

THIS MAN DREADED TO SEE NIGHT COME

Was So Restless He Couldn't Sleep and Daylight Was Always Welcome.

"With the exception of a little milk toast, which comprised my diet for more than eight weeks, I could not eat anything," said Capt. Geo. W. Womble, residing at 105 Jennings St., Knoxville, Tenn., a highly respected citizen of that city.

"I am now able," continued Captain Womble, "after taking two bottles of Tanlac, to eat practically anything. I had a bad form of stomach and intestinal trouble for a long time and for months my condition had been such that I suffered agony. I got so I could not eat the simplest food. I tried doctor after doctor and all kinds of medicine, but nothing that was prescribed for me seemed to do me any good. I had a terrible pain in my breast just over my heart and for weeks and weeks I got no relief.

"I finally got so nervous that I actually dreaded to see night come, as I could not sleep, and was always so restless that I would rejoice to see daylight come. I was also constipated all of the time. In fact, life seemed a burden and I was so miserable that I was almost on the verge of despair. Several of my neighbors told me about Tanlac and advised me to try it.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dan M. Chambliss, of the firm of Kuhlman & Chambliss and when I told him of my condition and how I suffered he advised me to begin taking Tanlac without delay and that it had relieved hundreds of the best people in Knoxville. I have now taken two bottles of Tanlac and am giving you this testimonial in the hope that it may induce others to take it. Since taking this medicine I actually feel like I had been made all over again with the youth, energy and ambition of a sixteen-year-old boy."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

WERE SAFER ON THE LOGS

But Really It Would Seem There Were No Pleasant Pathways Through the Everglades.

A Northern man was proceeding through the Florida Everglades with a guide. This worthy, as they followed the narrow path, would tap each hollow log with his foot.

"Why do you do that?" he was asked.

"Lookin' out for snakes," was the calm response.

"Snakes? What kind?"

"Moccasins."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the Northerner. Then, uneasily, he asked:

"Why do we walk on the logs, or so close to them, when they are full of snakes? Why don't we walk of there, where the ground is solid?"

"Well," said the guide, as he kicked another stump, "ye mought n't stink below your waist off there—and they again ye mought!"

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

WHERE LITTLE DICK SCORED

In Marshaling Examples, Mother Had Completely Forgotten the Story of Jack and Jill.

Three-year-old Dick simply would not go to sleep. When he had asked for water eight times his exasperated mother said:

"Now, Dick, I am not going to give you any more water. Little Jack Horner went to sleep in the corner and he didn't have any water. Little Boy Blue went to sleep on the hay-stick and he didn't have any water."

Send silence for a moment. Then Dick replied:

"But how about Jack and Jill, who went up the hill? They had a whole pail of water."

Needless to say Dick got his ninth drink.

Sure Relief



Billions of Buttons

By Robert N. Moulton

BAR AND CROWFOOT FOR TAKING MUSSELS

THE supply of button-holes in this country will never exceed the supply of buttons if Uncle Sam can prevent it. The government has never taken a census of button-holes in the United States, but federal enumerators in the last census discovered that the value of all buttons produced in this country in a single year is more than \$50,000,000. This represents several billions of buttons.

The fresh-water mussel, the lowly clam of the old swimming hole, is the largest single source of buttons in this country. Something like 75,000 tons of clam shells are used annually in the manufacture of more than 50,000,000 gross of pearl buttons which, at present prices, are valued at more than \$15,000,000. In addition to buttons, the mussel shells are also used in the manufacture of novelties, jewelry, chicken feed, road materials and composition marble.

Several years ago the bureau of fisheries discovered that the great clam beds which are the source of the best buttons were being rapidly exhausted. Investigation showed that nature in her propagation and growth of pearl button material was wasteful. It was also found that natural propagation of mussels could be improved and controlled artificially and means were taken to restock the clam beds. In this scheme fish are a necessary adjunct.

When fresh-water clams have just started their development they must become parasitic upon fish if they are to reach maturity. Almost as soon as they are hatched the baby clams attach themselves to the gills of fish. Here they cling for the next week or two. When they have developed sufficiently to shift for themselves, they detach themselves and drop to the bed of the river. If undisturbed there, they become full grown at the end of five years.

The trouble with this natural process of development is that the great majority of tiny clams do not find fish to which they may attach themselves, and they die in their infancy. Experts of the bureau of fisheries then conceived the idea of artificially infecting the fish with the parasites, and immediately the problem was solved. Under this artificial treatment a fish can carry a thousand or more embryo mussels in its gills, whereas under natural conditions it may become host to only a dozen or so.

The principal mussel-yielding streams are found in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, the Mississippi river producing the largest number of shells. The mussel fishery is a permanent and important industry, and in scarcely any locality where a shell fishery was once established has it ever been entirely abandoned. The extent of the fishery in any locality may vary from year to year, however, as it is subject to a variety of influences, such as the demand for shells of certain qualities, the stages of the river, the condition of the local industry, and the degree of exhaustion of the material.

The method of mussel fishery most generally in use today is with the so-called bar and crowfoot hooks. The

method is based on the characteristic habits of the fresh-water mussels, which lie habitually half imbedded in the bottom of a stream, with the hinder end of the shell directed against the current and slightly gaping. If a stick or hook be inserted into the opening of the shell, the mussel at once closes tightly and will hold for a long time, even while being dragged over the bottom and hauled up to the boat.

The more elaborate apparatus now used was first brought to the notice of the river pier of the upper Mississippi in 1897. The crowfoot apparatus consists essentially of a bar to which many short lines, bearing four-pronged wire hooks, are arranged at intervals. By means of a towing line the bar is dragged above the bottom, while the hooks trail on the mussel bed with the current. When a hook enters a shell opening, the mussel closes upon the hook, and in consequence is dragged from the bottom. When the bar is raised after a suitable time, numerous mussels may be hanging from the hooks.

It is usual to equip barges with a number of these bars so that the bed of a stream may be dragged thoroughly. The most satisfactory boat has been found to be the ordinary John boat. Its length is from 14 to 20 feet, with a width at the center of from 3 to 5 feet, but it always has narrower ends, and is usually of light draft. For work on a much larger scale, heavy barges, approximately 10 by 40 feet, are used.

After the mussels are brought ashore the soft parts must be removed. Where pearling is the exclusive object, each mussel may be opened with a knife inserted between the valves of the mussels, so as to sever the adductor muscles; the meat is then cut out and examined for pearls. Such a process, however, is entirely too slow and tedious for preparing shells for market, so the cooking-out process is exclusively employed in the shell fishery. The mussels are cooked in a vat 5 feet long by 2 feet wide and from 12 to 18 inches deep. This usually takes about a half hour.

After reaching the button factory the shells are first soaked in tanks or vats for a week or more. The soaking process is intended to soften the material, which would otherwise be too hard on the saws, as well as so brittle as to chip and yield blanks with rough edges. The machine used in cutting is essentially a lathe fitted with a tubular saw of the necessary diameter to obtain the required size of button, and a wooden plug and a ratchet handle or lever for gradually forcing the rough shell against the rapidly rotating saw. The shell is held in position either by prongs or by the hand protected with a mitten. Successive blanks as they are cut are crowded through the tubular saw to fall into a receptacle below. The sizes of the buttons are determined by the inner diameter of the

cutting end of the saw, and they range from about one-third of an inch to one inch in diameter. In novelty works buttons an inch and a half or larger are made.

Before going to the finishing machines the blanks are usually passed through four intermediate processes. First they are passed through a blank classifier, where, by falling between rollers they are separated into different lots according to thickness. Next they are placed in tumblers, consisting of heavy and slowly revolving barrels of iron or wood, in which they are churned with water and pumice stone to clean them and remove any possible rough edges. The blanks are then ready for the grinder, a machine fitted with an emery wheel which grinds away the horny backs and reduces the blanks to a uniform thickness. Finally the blanks are again soaked in water to be softened for the finishing machine. They are then ready for the essential processes of button making, which are accomplished by an automatic machine of comparatively recent invention and of very ingenious design.

The blanks are fed by hand into depressions in the tops of vertical chucks, which are arranged in series constituting an endless chain. As the chucks in the endless chain pass around the circumference of the machine each blank is automatically operated upon by various tools, and each tool is automatically sharpened and prepared for the succeeding blank. The processes accomplished in the machine consist in rounding the edges and carving out the center in the desired pattern. After the first hole the drill rises, the button makes a turn through a fourth or half of one revolution (according to whether it is to be a four-hole or two-hole-button), when the drill again descends to make a new hole. After the last hole is drilled the chuck opens automatically to release the button, which is sucked into a tube connected with the blower system to be dropped into a bucket through a counting tube.

From the cutting machine the buttons are taken to the churns, where they are tumbled, or churned, with water and pumice stone to clean them, take off the rough edges, and make them ready for receiving the final polish. The polishing is also a tumbling process, in which, however, sulphuric acid is used in conjunction with steam. After the buttons are dried in shakers with sawdust, they are placed with dry sawdust and washing powder in a combined tumbler and shaker. This process removes any trace of tiny deposit and gives the final luster. Finally the buttons are conveyed in buckets or boxes to the sorting room where they are sorted according to qualities and grades and sewed to suitable cards for packing in boxes, ready to be sold.

blooms as hyacinths, lilies-of-the-valley, tuberose, and even daffodils and narcissus, should be carefully avoided. The perfume is said to be as dangerous to a person in a critical state of health as a dose of morphine would be, without possessing the benefits which that drug sometimes confers.

Jud Tunkins. Jud Tunkins says your so-called "good loser" is usually no more than a man who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

Home Town Helps

IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL LIFE

Co-operative Organizations Are Becoming Recognized as a Move in the Right Direction.

Much is expected from the American Country Life association, which is distinguished from other organizations aiming at bettering rural life in that it lays its emphasis upon the human aspects of agriculture. One of its precepts is that "the farmer is more important than the farm." It is organized on the basis of standing committees made up of specialists in the various fields of country life.

At the third annual conference of the organization held recently in Springfield, Mass., the subject was "Rural Organization." The speeches indicated that country people are at last awake to their greatest problem—namely, that of organizing themselves for co-operative action. It was declared at this meeting that already progress in country life is evident along every line of human endeavor that makes existence more satisfying. The consolidation of schools is proceeding with great rapidity; county and traveling libraries are extending library service to increasing numbers of rural residents; visiting nurses are being requested in numbers larger than the supply; numerous movements looking toward physical education and recreation are in progress; colleges, normal schools and universities are introducing courses in rural sociology.—Chicago Post.

MAKE STONE WALL ARTISTIC

Everything Depends on Selection of Right Materials and Proper Care in Construction.

In building the wall of stone there are a number of things to be observed where success is desired. The wall should be well bonded together, the lintels over the windows should be strong, the foundations should be adequate to prevent cracks, the method of laying should be artistic, and the form of jointing in harmony with it.

All native stones used for rubble wall construction have certain characteristics of color and formation. Certain stones will split easily into long, flat shapes, others break into jagged, irregular patterns, while others are so soft that they lend themselves to easy shaping in squared blocks of regular size. Sometimes, even the neighborhood may be filled with round field stones, which can be used to imbed into the face of the wall and produce a surface of round lumps. Whatever is the character of the native stone it should be used in its simplest form and not forced into imitation of some other type. The soft brown sandstones which are seen in some colonial houses are easily cut and squared; but to cut up a hard stone into such carefully shaped blocks in imitation of this colonial work would not only be a waste of money but a waste of artistic effect.—"The Construction of the Small House," by H. V. Walsh, in Architecture.

Chickweed a Pest in Lawns. The most successful method of combating common chickweed in lawns, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to rake out as much of the weed as practicable in the early spring, using a fine-tooth garden rake. This will seriously retard the growth of the weed. Commercial fertilizer should be heavily applied immediately after raking and the lawn liberally seeded with a good lawn-grass mixture. The heavy growth of grass which should result will tend to crowd out the shallow-rooted chickweed. Constant mowing and watering throughout the growing season will hamper the spread of the pest. The lawn should also be rolled each spring.

One method of destroying chickweed is to allow chickens to have access to the lawns early in the spring. Extensive experiments have been made with chemicals for destroying chickweed, but without marked success.

Cultivate Young Trees. Fruit trees should be cultivated during the growing season, as carefully as corn is cultivated. The soil should be pulverized to conserve the moisture and to prevent the growing of grass and weeds. Hoe the soil immediately around the trunk, which cannot be cultivated by horse cultivation. This cultivation should cease the middle or latter part of July. This will give the tree time to harden. Ceasing cultivation will cause the tree to stop growing and prevent the succulent condition, which would cause winter killing. An application of barn-yard manure near the tree but not immediately around the trunk is beneficial to its growth.

Rural Citizenship. Wherever rural prosperity is reported of any county, inquire into it, and it will be found that it depends on rural organization. Whenever there is rural decay, if it is inquired into it will be found that there was a rural population but no rural community, no organization, no guild to promote common interests and unite the countrymen in defense of them.—George W. Russell.

Origin of Wall Paper. Wall paper originated in China, but in China it was not known as wall paper. It remained for the western world to take the idea of huge wall paintings, mounted upon rollers, which were mounted ceiling-high, but never affixed to the walls, and from such temporary decorations evolve the wall coverings of today.

Twine Made of Asbestos. Twine for binding parts of apparatus exposed to fire or acid is now being made of asbestos.

SALT LAKE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

GIFTS—for anniversaries, weddings, birth days—the latest and always dependably good. Our reasonable prices ease the way.

BOYD PARK JEWELERS
BOYD PARK BLDG. 100 MAIN STREET

ALL BILLS COLLECTED
LUKE
Francis G. Luke, Scientific Collector of Mammal, Reptile, Bird, Fish, and Insect Specimens.
112 Rooms Continental Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THE CONTINENTAL WOOD STAVE PIPE
For irrigation and all general farm purposes.
For full information write MORRISON, MERRILL CO.

ENGRAVED WEDDING STATIONERY
Announcements—Invitations—Calling Cards. Your printer is our representative and has complete samples and prices. Jennings-Gottschall Engraving Co.

CLEANERS & DYERS. Service. Quality. Clothes insured. Work guaranteed. We pay return postage. Price list on request. Myers Cleaners & Dyers, 114 E. Broadway.

MONUMENTS. Write for catalog. Standard Marble & Granite Co., 117 W. Broadway.

For a real good place to eat, follow the crowds to SHAY'S CAFETERIA

Opposite Post Office. Down the marble stairs RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS. Seals and car tags also made. Send for samples, prices, etc. Salt Lake Stamp Co., 65 W. Broadway.

\$2.70 an hour cleaning and shampooing rugs. Vacuum furnished free. \$10 commission on sales. Dodge Bros., 66 E. First South, Salt Lake.

CREAM BOUGHT. Send us your cream. Western Creamery Co., 244 W. Fourth South.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description—on very easy terms. Write Daynes-Beebe, Salt Lake.

FREE Samples of Balcons, Confections, Noise makers. U. S. Wholesale Co. Box 2193.

POULTRY BOUGHT. For best results ship poultry, eggs and game to Fulton Mt. Correct weight. Prompt returns. Write for prices.

OLDSMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS. Cars & trucks. Used car bargains. A. E. Tourneau, 447 E. Main.

Gill Piston Rings cure your motor troubles. Gill Piston Ring Co., 15 East Fourth South.

ELASTIC STOCKING MFRS. Manufacturers abdominal, maternity supporters, Truss fitters. S. H. Bowmar Co., Brooks Arcade.

WELDING, AUTO RADIATORS & Machinery built and repaired. Best and cheapest. Potter Welding & Repairing Co., 551 South State.

TYPEWRITERS The Baby Fox weighs 8 lbs. Office & School Supply, 32 W. Second South St.

L. D. S. BUSINESS COLLEGE. School of Efficiency. All commercial branches. Catalog free. 40 N. Main St., Salt Lake City.

KID FITTING CORSET PARLORS. Specialists in designing, making, fitting corsets. Hemstitching, embroidery, braiding, accordeon and side pleating. Buttons made. 40 E. Broadway.

VULCANIZING & RETREADING. Quality and service. Standard Tire Works, 561 So. State.

Inventors' Models Made. Key, lock and gun repairing. Knudson Novelty Co., 355 So. State.

SEE YOUR LOCAL PUBLISHER. For loose leaf binders, special blanks, records of all kinds. He gives Quality Service.

MOLER BARNER COLLEGE. Quality as barber in few weeks. 43 S. West Temple Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

INTER-MOUNTAIN ART CO., picture framing, china painters and artist supplies. 366 Main.

SPECIAL RUSH SERVICE secured if you mention this paper when writing above firms.

They're Smart.

"Tell 'em nothing, eh? What about that advice in managing wives?" "It won't work. What you fail to tell 'em, they guess."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nests in the Dark.

Prairie-owls select the deserted burrows of the prairie-dogs; Chimney swifts construct their nests far down in dark sooty chimneys, says the American Forestry Magazine, while woodpeckers constitute other familiar examples of this, as do a vast host of other species of birds all over the world.

Indoor Plants.

Indoor plants should be watered with tepid water, and kept when possible in an even atmosphere.

Would Spare Daddy's Feelings.

Marion is fond of her daddy and never wishes to hurt his feelings. One day she ate too much candy and made herself so sick she had to go to bed. Every little while her daddy would go in to see how she was, and finally, when he went in, before he had time to ask her, she said: "Don't ask me, daddy, for I will have to tell you I feel worse."

Suitable.

"Yes, I'm engaged to a girl with a million dollars." "What does she look like?" "Like a million dollars."—Baltimore American.

Origin of Wall Paper.

Wall paper originated in China, but in China it was not known as wall paper. It remained for the western world to take the idea of huge wall paintings, mounted upon rollers, which were mounted ceiling-high, but never affixed to the walls, and from such temporary decorations evolve the wall coverings of today.

Twine Made of Asbestos.

Twine for binding parts of apparatus exposed to fire or acid is now being made of asbestos.

To Cut Cardboard.

Cardboard is used for so many purposes that it is well to know how to cut straight edges. Never use scissors for the purpose, because that makes ragged edges. First lay a brass-edged ruler on the cardboard with brass edge upward. As the ruler is beveled, the brass will be a fraction of an inch above the board when properly placed. Now procure a very sharp penknife, hold the ruler firmly,

and draw the knife along the brass edge. Do not attempt to cut through the cardboard the first time, but merely score it deeply. Now remove the ruler and cut through the incision. The result will be as clean a cut edge as a picture dealer can make on his cuts.

Flowers Not for Sick Room. All flowers grow from bulbs are dangerous in rooms where there is illness. Although bunches of flowers are occasionally taken to the sick, such

flowers as hyacinths, lilies-of-the-valley, tuberose, and even daffodils and narcissus, should be carefully avoided. The perfume is said to be as dangerous to a person in a critical state of health as a dose of morphine would be, without possessing the benefits which that drug sometimes confers.

Jud Tunkins. Jud Tunkins says your so-called "good loser" is usually no more than a man who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut.