays in a year. Next comes Argentina, with 22.

#### Important Ballot Change

The Australian ballot was first introduced into the United States in 1888 in Kentucky.

#### Good Fertilizer

Add a little salt to potted plants. It serves as a good fertilizer and freshens up the life of plants considerably. It also keeps down worms.

#### Good for Goldfish

Water in the goldfish bowl will remain fresh and healthful for three months or so by placing a chunk of special chemical rock at the bottom, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. About half a pound to a gallon of water, is the proper proportion. The rock absorbs various impurities and produces the effect of an attractive grotto in the bowl.

### Bird Dog's Delicacy of Scent Remarkable

The delicacy of a dog's nose—his ability to sift and define scents of infinite kinds—to locate birds for the gunner, or follow faint trails of game, is one of nature's most amazing miracles.

High up in the list of delicate dog noses are those possessed by the "bird dogs"—the setter and pointer. A pointer, from one whiff of the trail of a quail, can tell many things about that particular bird, no matter how many chickens, ducks and geese have crossed his path.

He knows, for instance, whether it is alone or there are other quail with it. There is good evidence that he notes a difference between the body-scent and the foot-scent of the bird, because with only a breath of breeze in his favor, he can locate in the brush, many paces from him, an unseen quail that has walked or flown into cover to windward of him. Moreover, if he strikes the trail of a walking bird, he knows which way it is moving and never makes the mistake of taking its back track.

His nose tells him, at a distance, whether his master has merely wounded or killed the bird outright. If the latter, he goes forward without hesitation and retrieves the quail. If wounded, he continues to point rigidly or advances at command until the bird again goes up—if it can.

#### Record Meteorite

Nothing like Meteor crater has been discovered anywhere else on the face of the earth. Until recently no meteorite has been known to penetrate more than 11 feet into the surface of the earth. On the morning of July 30, 1908, natives of north-central Siberia saw a fiery body shooting across the sky and heard, a short time later, a thundering detonation. A Russian scientist succeeded only last year in locating, in the Yeniseisk district, a place where the forest had been blown down over an area of 30 miles in diameter. At the center of devastation were many pits indicating the tombs of a number of large meteorites, but no holes comparable to Meteor crater.

#### Elimination of Smoke

Among the most effective means of reducing smoke, says an authority, is the public use of light, heat and power, wired and piped from large, centrally located power plants, which have reduced their own smoke leakages to a minimum through elaborate machinery that separates solid matter from the gases before the fumes are expelled into the air. Hand in hand with such model set-ups as this is electrification of railroads, electric cooking in homes, apartments, hotels and restaurants.

### Farm Business Analysis Helps

Reviews Are Source of Valuable Information for the Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Economic reviews by state agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in which the farm situation and general supply and demand factors that affect agriculture are analyzed are becoming an important new service for farmers. The reviews are prepared by trained farm business analysts. They present facts and interpretations intended to guide producers in adjusting production to market demands.

A survey just completed by a committee of the outlook conference of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that 18 state agricultural colleges in addition to the federal Department of Agriculture now are issuing, monthly, or more frequently, publications which make economic information available to farmers in more or less popular form. Several additional states are contemplating the issuance of similar publications.

#### Start of Service.

The application of this type of service which is freely used in the industrial world, by furnishing farmers with economic analyses of agricultural conditions, was started shortly after the termination of the war with the issuance by the United States Department of Agriculture of a publication called "The Agricultural Situation." The publication, a brief monthly summary of economic conditions and prospects affecting farmers, was in quick demand as presenting basic facts which could be used by farmers to make readjustments to changed economic conditions in domestic and world markets.

Demonstration of the need by farmers for this type of information led to the establishment of similar service by the state agricultural colleges, until now more than one-third of the colleges are issuing economic reviews dealing with farm conditions. The characteristic common to most of these publications is an effort to present the basic factors which make up the current picture of production, movement, consumption, and price of farm products. Some states hold chiefly to the presentation of their own research results; others interpret the current data of world-wide origin.

#### Part of Broad Plan.

The economic reviews are part of a broad program in which the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges are linked together, and which seeks to help the farmer to adjust his business as profitably as possible to the requirements of the market. The educational aspects of these publications, says the committee, have been and should be strictly adhered to.

### Thinning Is Important Operation With Apples

An apple crop of 1,500,000 barrels is in prospect for this year, compared with 800,000 bushels in 1927, and growers should thin apples so that none but the highest quality will reach the market, according to R. S. Marsh, University of Illinois. Apple growers of the Northwest who produce the fancy ten-cent apples consider thinning an important operation in the growing of fruit.

"Thinning varieties of apple so that only one fruit is left on each spur is a standard Middle Western recommendation," he says. "Apples of varieties like Northwest Greening and Wolf River get big enough without thinning. Yellow Transparent, Dutchess, Jonathan, Delicious, Grimes, Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap and others are varieties that respond profitably, through size increase, to thinning."

### Find Harmful Worms on Several of Bush Fruits

Current worms damage currants and gooseberries, according to information which has been collected by R. S. Herick of the Iowa Horticultural society. These worms injure the crop by eating the leaves on the bushes, thereby causing the berries to be small due to lack of proper nourishment. Where these worms are present, spray the bushes with a solution of one-half ounce of lead arsenate per gallon of water. If there is mildew on the leaves, one ounce of dry lime-sulphur should also be added.

### Agricultural Hints

If you raise your pigs on clean ground there won't be any runs.

Many successful pig producers add tankage or linseed meal to the mineral mixture to make it more palatable to the growing pigs.

The soy bean is a legume, obtaining its nitrogen from the air by means of nodules on the roots, but the bacteria forming these nodules are not normally present in our soils.

Soy beans prefer soils which are in good tilth and well supplied with organic matter and moisture, but they will make very good growth on sandy or poor soils, if fertilizer is used and the soil is not too acid. The crop responds to lime, but is fairly tolerant of acid soils.

## \$36.40 MORE PROFIT PER ACRE —On Winter Wheat

STRIKING proof of greater profits from every acre when you use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is furnished by Mr. H. R. Snoberger, of New Enterprise, Bedford County, Pa.

On one field of 8 acres where Mr. Snoberger used an "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer, his yield was 47½ bushels per acre. The wheat in a 20-acre field where he used an "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer, yielded 30 bushels per acre. His wheat sold for \$1.25. Compared to the 18-bushel average yield in his locality, his 8-acre field paid him an extra profit of \$36.40 per acre—\$291.20 for the field. The extra profit on the 20-acre was \$300. Besides this he received 10c. per bushel premium for his wheat, or \$50.40 extra.

Think of it! \$641.60 added profit by using "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

Exceptional? . . . Not at all! As 4017 letters from growers last season will testify. Read some of these letters in the next column. Farmers who want the utmost profit on their season's effort, cannot ignore these facts. Here is proof that there is a great difference in the crop-producing power of fertilizers of the same chemical analysis. These facts prove that "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers pay you a larger profit for every dollar you invest in plant food.

These goods are made with the utmost care from the choicest plant-food materials obtainable. These materials are selected for their crop-producing power, not just for chemical analysis. Nothing is left to chance—nothing is taken for granted. These plant-food materials must meet rigid "AA QUALITY" standards, else they are rejected. "Good enough" does

#### Facts for Wheat Growers

From Mr. H. R. Snoberger, New Enterprise, Bedford Co., Pa.

"Due to the very large yield of wheat, 47½ bushels per acre, which I made by using 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer on an 8-acre field, I feel I would be doing your Company and all users of fertilizer an injustice by not telling about it. The balance of my wheat crop, 20 acres, averaged 30 bushels per acre. The general average on farms in this section is around 18 bushels per acre."

"I have used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer during my fifteen years of farming. One reason why I have used no other goods is this. I have watched the results obtained by farmers who use other makes of fertilizer and I notice they do not get the yields that I do. Another reason is that when other goods stored in barns or warehouses get hard and lumpy and sometimes clammy, my 'AA QUALITY' always remain fine and dry. This enables me to get even distribution over my entire crop and avoid drill trouble."

"I cannot say too much for your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers." October 11, 1927.

not suffice in making "AA QUALITY" goods. Perfect mechanical condition, always.

That is why "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers produce bigger yields, better quality—and larger profits. That is why "AA QUALITY" goods are by all odds the cheapest fertilizer you can buy. It will pay you to use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer on your next wheat crop. See the nearest "AA QUALITY" dealer today. If you do not know where he is located, write us.

## "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS



These famous old brands are "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers; a dealer near you sells one of these brands.

PATAPSCO LISTERS BOWKER  
COE-MORTIMER AGRICO HESS

Manufactured only by

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Baltimore Sales Department

700 Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.

Write for name of nearest dealer. Send for free copy of book, "Fertilizing Wheat"

### Envid Bunyan Power of Reaching Hearts

Passing along a London street, Charles II came upon Dr. John Owen, an eminent divine and statesman of the time, standing spellbound on the fringe of a crowd that was listening to a street preacher. King Charles listened a moment, then touching Doctor Owen on the arm, remonstrated, "Why do you with your eloquence spend any time hearkening to one so illiterate as he?"

"My lord," Owen replied wistfully, "I would give all my learning if I could but reach the hearts of these people as well as this ignorant man."

The illiterate street preacher was a tinker from Bedford who was drawing huge crowds wherever he spoke. In the rural districts he had formerly been notorious as "the ungodliest fellow" in his speech, a gay, daring young man who had accompanied and worked fitfully with his father at mending pots and kettles, but who then trying soldiering had finally become satiated with a "sinful life" and had married a religiously inclined girl who proceeded to reform him. All this he told his audience.

He told it so simply and so well that during the Restoration when it was made a crime to conduct divine services outside the ritual, he was imprisoned for twelve years. There, uneducated, he wrote a book so straight from his heart that it became one of the immortal English masterpieces. It was "Pilgrim's Progress," and the tinker was John Bunyan.—Detroit News.

#### "Uncle Tom's" Relics

England is claiming to have the only specimens of certain relics of Rev. Josiah Henson, the original Uncle Tom that inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's story. Two are plaster busts of Henson, one being in Windsor castle and the other the property of A. Josland Lobb, whose father entertained Henson and introduced him to Queen Victoria. Another is an oil painting of Henson, also owned by Lobb.

Henson's story was almost identical with that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" except that he escaped to Canada and spent his last years in Canada in peace and preaching. When nearly eighty he went to England to lecture and there met the senior Lobb, who was editor of the Christian Age.—Hartford Courant.

### "Carried Out" Loads, According to Order

Not so many years ago a mining engineer was sent to the interior of Mexico to speed up work on a silver mine.

He found primitive means of moving ore and sent in a hurry call for several hundred wheelbarrows. They arrived and were eyed with a little distrust by the miners until the senior took one by the handles—followed by the mine foreman with another—and wheeled it into the mine. Whereupon the others followed.

Once inside, they were shown how to fill the barrows. Several carried out these instructions to the letter, until they had learned the art sufficiently to be left to their own devices.

Then, with instructions to carry the ore to the waiting cars, the superintendent and foreman left.

Some time later the engineer and the foreman returned, expecting to see great progress. Instead, they found the men cheerily wheeling their barrows into the mine and filling them with ore. Then it required three or four men to carry the load out; two shouldering a handle each and the other bearing the rest of the weight.

They had not been taught to wheel out the loaded barrows; merely to wheel them in—and had been told to carry the ore out!—Nation's Business.

#### Writers' Peculiarities

A study of the master writers' reveals one peculiarity common to many of them. The first draft of a manuscript was often made on very small pieces of paper. William Cullen Bryant used the backs of old envelopes. Charlotte Bronte, besides cutting her paper small, used a diminutive writing board and wrote in a minute hand. Rousseau used playing cards if nothing else was available.—Mentor Magazine.

#### Get Rid of Troubles

People in Korea seek to rid themselves of all their distresses by painting images on paper, writing against them their troubles of body or mind, and afterwards giving the papers to a boy to burn. Another method of achieving the same object is to make rude dolls of straw, stuff them with a few copper coins, and throw them into the street. Whoever picks up such an effigy gets all the troubles and thereby relieves the original sufferer.

### Inquisitive "Dago" Got Himself Into Trouble

Rev. Frank Steelman tells this story: "A colored man sentenced to hang was led to the scaffold. In the courtyard of the jail a crowd had gathered to witness his execution. The official in charge adjusted the noose and black cap and was about to give the signal to the executioner when the fire siren screeched outside the walls. The witnesses and officials dashed out to see the racing apparatus, leaving the doomed man standing on the trap."

"While he was waiting for the jail officials to return an Italian passed by the open gates and peered in. 'What you doing?' inquired the newcomer of the man on the scaffold. 'Dey's takin' movin' pictures,' replied the prospective victim. 'Want to get in 'em?' 'Sure,' answered the other; 'I like to be in da move pictures.' 'All right, brotha,' said the convicted one, 'all you gotta do is get up heah in my place and you-all will get in the pictures.'"

"The Italian was delighted and ascended the scaffold, where he released the colored man and permitted him self to be bound and covered with the black cap. Then the colored man beat it."—Washington Star.

#### Fresh Water Cures Ducks

"Duck sickness," such as occurs in various places in the semi-arid West, due to alkali poisoning, can be prevented by the introduction of fresh water. This, however, is not always possible and the only remedy in such instances is in collecting the sick birds before it is too late and placing them in fresh water. Such treatment has been found efficacious and most of the birds affected are rapidly restored to health.

#### Robin First and Last

The robin's song is the first dominant note of the dawn. It leads the orchestra and is heard through most of the day. At dusk, after many of the other birds have gone to bed, the robin's rich evening carol rings. Robin is an industrious gleaner of worms. A bird student, experimenting with young robins, found that each bird could eat more than 60 earth worms daily—that is, each bird ate 41 per cent more than its own weight in 12 hours. Man at that rate would consume 70 pounds of flesh in a day and drink five or six gallons of water.