

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, but I could do no more, but the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

In 1917. The other day a farmer boy with a load of hay pulled up before a crowd of men in Indianapolis. "Where is the nearest blacksmith shop?" he asked.

"Not a single man could tell him where he wished to know. Then a dusty tomynt party from somewhere in America pulled up. "A garage—" the driver started to query.

"Half a block down," answered half a dozen of the crowd in a chorus.—Indianapolis News.

NEVER HAD A CHILL. After taking ELIXIR BARKER "My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try ELIXIR BARKER. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Holmes, 322 E. 8th St., Washington, D. C.

SMASHED ALL SPEED LIMITS. As Cal Sized Up the Situation, That "Cyah" Certainly Must Have Been Travelling Some.

H. C. Frick said in Birmingham, where he had come to attend a liberty loan meeting: "The crack troops of the kaiser—some call them cracked troops now—are hiding in caverns forty feet under ground. The man who now thinks German militarism a wonderful thing is as badly doped as Cal Clay of Nola Chucky.

"Cal was escorting some ladies from Nola Chucky to Paint Rock, and as they passed a planter's the planter was playing with a powerful searchlight he had just put on his water tower, and he happened to turn it down the road, where it streamed into the eyes of Cal and his two girls.

"Here come one of dem powerful racin' cyahs, to judge by dat 'ere head-light," said Cal. "We'll jest tustle to de side of de road fo' safety till she's parst, ladies."

"So they hustled up against the hedge, and the planter, after playing the light along the road for about a minute, suddenly turned it off.

"Cal gave a grunt of astonishment. "Jee-rusalem!" he said. "How fast dat cyah must be a-goin'! Here she's done parst us by, an' we didn't even see her!"

His Chief Desire. General Pershing told in Paris a story about a young American soldier. "He talked a lot on the voyage over," said the general, "of the delight he would take in sightseeing when on leave.

"Don't miss Notre Dame cathedral in Paris," said a French volunteer. "You bet, I won't," said he.

"Don't miss Westminster abbey in London," said a Scot.

"No, siree! But, say, fellows," the young soldier declared, "the thing I'm cravest of all to see is the Church of England."

No Doubt. Upson-Smith's wife has lockjaw. Downey—it must be a very painful sort of affliction. Upson—Yes; unspeakably so.

Coffee Drinkers who are RUN DOWN usually PICK UP

after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

BUSTLE EFFECT IN FALL STYLES

New York.—It would be odd if the effort for elimination of waste material in clothes that has gone forth from the governing factors in dress on both continents, would be responsible for the incoming of the bustle.

So far as the expert observer can see into the near future of autumn costume which is now being planned, shown and bought, the only actual elimination of material is in the width of the skirt.

There is little sense in being obstinate about the width of skirts; they're going to be narrow, and it is quite as well that dressmakers and women accept this fact without cavil.

Once before in the history of clothes there was a tight skirt which was said to have been caused by the Civil War in America. It became the fashion after Appomattox and remained in fashion for a decade and a half afterward.

That skirt was called the tie-back. The front and sides were pulled across the figure so that the wearer could barely step, and rubber bands were put across the back below the waistline, to draw the material up into a series of little puffs. This was as much of a bustle as was permitted.

Persistence is Amazing. The persistence of this fashion has been an amazing thing to those who study clothes. Its origin was in the

divine women adopted the fashion with enthusiasm, but if a skirt is to be exceedingly narrow, it cannot be long. It would be too utterly inconvenient for women who are plunged into a series of activities.

Jackets of Two Kinds. It has already been announced that two kinds of jackets will prevail in the autumn. One is hip-length and one is hem-length. The latter is called a polonaise and the former is called a jacket.

The revival of the polonaise is merely a contribution to the fashion for top coats. One can use a polonaise over any kind of skirt and blouse, and if it is lined in the colorful and interesting way that prevails among tailors today, it presents itself as a garment of rare merit.

The short jacket, however, as it will be worn this autumn, is a bit of costume that is taken by the bulk of the neck and pulled out of the family album.

Whether or not the peculiar vaudeville trick of presenting a family album in song and living pictures, which has spread over New York through the success of one of the musical revues of the season, was the predecessor of this short, tight jacket, nobody can tell. It is a far-fetched idea, no doubt, but don't you think it is rather interesting that the stage folk should get up a family album scene that runs through vaudeville fashions as dancing does, and that, now, suddenly, that coat and skirt should be launched into costume?

One of these jackets which will undoubtedly prove a success because it has been issued by a dominant house, has a little bustle all its own. It belongs to a skirt that is quite narrow, and it has a bit of an upward pull from knees to waistline at the back—a pull so slight that it is not always noticeable.



Here is an evening gown on early Flemish lines. The material is heavy crepe satin, with girdle of cloth of gold. The bodice and train are embroidered in Flemish design. The lining of the train is gold-brown velvet.

fashionable way of walking called the Grecian bend, which was the absurd predecessor of the equally absurd debauche slouch.

In the days of the tie-back skirt, little girls would secure safety pins by indirect means, and pull the fullness of their skirts back and up, thus having a little fluff of their own below the waist. They were always caught at this by their mothers and nurses, because the safety pins tore the material and made gaping holes.

Again, in this day of elimination of waste through the necessities of war, we are to be put into the tight skirt with its fullness arranged at the back in a series of slight flares.

It is not possible to say with any degree of certainty whether this skirt will be widely accepted when the autumn comes. Reporting, and not prophecy, is the duty of those who try to give the news of dress as it comes out week after week.

The American designer, as well as the French one, has gone in for this upward tilt of material at the end of the spine and it may be that the later fashions will accentuate it.

Whatever may be the fullness, though, at any special spot on the skirt, those who are regarding the question of new clothes must remember that the hem will be almost as narrow as it was in the days of the hobble skirt.

There is a marked tendency toward the sheath skirt in several of the new costumes. The material sinks into the figure after it leaves the waist, and the hem provides only a stepping width.

The shortness of the skirt for street wear is necessary. In the spring there was a decided tendency to lengthen skirts, and many conserva-

tive women adopted the fashion with enthusiasm, but if a skirt is to be exceedingly narrow, it cannot be long. It would be too utterly inconvenient for women who are plunged into a series of activities.

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The jacket fits the figure, curves in to the waistline at the back and then flares out into a series of folds that give the bustle effect. It is buttoned in a straight line down the front. There is a band of velvet above the hem of the coat. The buttons are covered with the wine-colored velour that makes the suit. The collar is very high, soft in its folds, rolls over backward to the neck line and is trimmed with a band of velvet.

Fasten From Chin to Hem. Revers are abandoned by the tailors and dressmakers. Where one coat will have them, sixteen others will be fastened in a straight line from the chin to the lower edge. All the collars are high, but soft and curving, pinning the neck and chin in the manner that was considered correct in the eighteenth century.

Mind you, this style is not the only powerful note in fashion that is brought out for jackets. It is one of several other details, and a woman will have the chance to accept what she wishes.

This latter situation will be the hope and the downfall of many women. Left to themselves to choose among the heterogeneous mass of material, the best minds will grow confused and go wrong. On the other hand, highly trained judgment will give to women the chance to express their individuality and look a little unlike their neighbors.

It may be said, however, that the coat that fastens in a line down the front, the buttons running straight through the high rolling collar, will be the most noticeable change in street costume that will take place in the fall.

The narrow skirt has already been accepted here and there, and there are hundreds of women who have never given it up, so its widespread acceptance will not cause quite the same ripple of interest that will be given by this family album costume, with its upward tilt at the back, its point in front, its long, slim waistline under the arms, and its row of colored buttons on which one will be tempted to say the old nursery rhyme, "Richman, poorman, beggarman, thief."

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The Shirtdress Dress. The shirtdress, sometimes made of tub or shirring silk, again of crepe de chine and frequently of shirring flannel, is one of the favorites of the present season. No well-ordered wardrobe is considered complete without one of these charming little frocks, which are as attractive for simple morning or porch wear as they are for tennis or other sport. Usually a striped weave is selected, with collar and cuffs of white or plain blending color, giving a pretty trimming touch to the garment. Obviously in the most useful type of shirtdress, waist and skirt are securely joined, so there is no uncomfortable "slipping apart" no matter how strenuous is the sport indulged in.

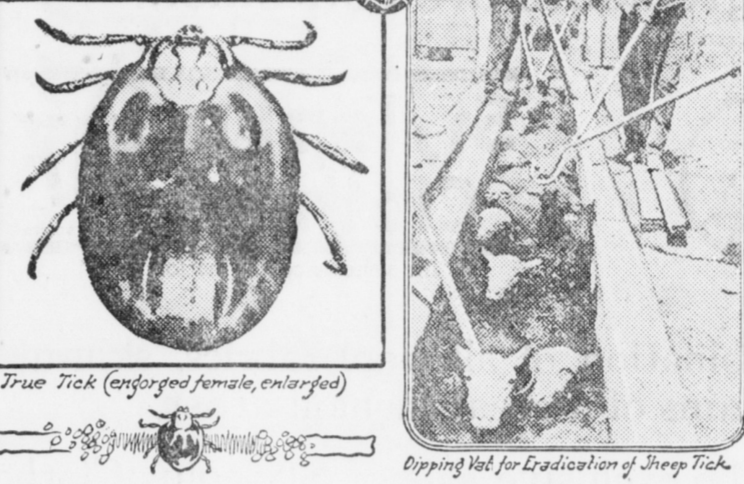
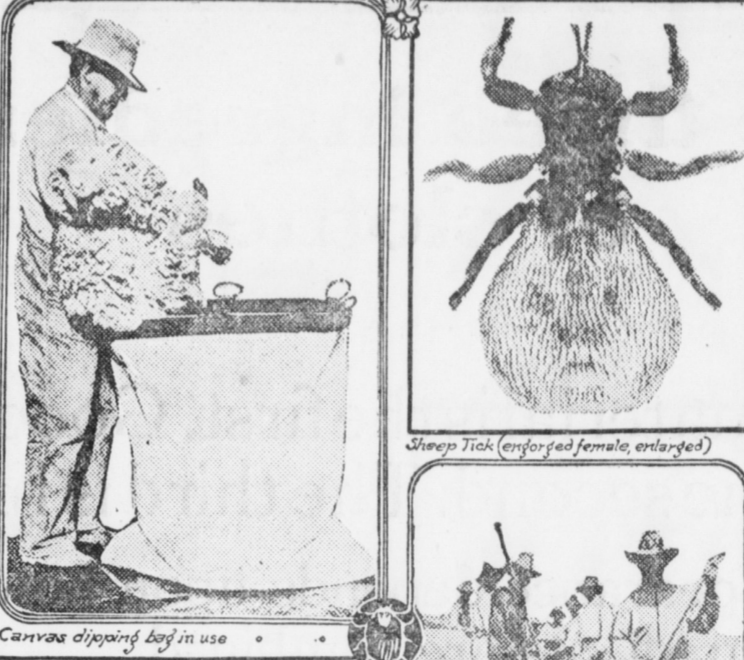
Only a third of South America's population is of pure white blood. shapes, and already the public has learned to appreciate a wonderful bit of decoration in the house.

A good deal of this crystal is enlivened with a cherry red rim. Vases, flower bowls, fruit plates, baskets and candlesticks are some of the smaller articles of decoration that are shown in black crystal.

That Simple Gown. The extravagance of today's fashions lies in the beauty and sumptuousness of the fabrics and the enormous amount of handwork which is put on even the simplest sort of little dress, says Harper's Bazar. The straight, slim morning dress of chiffon strikes the casual observer as being modest and unassuming, but the initiate gives one look at the marvelously beautiful embroideries, the layers of chiffon underneath and the softness of the satin slip, and realizes at once where the expense comes in.

A flower stand, normally of small size, but which can be expanded to fill an ordinary-sized window, is the recent invention of a German.

DIPPING TO EXTERMINATE SHEEP TICK



The sheep tick is a widely prevalent parasite which is spreading rapidly, especially among the close-herded range flocks. It irritates the sheep which it infests, making them so restless that they do not feed well. This results in retarding the wool growth and indirectly the wool is sometimes rubbed themselves. A loss of approximately 25 cents a head for lambs and 20 cents a head for ewes is considered a conservative estimate for the damage done to infested flocks.

Control by Dipping. Sheep ticks can readily be controlled by the use of one of a number of dipping solutions. These are described in detail in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 798. A number of solutions, such as coal-tar cresote and nicotine, may be purchased and prepared. The lime-sulphur-arsenic dip can be made at home, but it is difficult to prepare and it must always be remembered that it is poisonous. The proper precautions, therefore, invariably must be taken in handling and using it. The methods of making and applying this preparation are described in the bulletin already mentioned. Another disadvantage which it possesses is the fact that there is no way of testing, as in the case of some of the other preparations, the strength of the solution in the field. It is well known that all the solutions used for dipping sheep deteriorate with use and may, if not tested, frequently become so weak that the sheep to pass through will receive little or no benefit.

There should be two dipplings at an interval of 24 days. The first may be rolled upon to kill all the mature insects on the sheep, but it may not reach those which are in what is known as the pupal stage. In which they are protected by a hard brown shell. In this shell the tick remains for from 19 to 24 days, when it emerges as a mature insect.

Cost of Dipping. Although the sheep tick is most prevalent in the western range states, where sheep are herded in large flocks, it is known to occur practically everywhere where sheep are kept. It is difficult to keep sheep infested with this parasite in a thrifty condition, and the most economical and efficient method of dealing with the pest is the dip. The cost of dipping will vary, of course, with local conditions—labor, fuel and the necessary materials for the vats and the dipping solution being the most important items. In the western range states it is estimated that the cost should run from 2 to 3 1/2 cents a head for each dipping. Where only a few head of sheep are kept, the farmer need not construct a vat, but may make use of either the portable galvanized iron vat or of a canvas dipping bag. If he expects to continue permanently in the sheep industry, however, or if there is a large flock to handle, a permanent dipping plant is really a necessity. The construction of such a plant is discussed in Bulletin 798. This bulletin also calls attention to the fact that some set-back to the sheep must be expected as the immediate result of dipping, which may take the form of a temporary shrinkage in weight or constitutional disturbances. Such injury, however, is more likely to result from improper methods of dipping and handling than from the direct effects of the treatment. Proper handling of sheep, dipping the flock before they have rested and cooled off after a long, hard drive, dipping late in the afternoon when

the nights are cold, keeping the sheep without feed and water for long periods before and after dipping, and the use of dogs in the corral, are some of the common mistakes sheepmen make.

Dipping Lambs. In dipping young lambs, it is well to separate them from the sheep, in order to minimize the danger of their being drowned in the vats. This is especially true of very young lambs. If, however, the lambs are handled separately, it is perfectly safe to dip any more than a month old. They will recover readily from the shock and will grow and thrive much more rapidly after the irritation caused by the ticks has been removed.

FRESH BEETS IN WINTER

They should be placed in ventilated barrels, loose boxes, or better still, in crates. They should be piled and the tops cut off when the soil is dry. If sufficient space is available in the cellar, it is a good plan simply to place them in small piles along the wall. Storage in large piles should be avoided, as it is liable to cause heating and decay.

Write for Farmers' Bulletin 847 and 870, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These give full instructions free of charge.

FLIES CAUSE LOSS TO STOCK FARMERS

Insects Which Gather Around Stables and Yards Cause of Irritation and Worry. (By C. H. MCELROY, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Flies cause losses to live stock farmers in various ways, making it difficult to estimate the damage done. Those which gather around stables and yards where animals are confined are the most difficult to handle.

They are seldom if ever the direct cause of death to animals, but the irritation, worry, loss in flesh and (in milk production are a few probable damages.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops - Save the Yields. On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Department of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been harvested, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!! Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of Its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the international boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the international boundary. High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

As SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Canadian Government Agent.

Art's Inefficiency. "A successful marine painter acknowledges that he can't even row a boat." "Well, well!" "That's nothing. There's many a sweet singer of the bucolic life who doesn't know how to milk a cow."

Not What She Thought. Horace—There is something I've been trying to tell you for a long time, but— Marie—Oh, Horace, not here before all these people. Wait. Come this evening.

Spoken With Feeling. "There are all sorts of synonyms for money in this country," said the talkative man. "We call it 'tin,' 'mazuma,' 'kale,' 'dough,' and a dozen other names I don't recall just now." "A solemn-looking man seated in one corner opened his mouth as if to say something and then closed it without a word."

Doan's Kidney Pills. A Virginia Case. Mrs. R. H. Slater, 2411 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., says: "My back pained so badly, I felt as if my knees were piercing me. I could hardly take a deep breath without having sharp twinges across my kidneys. Headache, Doan's Kidney Pills relieved some, but they relieved the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills. A negro who was well-known to the judge had been hauled into court on a charge of having struck a relative with a brick. After the usual preliminaries, says Everybody's Magazine, the court inquired:

MOTHER! Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catches? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE. That's the Rule—Free Samples to Any-one Anywhere.

SMALL BOY HAD NOTICED. That He Knew Man in Khaki as Marine Did Credit to His Powers of Observation.

A group of youngsters was playing on Riverside drive, says the New York Times. A military man, dressed in khaki and accompanied by a young lady, approached the group. The boys stopped their playing and, with nudges and gesticulation, were evidently trying to identify the man in khaki.

Dr. R. Schifffmann's Asthmador. A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA.

Some clubs cause scolding wives and some scolding wives cause clubs.

Humor of Kultur. "Here's a fruit tree still standing. Why haven't you cut it down?" thundered the Teuton commander in France.

Humor of Kultur. "We're extending too many speeches in the Congressional Record."

Might Work. "What's the remedy, senator?" "When a member gets tired let him continue his speech by means of a graphophone."

Separator Saves Money. The cream separator enables the farmer materially to reduce the cost of getting his cream to market.

Plants Need Rich Land. Late cabbage and celery need rich land or must have fertilizers worked into the soil.

Currants Heavy Yielders. Currants are heavy yielders. When given good treatment, yields of 250 to 300 bushels an acre are not unknown.

Where Bacteria Comes From. Most of the bacteria which get into milk comes from the dirty cow and from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers and separators, which have not been properly cleaned.

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS' Eat POST TOASTIES (Made of Corn) says Bobby

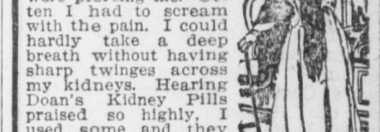
Start a Mail Order Business for yourself. An exciting proposition, no two alike, for those who want to make money at home. No capital required. Complete business plan, including everything you need to get started. Start a Mail Order Business for yourself. An exciting proposition, no two alike, for those who want to make money at home. No capital required. Complete business plan, including everything you need to get started.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 38-1918.

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and aching, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are.

Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Test. "How shall I know whether or not I love a girl well enough to marry her?"

"Well, my boy, imagine her on a hot, sticky day, bending over a wash-tub, scrubbing your underclothes as your mother used to do. Picture her, as you enter, stopping her work and wiping the perspiration from her face with the corner of her apron. If you feel that you would still care to kiss her; that she'd still look as good to you as she does in her party frock, go right ahead and marry her. She's the girl."

A New Excuse. "James, you are a dollar short in your pay this week."

"Yes, my dear. I had to meet the installment on my Liberty bond."

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur purifies (all Druggists).

Purifies. Contains 50% Pure Sulphur. For the Hair & Whisker Dry, Scales or Itches, Etc.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR. AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES.

PARKER'S HIR BALSAM. A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Cleanses, soothes, and restores the hair to its natural beauty.

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