MRS. LAURENCE TRIES HER HAND.

By KATE TUCKER. ŏoooooooooooooo

The bugbear of Doctor Laurence's life as general practitioner in the small town of Crawford was cases that are generally known as "nervous." He was courageous and versatile, as most small-town doctors have to be. He would go his rounds fourteen hours out of the twenty-four during epidemics; would go with steady nerve through operations that would have tried a more celebrated surgeon; he would listen patiently to the queries of young mothers over their infants' teething difficulties-all that sort of But when a patient said

Mrs. Laurence, however, had been reading up on modern methods of treating nervous disorders in the doctor's medical journals and in the popular magazines. Psychopathy was her latest hobby, and somehow, in spite of the five little Laurences, Mrs. Laurence always had time for some hobby.

"nerves" Doctor Laurence wished to

give up.

"I really feel," she told the doctor one evening while the mother's helper, Vera, was patiently putting the younger two Laurences to bed and the older two were dancing an Indian war dance as a preliminary to putting themselves to bed, "I really think that I would have a positive talent for psychic healing. You know reputable doctors are taking it up now. There is a wonderful future for it. I don't see why you don't go in for that sort of thing. All the best doctors are doing it. Take Robert Ludwell, for instance. His case is purely psychopathic-perfectly absurd for you to look at the case in any other way. What you want to do is to get down deep at the root of the matter. He doesn't sleep and he's losing weight, not because he has overworked on that book of his, as you tell him, but because of some fear image that lurks in his mind. It is your duty to probe down till you find it, and then, through the force of your mentality over his, to dispel that fear image."

"So you said," commented Doctor Laurence, and then-"perfect bosh, perfect bosh." He paced back and forth before the living room open fire. "I wish I could do something for Robert, however."

There was suddenly an unusual note of pleading in Mrs. Laurence's voice, "Will you let me try?" she said, and apparently Doctor Laurence agreed, although if he did agree it was surely not because he had any interest in his wife's theory of psychic healing.

The first step in Mrs. Laurence's campaign to cure Robert Ludwell took place the next evening, when the doctor asked him to spend the evening at his house, without, of course, suggesting to him that Mrs. Laurence was going to administer her first treatment in psychic healing.

There was considerable confusion. Vera, the mother's helper, had been away on her very rare afternoon off. The twins refused to be put to bed by anyone else and their rebellion gave the cue to the older child to fail downstairs, with considerable injury to his tired feelings, but no great bruising. So dinner was late and the confusion still was discernible when Robert arrived.

There were intermittent walls from the nursery, a slamming of dishes in the kitchen and glimpses of the rather flush-faced, distracted Vera as she pursued the older children through the living room in her effort to pack them off to bed. But Mrs. Laurence was not one to be much ruffled by such mild domestic confusion, and eventually she managed to sit beside Mr. Ludwell alone before the fireplace and make the first probing.

She discovered one thing. He had a horror of boarding houses. He disliked boarding house coffee. He likewise had a horror of any sort of confusion. He intimated when Mrs. Laurence asked him point-blank why he had never married that possibly it was because he was a recluse by nature. He had to have quiet for his writing.

So Mrs. Laurence decided to invite Mr. Ludwell to leave his boarding house and spend a month at the Laurence establishment. There he would have no more boarding house coffee. there would be no more confusion, she was sure.

She was surprised when he accepted her and the doctor's invitation. She hadn't expected he would come so willingly. And the doctor

was even more surprised. "He says he wants to be away from

confusion?" gasped the doctor. "I am sure you don't think there is ever any confusion here," said Mrs. Laurence, "and the coffee is certainly better than the kind one gets in a boarding house." Mrs. Laurence was planning now for her system of psychopathic treatment on Mr. Ludwell, If she succeeded with him, she might take the work up as a career-she might become quite a specialist.

Meantime Doctor Laurence had been making observations, and he had observed a pair of pretty blue eyes which he had come to regard with something ukin to fatherly affection. He noticed that at times those eyes turned a very soft limpid blue and then dropped in confusion. And then he would glance across the room, only to find a pair here myself."-London Tit-Bits.

suddenly delve deep in a book or news-

At times Mrs. Laurence was profuse in her apologies to Mr. Ludwell, At breakfast she would ask him how he slept. "I hope you didn't hear the twins," she would say. "They were up earlier than usual, and Richard fell out of bed. You may have heard him screaming in the night; not hurt, merely frightened." And you might have discerned her confusion which was deep-seated because it had been part of her plan to have the Laurence household breathe that calm and quiet which would be the proper antidote for

the boarding house fear image. Then one evening you might, had you been hidden somewhere beside the side veranda of the Laurence homestead, have heard the following conversation. It was an evening when Doctor and Mrs. Laurence were attending some board meeting or other and Vera was at home to look after things, as usual. Mr. Ludwell, in spite of a previous engagement, had remained home also:

"Did you get any sleep last night at all?" asked Vera wearily.

"Some," commented Ludwell; "what was the row in the nursery?"

"Well, Richard woke up at eleven and decided it was a good time to bite his sister Bell's big toe. He has been waiting for a chance to get even. That of course, some one is always sure to wake at five, and then they begin again."

"Hard on you," said Ludwell sympathetically. "But there's this about When I do get a chance to sleep, I sleep hard. I never saw such confusion-the boarding house was Eden compared to this bedlam."

"Then why do you stay?" came a rather shy question that seemed to trail off weakly toward the end.

"You don't suppose I'd leave you here, do you? And I'll tell you, Vera, that what has set me on my feet again after the exhaustion that followed getting out my last book in such a frightfully short time was because I felt that I wanted to know you. After I knew you and saw how hard you worked here, I felt I had to pull myself together so I could take care of you. I wanted to be able to offer you a home where you could get away from this confusion."

Then there was a silence, during which, if you had listened, you would have heard nothing. Then from Robert Ludlow: "How wonderful you are, Vera." And from Vera: "You-you

are wonderful, too.' Robert and Vera left the Laurence household in more confusion than they found it. Confusion, of course, because the mainstay and prop in the guise of Vera was going. But then there was the satisfaction to Mrs. Laurence that she had succeeded amazingly well in this, her, first effort in psychopathics.

NEVER FREE FROM TROUBLE

Border Between United States and Mexico Has Always Been Lawless Strip of Country.

The border between the United States and Mexico has been for a long time one of the most troubled, romantic and lawless in the western hemisphere. Not only do the Mexican revolutionists periodically start something by shooting or raiding across the line, but this border also affords one of the finest opportunities in the world for smuggling. A large part of the opium which is consumed by addicts in this country comes by way of the Mexican border, and an illicit business in arms and ammunition goes the other way.

In the old days stealing horses in Mexico, driving them across the river and selling them in the United States was a thriving industry and it is probably still carried on to some extent. In the old days it was known politely as the "wet horse trade," because the horses were often sold when they were still wet.

The border country is admirably endowed by nature for these lawless doings. It is flat, near-desert country, too dry for farming, but not too dry to support heavy thickets of chaparral and mesquite, which makes one of the densest and most impenetrable covers in the world. That part of the country which lies within the big bend of the Rio Grande is an especially dense jungle of this kind. It swarms with game. The desert white tall deer, the peccary, the wild turkey and the Mexican quall are abundant. This supply of wild meat makes it easy for a Mexican outlaw who knows where the water holes are to hide out for long periods.

Superfluous.

"How do you do, sir!" suavely saluted the gent at the door. "I am offering, to the few persons in each community who are of sufficient culture to appreciate it, a valuable literary work. This book-

"Book, bar?" interrupted Gan Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "I had a book-forget now what 'twas about, though-for a good while, but about six months ago the baby took and gnawed it till it fell to pieces and wasn't no good on earth. No use to buy another'n till he gets old enough to understand what a book is fur."-Kansas City Star.

His Principal Objection.

The house agent had sounded his praises of the new property to the prospective buyer and at the end he said: "The death rate in this suburb is lower than in any other part of the country."

"I believe you," said the prospective buyer. "I wouldn't be found dead

PLANTING ONION SETS IN PRILLS

May Be Set Out as Early in Spring as the Land Can Be Prepared.

GIVE SHALLOW CULTIVATION

When Tops Begin to Die and Bulbs Are Full Grown Onions Should Be Pulled-Leeks Thrive on Any Good Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For very early bunch onlons it is the common practice to plant sets in drills 12 to 14 inches apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. The sets to 2 inches. Transplant these plants may be put out as early in the spring to stand 2 inches apart each way in as the land can be prepared.

For dry onions, sow the seed thickly in drills about 12 to 14 inches apart in the spring, as soon as danger from hard frosts is over. For early bulbs the seed may be planted in a hotbed or coldframe and the young plants woke the twins, and so it went on, and, transplanted to the open when conditions are favorable. Plants 4 or 5 inches high are of good size for transplanting.

Onions require frequent, shallow cultivation, and it may be necessary to resort to hand weeding. When the tops begin to die and the bulbs are full grown, the onions should be pulled and left in the field for a few days to dry. Then the tops should be clipped off and the bulbs placed in crates or bags and stored in a wellventilated place to cure.

Early Green Onions. Early green onions may also be produced from the multiplier or potato varieties planted in the autumn. The large bulbs of these onions contain a number of "hearts," or buds, and if planted will produce a number of small onions. The small onions have but one "heart" and will produce large bulbs. A few large bulbs should be planted each year, to produce sets for fall planting.

The top, or tree, onion produces a number of bulblets on top of the stem. These small bulbs can be planted in the autumn and will produce onlons the following spring.

Varieties recommended: Southport White Globe, Southport Red Globe, Danvers, Red Wethersfield, Australian



Onions Are Easily Grown on Good Soil and Require Little Attention Besides Weeding.

Brown and Prize Taker. In some sections of the South the Creole is grown and the Louisiana, or Red Creole, is a popular variety. The Bermuda is a good type of mild-flavored onion and is desired by many. The important varieties of the Bermuda onion are Crystal Wax, White Bermuda and Red Bermuda.

Leek. This plant belongs to the same class as does the onion, but requires somewhat different treatment. Leeks can be grown on any good garden soil and are usually sown in a shallow trench. The plants should be thinned to stand about 4 inches apart in the row and the cultivation should be similar to that for onions. After the plants have attained almost full size, the earth is drawn around them to the height of 6 or 8 inches in order to blanch the fleshy stem. The leek does not form a true bulb like the onion, but the stem is uniformly thick throughout. Leeks are marketed in bundles, like young onions and they may be stored the same as celery for winter.

Leeks are used for flavoring purposes and are boiled and served with a cream dressing, the same as young onions.

Garliceis closely allied to the onion, but will remain in the ground from one year to another if undisturbed. Garlie is planted by setting the small bulbs, or cloves, either in the autumn or early spring. The culture is practically the same as for the onion. The bulbs are used for flavoring purposes.

CLEAN UP ALL WASTE AREAS

Before Alfalfa Seed Crop Is Grown All Plants Along Fence Lines Should Be Cut.

Every farmer in an alfalfa seedgrowing district should cut all of the standing alfalfa along fence lines, ditch banks, and other waste areas at the time of cutting a hay crop and before a seed crop is grown.

INSURE LARGE CROP OF EARLY TOMATOES

Select Seed of a Quick Maturing Variety.

Young Plants Should Be Transplanted When They Reach Height of 11/2 to 2 Inches-Best to Prune and Train to Stakes.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To insure an early crop of tomatoes the seed of a quick-maturing sort should be started eight weeks before the time for setting the plants in the field. When only a few plants are needed, the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. For the best results in growing tomatoes the young plants should be transplanted as soon as they reach a height of 11/2



Tomato Vines Tied to Stakes Produce Clean and Healthy Fruit.

a hotbed, coldframe, or box in the When the plants begin to crowd, it is a good plan to transplant them to flower pots, plant bands, old strawberry boxes, or tin cans from which the bottoms and tops have been and rub a small amount of flouride of Tomato plants should be set in the

open as soon as danger of frost has less powder and it can be used on passed. If the plants are to be pruned chicks as well.-George W. Smith, in to one or two stems and tied to stakes | Popular Science Monthly. they should be set 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. If the plants are not pruned or staked they may be planted 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. It is advisable, however, to prane and train to stakes, especially for the early crop, as plants so treated will be healthier and more easily cultivated and will produce fruit which is earlier and more uniform in size and shape than that produced by plants which have not been trained and pruned. Soon after setting the plants in the field a stake should be driven near each plant, to which it may be tied. Care should be exercised to tie the plant so that it will not be injured by the string. A good plan is to loop the string around the for careful grading which the Westernstake and tie it under a leaf stem. Go over the patch once every week or 10 shipped East has spread to include days and remove all shoots starting in eggs. the axils of the leaves.

Varieties recommended: For early tomatoes, Earliana or Chalk's Early Jewel are recommended, preferably the former. For medium and late varieties the following are suggested: Greater Baltimore, Red Rock, Globe, Beauty, Acme, and Stone. The Stone is usually preferred for canning.

GENERAL

Give the garden a fair start.

If soil is "sour" lime it for clover.

There is always a demand for early sweet corn.

A farm without records is like a ship without a rudder.

Weeds probably cause more trouble

pastures are the annual and perenni-In applying manure to the soil it is

important to get an even distribution over the field. Practically no clover seed is absolutely pure and one is taking a

long chance in buying any but the best seed obtainable. Hay crops should be cut carefully so that no stems will remain stand-

ular seed crop. Keeping a machine or vehicle in good repair and well oiled not only increases its efficiency, but lessens the power required in using it.

ing to develop in advance of the reg-

Sweet clover makes first-class pasture, especially during the fall of the first year it is seeded, and the early summer of the year following.

Attempts to grow second crops of alfalfa seed in a single season will meet almost certain failure because

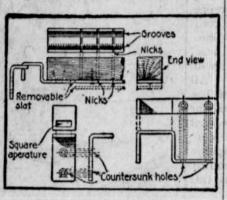
flies late in the summer.

· FARM

ROOST WILL DESTROY MITES

Plan Outlined for Completely Clearing Poultry House of All Thirsty Blood-Suckers,

houses of mites is to use a roosting Wales. day, so that it can be soaked with hot and 734,000 horses. pole that will harbor them during the water to destroy them. The roost New South Wales to the world's marshown provides a place on the under- kets in large refrigerated ocean steamside where they may hide. It consists ers. of a lath neld under the roost with | The great factor in low cost producsmall nails to make the hiding place tion of meat and wool, in addition to inviting for them. You simply lift the large areas of suitable land, is the the roost from the holders, slightly in the highest mountains — fodder loosen the pieces of lath, and pour bolling water between the lath and the roosts. This will kill all vermin sity of providing barns and other sheland destroy any eggs that may be ters, and without the labor and cost of there. The roosts will quickly dry if winter-feeding from mow or granary. the water is hot.



A Hiding Place Is Provided for Vermin in This Poultry Roost to Catch Them During the Day.

on the place. The iron ends are colder than the wood, and the vermin will their seeds far and near. Then the not crawl over them.

Mites do not attack fowl in the daytime, and it is difficult to discover their presence. Body lice remain on the fowl all the time, and they may be exterminated in the following way: Hang the fowl head downward in a barrel soda well into the feathers for half the length of the fowl, This is a harm-

PREMIUM FOR GRADED EGGS.

Fact Is Due to Strict Grading Practiced by Shippers of Far West, Say Specialists.

Eggs from the Pacific coast in large amounts were first shipped across the Prescribed by physicians continent to the New York city market two years ago. Now they are bringing a premium of from 1 to 2 cents, according to market quotations.

That this is due to the strict grading practiced by the shippers of the far West is the belief of men in the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture. The reputation ers have attained in other products

PTOMAINE POISONING CAUSES

Decaying Flesh When Eaten by Hens Is Harmful-Dispose of Carcasses of Dead Fowls.

Carcasses of dead fowls if not properly disposed of will decay rapidly in hot weather. The by-products of putrefying bacteria, accumulating rapidly, attack the digestive systems of any chicks which are rash enough to eat their unfortunate brothers. When enough of the decaying flesh is eaten by the birds, ptomaine poisoning results.

FEED SUPPLY FOR CHICKENS

Grow Oats, Vetch and Rape for Summer Use-Cabbage and Mangel Beets Good for Winter.

Green feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considthan any other pest that bothers pas- erable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets Most of the weeds that infest the for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.



Feed a dry mash.

Keep house and yard clean. Provide roosts and dropping boards.

Provide a nest for each four or five

Make the house dry and free from drafts, but allow for ventilation.

Keep hens free from lice and the house free from mites.

Kill and eat the hens in the summer and fall as they begin to melt and cease to lay.

A clean cellar, two-thirds below of the increased abundance of chalcis ground surface, makes a good place right off, root and all, without one bit to set the incubator.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Premier Wool State of the World. Australia is the chief producer of fine wool, and New South Wales is the greatest wool-producing state of Aus-

At the end of June, 1917, the New South Wales flocks contained nearly 36,200,000 sheep. (The same year, the entire United States, second country of the world in sheep-raising, had only 47,616,000 head of sheep.) The wool clip of New South Wales in 1917 totaled 270,525,000 pounds, "in the grease," worth about \$8,000,000 to the growers. The same year 22,088,432 pounds of One successful way to rid poultry mutton were exported from New South

The State had 2,766,000 cattle in 1917

Meat is transported, at low cost, from

grows the year around-hence farm animals are raised without the neces-Such a gift of Nature puts the ranch-In this way a poultry house can be man ("station-owner") of New South completely cleared of all blood-suckers Wales beyond the pale of competition.

The results show in the tremendous growth of pastoral wealth in New

> New South Wales Information Bureau. 149 Broadway, New York City.

Mother.

"Love cannot stay at home; a woman cannot keep it to herself; and a mother is always spending it, giving it away to her children."-Macleod.

The milkweed, a plant that has a much longer name than that, but one which would not be nearly as attractive for us to use, is especially wellknown in America. In the autumn when the pods have opened and there is a brisk breeze, the wind carries downy seeds are seen flying like tiny airships almost everywhere, in search of a homelike growing place, where they may appear in the spring as tall, slender stalks.

Timely Advice.

If you would keep the wolf from the door don't inveigle him into the front yard with titbits of extrav-

NAME 'BAYER' MEANS ASPIRIN IS GENUINE

for over eighteen years



Each package and tablet of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years. In the Bayer package are safe and proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost only a few cents. Druggists also sell larger Bayer packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid .-

Uplift Through Science.

It is the application of science to the work that helps the worker. The social reformer cheers but does not invigorate. As Prof. Milliken well said not long ago: "One little new advance like the discovery of ductile tungsten which makes electric light one-third as expensive as it was before, is a larger contribution to human well being than all kinds of changes in the social order."-Samuel Crowther in the World's Work.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus of pain or soreness. Truly! No hum-