

HELPED HER IN EVERY WAY

So Writes Mrs. Trombley of Sharon, Vt., Concerning Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sharon, Vermont. — "I was weak and run-down, had a tired feeling and bearing-down pains, saw an advertisement in the newspaper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and began taking it. It has stopped these bearing-down pains and other bad feelings, and has helped me in every way. I have so much faith in the Vegetable Compound that I keep it on hand all of the time and recommend it whenever I have the opportunity." — Mrs. LEWIS TROMBLEY, Sharon, Vermont.

Glad to Help Others
"I had pains in my back and sides for many months, and my work would have to be left undone at those times. My sister told me what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing her, so I tried it, and from the third bottle I was well and every one thought I looked better. I am glad to help others regain their health, and you may use my testimonial." — MABEL HARTMANN, 1824 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. You must believe that a medicine that has helped other women will help you. You should try it.

Lying Down to Fly
To lie luxuriously on soft cushions and thus pilot your own small air machine is the latest possibility in aerial flight.

Tiny air-cars are being designed and are to be tested in flight, in which the narrow body, with wings on either side, accommodates just one occupant, lying prone. This will enable the tiny engine to drive the machine more swiftly through the air than would be possible with the air-resistance set up if a body was provided big enough for the pilot to assume the ordinary sitting position. Perfect comfort will, it is claimed, be assured by a sofa-like reclining frame. On this the pilot, enclosed in his miniature machine, will lie face downward, looking outwards through a front window or sideways and downwards through other little windows.

Get Back Your Health!

Are you dragging around day after day with a dull headache? Are you tired and lame mornings—subject to headaches, dizzy spells and sharp, stabbing pains? Then there's surely something wrong. Probably it's kidney weakness! Don't wait for more serious kidney trouble. Get back your health and keep it. For quick relief get **Doan's Pills**, a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Utah Case
Chas. M. Hanson, Richfield, Utah, says: "My back hurt constantly with a heavy, gnawing ache and I had catches of pain through the small of it. My kidneys acted too freely and the secretions were highly colored in passage. I got tired out. I used Doan's Pills and they corrected the trouble."
DOAN'S PILLS 60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS
Foster-McBarn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Suffer With Itching Rashes Use Cuticura
Sore, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Sample free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.
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haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, Fungus and uric acid conditions.

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correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

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Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-water. Buy at your druggist's. 126 River, Fort N. Y., Booklet.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A Hog Spavin or Thoroughpin but you can clean them off promptly with ABSORBINE
and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 A free.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 518 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

DAIRY FACTS

SILOS IMPORTANT FOR FEEDING COWS

Business farmers and experiment stations have found that a silo not only increases the yearly profits of the farm but eliminates many uncertainties of live stock raising; and dairy farmers are realizing more and more the place of the silo in the successful feeding of dairy cows.

Many products which if fed dry have little feed value are converted into splendid feed by a silo, says W. J. Keegan, extension dairy husbandryman at Clemson college, in discussing the importance of silos in dairying. Sixty per cent of the feeding value of a good corn crop is in the ears and 40 per cent in the stalks and leaves. When the crop is a partial failure, a much greater percentage of the total nutrients is in the roughage, and in the event of protracted drought, the roughage often contains practically all of the food elements. Putting the corn in the crib, therefore, does not mean that the crop is all harvested. Can the farmer afford to waste 40 cents out of every dollar when by putting his corn crop in the silo, he can get its full value, 100 per cent? No.

Silage has no equal as a succulent and economical feed for dairy cattle. It keeps up the flow of milk when pastures are short, and during the winter months it keeps up milk production at less cost than dry forage alone.

The Ohio experiment station has shown that a silage ration produces butterfat for 41 per cent less cost than does a grain ration. Besides, a silo is a very economical storage place, as ten tons of silage can be stored in the same space as one ton of hay.

The filling of the silo can be done in wet as well as in dry weather, while other crops would be entirely lost if harvested under these conditions. If enough silage is produced all the year round, the pasture acreage can be reduced and thus a larger acreage may be used for cultivation.

Another great advantage of the silo is that the land upon which silage is grown is cleared early in the season and ready for fall and winter crops, either rye or oats for winter pasture or oats and vetch for hay. Furthermore, the use of silage during the summer is particularly applicable on high-priced land. In pasture, it requires one to three or more acres a season for each cow, while one acre of corn in the silo will supply succulent roughage for several cows for a like period.

It will not pay to build a silo for less than ten head of dairy cows, but the farmer with at least the minimum number should at once plan to build a silo. The dairy farmer who in the fall has a silo or two full of good corn or sorghum silage, need not worry about what his cows are going to eat.

Average Production of Holstein-Friesian Cows

A total of 20,030 pure bred Holstein-Friesian cows now have completed yearly production records in the advanced registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with an average of 15,903.2 pounds milk and 528.49 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 690.6 pounds butter, according to the report of the superintendent of advanced registry for the last fiscal year recently closed.

The average yearly production for 7,109 full-age cows is 17,548.2 pounds milk and 742.9 pounds butter; for 1,445 senior four-year-olds, 16,540.7 pounds milk and 697.3 pounds butter; for 1,605 junior four-year-olds, 16,011 pounds milk and 673.4 pounds butter; for 1,773 senior three-year-olds, 15,444.3 pounds milk and 651.7 pounds butter; for 1,993 junior three-year-olds, 14,531 pounds milk and 614.5 pounds butter; for 2,312 senior two-year-olds, 13,971.7 pounds milk and 591.7 pounds butter, and for 3,793 junior two-year-olds, 13,060 pounds milk and 555 pounds butter.

Of these 20,030 cows 84 hold yearly records of over 1,000 pounds butterfat, or 1,250 pounds butter, and 56 have in 365 consecutive days produced over 30,000 pounds milk.

Feeding Dairy Cow

It is easy to let the cow slip down in her milk production, but very hard to bring her back. The cow that milked well during the early part of the summer, when the pastures were good, if allowed to go down when the pastures are poor and the flies a torment, will never come back and milk in the fall and winter as she should. A little feed will not only hold her from going down, but make it possible to keep her up to a good level for months to come.

Dehorn Bull Calf Early

If a bull calf is dehorned early in life it should be done with caustic potash soon after the animal is a week old. If neglected at that time it is better to wait until the bull is becoming old and shows a tendency to become ugly. Then the removal of the horns will calm the bull and make him more easily handled for quite a long time. Some bull calves are neglected and not given the best of rations or a clean stable. This helps to reduce their vitality and it never pays.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

BLAME INDIGESTION FOR COLIC IN HORSE

Colic in horses usually means indigestion. It may consist simply of a few spasmodic pains from which the animal quickly recovers, or the indigestion may terminate in inflammation of the bowels which often proves fatal within 24 hours. Some forms of indigestion are complicated by bloating, and the internal pressure may rupture the animal's stomach or cause it to die of suffocation.

Most cases of colic can be prevented by careful feeding. Sudden changes of feed should be avoided. Also, feed, in a stage of curing, such as new oats, newly cut grass, and new corn, is always dangerous for horses. Heavy grain, such as corn, should have bran or oats added to give it greater bulk and render it lighter.

It is a good practice in feeding work horses during hot summer months to precede the evening grain ration with an allowance of hay. This gives the animal time to become somewhat rested and cooled, and the more concentrated feed will be much less likely to cause indigestion. The drinking of a liberal amount of cold water is likely to chill the intestines and cause colic.

The symptoms of colic are too well known to need description. The trouble, however, is complex and unless recovery is rapid a veterinarian should be called. One quart of raw linseed oil mixed with two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, if given at an early stage of the colic, will help remove the undigested material from the horse's bowels and thereby give relief.

A common method of drenching a horse is to pass a loop in the end of a rope around the upper jaw just back of the incisors. The other end of the rope may then be fastened so that the horse's head will be raised and the medicine, when poured into its mouth, will run down into the animal's throat. Oil should be given slowly, a swallow at a time; and upon indication of choking, the head must be instantly released, as the inhaling of oily preparations into the lungs is likely to cause pneumonia.

Colics which are apparently mild at the beginning may quickly develop into dangerous complications, and a colic that exists for 12 hours will often kill the animal. Colics which are caused by a twist or tie in the intestines or a rupture of some portion of the bowels are incurable.

Best Time for Grooming Work Horse Is at Night

The best time for grooming a horse is at the close of the day's work, unless the work has been exhaustive and the animal is very tired; in this case it should be allowed to rest first. By giving the animal a thorough grooming at night, it will need but a light grooming in the morning, simply to remove the dirt and produce a cleanly appearance.

The horse should be cool and dry. Begin grooming at the left side of the neck, immediately behind the left ear, thoroughly brushing out the coat, moving the brush in the direction that the hair lies; if dirt is excessive and sticks rather close, it may be necessary to move the brush in a circular direction.

To use the brush to the best advantage, it is advisable to stand at some distance from the horse, about arm's length, and holding the arm fairly rigid, lean a portion of the body right against the brush, thus forcing it through the hair. The brush should not be brought down with too much force upon those animals which have a tender skin. If the operator stands too close to the animal and with his arm bent, he is not as apt to remove the dirt so effectively, since the bristles do not penetrate the coat.

Live Stock Facts

Turn idle horses on pasture and thus save grain.

Use the sheep to clean up venetian coats which are infested with weeds.

With our live stock farmers one big trouble is low yields of feedstuffs per acre.

Proper sanitation means the difference between success and failure in raising a crop of pigs.

Provide plenty of fresh water and shade for the hogs. Do not drive hogs in the heat of the day.

The care and feeding of the weaning foals determines, to a large extent, their size and value as mature horses.

Salt serves as a spice or condiment which whets the appetite and increases the palatability of feed for all live stock.

Purebred cattle are 48 per cent more efficient producers than scrabs, says the United States department of Agriculture.

Feeding the lambs a little grain each day affords an opportunity for seeing them often and hence for detecting troubles before they become unmanageable.

POULTRY

POULTRY LICE AND MITES ARE HARMFUL

Poultry lice and mites are found wherever poultry is raised and they retard growth and development as well as egg production.

There are several species of lice and they are referred to in respect to the place they are found on the fowls as head lice, tail lice, body lice and so on. They are very active, and while they do not suck blood, they live on the plumage and scales of the skin and do not spend much of their life off the chicken's body. Their mouth parts are biting and their food consists of the feathers and scales of the skin on which they live. They are pale in color and the eggs or nits are usually found around the vane feathers of the bird.

It takes a week for the eggs to hatch and the adult stage is reached in 17 to 20 days after the laying of the eggs. If they are not checked the birds will be swarming with lice in a short while. Lice are spread rapidly from one bird to another, but they do not live long when off the body, due to lack of warmth.

In treatment of these parasites it is not enough to treat once and then expect the birds to be rid of them. Lice multiply very rapidly and must be kept constantly in check. It is possible to practically rid the poultry of lice by proper care and treatment.

There are several methods of treating for lice and one of the most effective measures is the use of sodium fluoride, says a writer in the Successful Farmer. This is a white powder and can be purchased at the drug store. Only a very small amount is needed for each bird. From the fact that lice live only on the body of the birds it is essential that each bird must be treated individually. The powder is applied with the fingers and a pinch placed in the region of the head, neck, back, tail, vent and under each thigh and wing. Rub it into these spots or place it so that it gets to the base of the feathers where the lice and eggs are. They should be treated as often as necessary and a little pinch of the powder in each of the above places will make short work of the lice.

A homemade powder for dusting may be made by mixing three parts gasoline to one part stock dip and the addition of enough cement to take up the liquid and make a powder. The bird is held with its head down and the powder worked into the feathers.

Mercurial ointment is rather widely used for setting hens and is a mixture of one part blue ointment to two parts vaseline. Only a small amount of this, about the size of a pea, is applied in one spot. Rub in well under each wing and the region below the vent. This method will reduce the numbers of body lice but seems to have little effect on the wing and head lice.

Give Pullets Mash in Addition to Grain Feed

Too many pullets have to subsist on a little scratch grain morning and night with no mash. This plan succeeds in a measure when there are a few birds and a large range. When the flock reaches several hundred birds the amount of bugs per bird per day is apt to be quite small. Regardless of the size of the range most pullets are a little shy and will not often wander far from their colony houses. Even when the flock is very small the use of the growing mash pays and results in a better development for fall egg production.

The use of dry mash hoppers in the colony houses does not mean that the pullets will not range to hunt for bugs and worms. They like a variety of feed but the mash is always there to balance up the feed gathered on the range. Green feed is very essential in keeping the birds healthy.

Poultry Hints

Feed and care for your grown pullets.

Some mixed flocks containing vigorous pullets may be better than a lot of cull pure breeds.

Many pullets are retorted in their growth by giving insufficient feed to avoid a fall molt.

The pullet colony houses should not be overcrowded. Provide roosts as soon as the birds are feathered out and the brooder is removed.

Many a poultry farmer is making as large a profit on ten acres as the quarter-section farmer did with his primitive methods a few years ago.

If the chickens, either old or young, are not thrifty, look for lice. During hot weather these pests get in their "best ticks" and the poor fowls have to suffer unless well treated for lice frequently.

A rapid growth among pullets will require the use of a growing mash. The easily digested ground grains and other elements needed for growth can all be included in one hopper and then you know every pullet has a chance at a full crop any time of the day.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

MUSIC HATH CHARMS—AND CASH RETURNS

THE small-town girl musician has found her place.

That's what I learned from a recent talk with a girl far more musically gifted than many a one who feels there is no proper audience for her art outside the city.

"No longer does she need to be the proverbial patient, all-enduring town fixture, submissive to the whims of children who 'take' from her, doing her daily bit with unruly students and sticky piano keys," she declared. "But neither should she, on the other hand, adopt the vices of the old-time city music master who had a convenient ruler to rap sharply the knuckles of unresponsive hands. The girl musician in a small town may do any one of a dozen things with her music; and if she happens to teach, she may maintain both her self-respect and her fair mindedness."

In these days of good roads and automobiles, the girl who elects to give lessons in piano needn't fear that old bogey of the difficulty in finding pupils. She may advertise in the local paper for her pupils, or solicit them personally, or, if she does not care to do private teaching, she may possibly find a place in the town schools. Then, the church often requires, besides the usual accompanist at Sunday and midweek services, a musician to teach Christmas and Easter carols to Sunday school students, and to train them, at various times throughout the year, for concerts and cantatas.

A personally conducted "lyceum bureau" is frequently a profitable proposition. The girl in charge should plan the series of entertainments, which may be given in church or school house, to consist of well-chosen instrumental and vocal selections, varied with talks on operas, great composers and similar subjects.

The editor of the local newspaper, if he doesn't happen to be musically-minded himself, may be glad to employ the musician's services occasionally to "cover" musical events for him. Another opportunity for her may be an arrangement with the makers of the piano of which she most approves, by which they will grant her a commission on all sales made as the result of her recommendations.

The girl musician no longer has to bury her light under a bushel if she remains in the old home town.

CONSIDER THE MARKETABLE MUSHROOM

A WAGE earner without a wage—that's the anomalous position in which a small-town girl sometimes finds herself. Home conditions may necessitate her following an endless round of washing, ironing, scrubbing, sweeping; but she may standardize at least a part of her labor, may realize the value of a part of her efforts—by growing mushrooms.

That's the solution of one girl who for years had considered herself hopelessly hampered by lack of outside contacts, and the narrowing demands of such a home upon her time.

"There's no secret of mysterious formula, in spite of a more or less prevalent opinion for the growing of mushrooms," she assured me, "that's why a novice has just as good a chance as an experienced grower."

For the girl who decides to plant a mushroom "garden," the first step is to get spawn, which corresponds to the seeds she would use in growing other plants. This spawn, a substance taken from the living flesh of fresh mushrooms, she will find specially prepared in small-sized bricks. It is vital that she plant fresh spawn, of the first quality. This high quality spawn can be had at a reasonable price, and its use eliminates much of the element of risk in mushroom growing.

The grower may plant her mushrooms anywhere indoors, in an old barn, cellar, cave, shed or tunnel. The temperature must be even and moderate, and the beds must be shielded from the direct sunlight. The tender plants thrive on the cool semi-darkness.

Probably the girl who grows mushrooms at home will find the cellar the most accessible place that is suitable for her purpose.

Although mushrooms ordinarily are a winter crop, lasting from October to May, winter, summer and intermediate mushrooms may be grown and marketed in large quantities. The girl who can furnish first quality fresh mushrooms, put up in neat three or four-pound baskets, will never lack a market. Hotels, clubs, restaurants and private families of her own community are her best-paying customers, if she can build up her trade among them. If she decides to ship some of her baskets for some distance, she should send them direct to a commission agent, who will dispose of them for her, charging about ten per cent for his services.

About 200 pounds of good, marketable mushrooms should be the average yield from each 100 square feet of bed. The girl who can't leave home may still be a factor in the economic world—through the magic of her mushrooms.

WRIGLEYS

After every meal

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a l-a-s-t-i-n-g benefit as well.

Good for teeth, breath and digestion.

Makes the next cigar taste better.

Sealed in its Purity Package



Thoughtful Boy

"Go and see if there are any rows in that field of corn," said the farmer to the new plowboy.

The boy went out and came back with the news that he had counted fifty-four.

"Did you drive them away?" asked the farmer.

"No, sir," replied the boy, "I thought they were all yours."—Home Circle.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

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.—Advertisement.

Skin so sore could not touch water to it

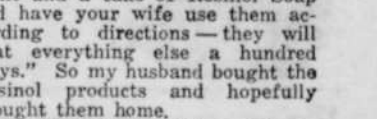
Resinol relieves it within few hours

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—"I am so grateful to you for your splendid products and for what they have accomplished for me that I feel I must give you the details.

In attempting to improve the appearance of my chin, I used a soap which had been recommended for that purpose but which proved to be too harsh for when I washed off the lather, the skin came with it. I applied cold cream, but the damage was too severe to yield to so mild an agent. My husband consulted our neighborhood druggist and asked if it would not be advisable to call in our family doctor. The druggist said: "You do not need a doctor in this case. Get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap and have your wife use them according to directions—they will beat everything else a hundred ways." So my husband bought the Resinol products and hopefully brought them home.

My skin was so tender and sore that I could not touch water to it, so I cleaned it gently first with pure olive oil and then applied the Resinol. I used a soft handkerchief that night for protection. In the morning, I bathed it gently with warm water and Resinol Soap, rinsing off with tepid water, and I could hardly believe that such a miracle of healing could occur during one night. The raw surfaces had filmed over and now looked only like a bad case of sunburn. I kept my face anointed with Resinol all that day and by night the improvement was so great that I was able to go out.

This experience is now only a memory for my face is softer, fairer and smoother than ever. A jar of Resinol is my best pal in the future and I will never be without it." (Signed) Mrs. C. P. Tapley, 1023 8th St., N. W.



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