DETROIT WOMAN RECOVERS

Health Much Better After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Detroit, Michigan. —"Your little book left at my door was my best doctor. I read it, then said to my husband, 'Please go and get me some Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I want to take it.' The first month I took three bottles of Vegetable Compound and one of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. If you only knew how much better I feel! Now when my friends say they are sick I tell them to take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines. I give the little book and your medicines the best of thanks."—Mrs. HAMERINK, 3765 25th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

In newspapers and booklets we are constantly publishing letters from women, who explain how they were helped by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

These letters should guide you. If you are troubled with pains and nervousness, or any feminine disorder, bear in mind that the Vegetable Compound has helped other women and should help you. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Saxon and Norman Forms of Speech

When the Normans conquered England and dispossessed the Anglo-Saxons of their lands they spoke what is known as Norman-French. This continued to be the official language for many years, according to a writer in London Tit-Bits.

One of the most remarkable, though often unnoticed, results of this dual language in the same country is the different names we give to the dead and living animals used as food.

The Saxon was the serf who tilled the soil and tended cattle; the Norman was the overlord who ate the meat thus provided. While we call the living animal a cow, we call the dead animal beef, the first word being Saxon and the second Norman.

Similarly, the serf called the living animal a sheep, but when it was served on the barons' table it was mutton. In the same way deer became venison, calf became veal, and the hog became pork.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years.

Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

In Training

"Are you equipping your boy Josh for a career of usefulness?"

"Trying to," said Farmer Corntossel. "I'm thinkin' of makin' a traffic policeman of him."

"Any special course of preparation?"

"One I thought up myself. Josh likes physical culture. So I got him a pair of Indian clubs. He's practicin' in the barn so's the gestures at a street crossin' will come easier."—Washington Star.

The Gentle Hint

He—"May I call you by your first name, Miss Nelson?" She—"Rather by your last name, Mr. Anderson."—Kansas City Star.

The Limit

He—I will love you forever!

She—Midnight's as late as I can sit up!—Judge.

When an American girl is looking for a title she should not marry beyond her father's means.

Well-Merited Success

Honored politically and professionally, Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears here, made a success few have equalled. His pure herbal remedies which have stood the test for fifty years are still among the "best sellers." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and stomach alterative. It clears the skin, beautifies it, increases the blood supply and the circulation, and pimples and eruptions vanish quickly. This Discovery of Doctor Pierce's puts you in fine condition, with all the organs active. All dealers have it. Send 10 cents for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

L. D. S. Business College
SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY
All commercial branches. Catalog free.
60 N. Main St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Clear The Pores Of Impurities With Cuticura Soap
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere

Orchard Information

PEACH NEEDS MOST PRUNING ATTENTION

Of all the tree fruits the peach requires most attention in pruning. At best, it is a short-lived tree, and if allowed to spend all of its powers of growth each year, it soon exhausts itself and dies of old age. Moreover, its habits of bearing are such—the fruit buds being borne on the current year's wood—that unpruned trees soon become unmanageable.

Pruning the peach resolves itself into two distinct problems: First, to increase the vigor of the tree; and, second, to train the tree to a form that will make orchard operations easy and give a maximum amount of fruit-bearing wood. It is presumed that a peach grower wants a "merry life and a short one" for his trees, and in order to secure this on sandy soils, he must head back. The hardy sorts, nearly all of which are weak in growth, must be pruned much more severely than the stronger growing kinds, which, as a rule, do not bear nearly so many fruit buds.

The peach does not bear transplanting as well as most fruits. It is necessary, then, in order to prevent excessive evaporation from the top as the plants start, to cut away part of the branches—best done by cutting back all branches to stubs several inches in length or by cutting to a whip. The second year the top must be formed.

Two forms of top are open to choice—the vase form or open-centered tree, and the globe-centered tree. In the first the framework of the tree consists of a short trunk, surmounted by four or five main branches ascending obliquely. In the second the trunk is continued above the tree, and, later, by being headed in, a globe-like head is formed. The

Beginning with the second year, it heading back seems necessary, the main branches should be shortened from one-third to one-half their growth, cutting to upper and inner buds so that the oblique ascending vase form is maintained. The pruning of the third season is much the same, except that some of the interior branches should be removed to open up the heads to air and sunshine. The third season's pruning may be repeated from year to year, bearing in mind that the slow-growing, hardy, productive sorts can be pruned much more severely than the free-growing, tender kinds. Open forks should be carefully avoided, thus greatly lessening the danger of splitting when branches are heavily laden.

Apricot Trees Usually Don't Need Pollination

So far as is now known, apricot trees are generally self-fruitful; that is, they do not require pollination from some other variety in order to set fruit, as in the case of the sweet cherry. Consequently, failure to bear on the part of the apricot is probably due to something else than pollination. At the same time, in seasons of wet, cool conditions at blossoming, pollen often fails to germinate or to grow sufficiently rapidly to fertilize the ovary, and so result in normal fertilization and fruit setting. The result is that fruit apparently sets, but drops prematurely. If the dropped fruits are cut open they will often be found to contain shrunken or abortive seeds, showing incomplete fertilization. Obviously nothing can be done to counteract the effect of the season unsuited to fruit setting.

Again, brown rot is sometimes responsible for a wholesale loss of fruit, or curculio may be so bad as to cause the loss of practically an entire crop. Spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur when the blossoms show pink, when the shucks are falling, and again two or three weeks later, will control brown rot, while the addition of arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of spray solution, to the application of self-boiled lime-sulphur made when the shucks are falling, will help to control curculio.

Pollination of Cherries Quite Fully Explained

Most any variety of sweet cherry will provide proper fertilization for another variety, and yet there are exceptions. Napoleon, Bing and Lambert are all self-sterile and inter-sterile. Consequently the one should never be used to afford pollen for the others. Downer will not set fruit on Windsor. Coe, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian and Windsor have usually given good sets of fruit when used as pollinizers. There are many cases of inter-sterility that are still unknown to the world, so that it is impossible to prophecy in all cases. Nevertheless it will be a good gamble to try any one of the varieties mentioned.

Cut Out Diseased Plants

As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove and destroy the fruiting canes in the raspberry patch. The plants need these canes no longer, and they may harbor disease and insect pests which are likely to infest new growth. Keep a sharp lookout for plants affected with yellow or mosaic. Remove and destroy affected plants, root, suckers and all. Use the bonfire. That is the only way to stamp out this disease. Use every precaution in setting a new patch.

Critical Study of Potato Seed

Use of Whole or Cut Sets Has Served as Subject of Investigation for Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of whole or of cut sets for seed in potato production has served as a subject of investigation for at least a century and a half and is still a moot question. A critical study of the literature on the subject leaves the impression that much of the data presented is inconclusive, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It also serves to convince the reader that much depends upon the manner in which the experiment was planned and executed whether whole or cut sets gave the most profitable yield.

Most Profitable Size.

The successful determination of the most profitable size of set to use and whether it should be planted whole or cut primarily involves a careful study of the proper spacing to give to each size of set in order to obtain the maximum yield.

Departmental studies covering several years show rather conflicting results, so far as the yield of primes, or marketable potatoes, is concerned. The data, which is now published in a new bulletin just issued by the department as Department Bulletin 1248, clearly show that seasonal conditions have a very definite influence upon yield, particularly with respect to the size of the tubers. Abundance of moisture and plant food throughout the growing season insures a maximum crop from whole and large-sized cut sets; whereas lack of these two prerequisites favors medium-sized cut sets, because few tubers are produced, and in consequence they have a better chance to reach marketable size.

There is a definite relation between the size of the set used and the number of stems and tubers produced to the set.

Stem Frequency.

A study of stem-frequency correlation shows that as the weight of whole seed increases from two to six ounces the stem frequency shifts from three stems in the case of two-ounce sets to seven stems in the case of six-ounce sets. Halved seed shifts from two stems to four stems. Quartered sets on the other hand, whether from three, four, five or six-ounce tubers, show that the greatest stem frequency falls in the two-stem column in the Presque Isle (Me.) data. In the Virginia data whole sets shift from three to five stems, halved sets from two to three stems, and quartered sets from one to two stems.

Excessive Quantity of Potatoes Not Advisable

An excessive quantity of potatoes fed to milch cows sometimes produces milk of poor flavor. However, they may be used successfully when not over 30 pounds of the cooked vegetable are fed per head daily, or somewhat less of the raw potato.

Tests at experiment stations have shown that the dry matter in corn silage was superior to that in raw potatoes when feeding a heavy allowance of the latter. Butter from potato-fed cows in the same tests was found to be salvy, but there was no indication that there is anything in the popular belief that feeding potatoes causes cows to dry off.

Tests at the same stations have given excellent results through the use of apple pomace silage. This feed had no harmful influence on the cows or their milk. For dairy cows the apples themselves have about 40 per cent of the value of corn silage.

Six Different Ways to Use Immature Corn Crop

There are six good ways of using soft corn. With all indications pointing to a reduced crop of the corn belt's favorite grain, it will pay farmers where the crop is late, or was held back by rain, replanting, etc., to look up information about them. Where a man has live stock the situation will not be quite so serious as where a grain farmer tries to market or dry out an immature crop. Here are ways you can do it:

1. Put it into a silo.
2. Shock it in the field or barnyard.
3. Crib corn up to 25 per cent water content.
4. Shredding.
5. Marketing.
6. Feeding.

Prevent Cow Sucking

One of the best devices we have ever seen to prevent a cow sucking herself consists of nothing more than several rows of sharp nails driven through the nose band of a leather halter. These nails are driven through from the inside of the band and should be kept sharp with a file. As the cow reaches to suck her own milk she sticks her udder with these sharp points and soon grows tired of the effort.

Ground for Soy Beans

Most any good corn ground will grow soy beans, providing the soil is put in fit condition before the beans are planted. It's a big mistake to put beans on cloddy, weedy ground. Keep the weeds down, make a good seedbed and then drill in the beans and you can grow soy bean seed or soy bean hay.

Fumigation Stops Grain-Moth Losses

Difficulty Was Found in Obtaining Carbon Disulphid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Successful fumigation of over a half million bushels of stored wheat for the Angoumois grain moth was accomplished by some 1,500 farmers of York county, Pennsylvania, last year, saving the heavy annual loss previously experienced from this pest. Through demonstrations which the county agricultural extension agent had conducted for several years the practice of fumigating the wheat was well known as a control measure. Difficulty was found, however, in obtaining the carbon disulphid used for the purpose. Following a plan suggested at a community meeting early in the spring of 1923, a dealer was found who agreed to purchase the carbon disulphid in bulk, together with a quantity of screw-top cans each holding enough to fumigate 100 bushels of grain. On each can was pasted a label giving explicit directions for use and care of the liquid. These cans, after filling, were packed into wooden cases holding 24 cans each and shipped to warehouses and stores in all parts of the county. No objection was made to carrying carbon disulphid in the small containers, as there was no odor or loss from evaporation, and the disagreeable task of filling containers was eliminated. Through this arrangement fumigating material in suitable containers and in small quantity could be obtained at 50 points in the county.

Protection for Bees in Winter of Importance

The importance of giving bees thorough protection during the winter months is illustrated by tests made at the Wisconsin station, in which bees were wintered with various amounts of protection. Large losses occurred in those hives given the least protection and their consumption of winter stores was large.

A hive wintered without any packing required 31 pounds of winter food from late November until April 12. Another colony housed in a double-walled hive with 1½ inches of packing consumed 24 pounds of winter stores. Other bees wintered in a double packing case with seven inches of packing lived through on 14½ pounds, while a colony wintered in a heavy packing case with 10½ inches of packing consumed but 9¾ pounds. As an average of twelve colonies, bees wintered in a bee cellar took but 10 1-3 pounds. The loss of bees in the well-protected colonies was much less than in those given lesser protection.

Richest Farm Lands Are Rapidly Being Drained

America's richest farm lands are fast being drained of their productive value. Nothing could be more threatening to our national prosperity than this fact, as shown in a recent nation-wide investigation of farm soil conditions. And unless more effort is made to stop this waste it is certain that not only the farmer will suffer great losses, but our industries and entire population will also pay a costly toll—so much is food the basic factor in everything.

For the soil which feeds us needs its own special diet in order to keep on nourishing plant growth. It simply gives out if it fails to get it. The elements absolutely necessary to healthy and productive soil are constantly being sold in the form of crops, or leached away or washed into the streams, leaving the land considerably poorer afterward. Soil must, therefore, be constantly replenished for successful yields.

FARM NOTES

You can usually judge what kind of a farmer he is by the legumes he grows.

* * *

There is still time to cull the poultry flock. Why give space and feed to poor fowls?

* * *

Root crops should be forced by careful watering and hoeing if they are to be of the best flavor.

* * *

In planning the farm work reserve a few days for rounding up the machinery scattered about the farm.

* * *

Fresh water mussel shell is equal to oyster shell as a source of lime for laying hens, says the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Most of our pure bred live stock came originally from England, but America is now producing as good cattle, horses, sheep and swine as they do in the old country.

* * *

The reading farmer is the thinking farmer, and the man who thinks straight will usually find a way out of his difficulties and gain ultimate prosperity in the face of discouragements and backsets.

* * *

Train the colts, don't break them. Many a good horse has been spoiled by breaking him when a colt. Get his mouth accustomed to the bit before a harness is put on him. Be gentle and patient, and you can make a good horse out of almost any colt.

POULTRY

HUMAN ELEMENT FOR SUCCESS IN POULTRY

Three big factors enter into success in poultry work. These are: Finance, location and the human element.

A large amount of finance does not always contribute to the success of a commercial poultryman. He should have finances enough to carry him through the first year but one should remember that a hen knows nothing of marble halls. Some people get just as good results from straw sheds as they would in houses costing much money, providing the premises are kept clean.

Location is important with regard to arrangement of flock and closeness to a market. If at a distance from a market you have to buy higher feed and pay more for labor, but it is not necessary to live too close to a market. You can develop retail trade and will not necessarily have to sell your eggs on the market.

The remaining factor is the human element that enters into the work. The human element in anything is the controlling element. Something in the human element spells failure or success. The ability to do is one factor. Into ability enter the physical and mental elements. Some people are mentally incapable. Mental ability does not always mean lack of power, but lack of concentration. You must be capable of concentrating your mind upon the work. The world is full of people always trying to find something better. The quitter in life is going to be put out of business even before he gets a good start. Honesty is another of the human elements that enter into the work. Some people are notable liars and are unscrupulous in their dealings.

Roup Can Be Eradicated Only With Difficulty

Fowls suffering from roup in such mild form that its presence passes unobserved and frequently unsuspected often introduce the disease into a flock, from which it can be eradicated only with great difficulty, according to Dr. C. C. Lipp, director of the animal health laboratory at South Dakota State college. Three types of roup are common—the comb, the nasal and the mouth types. The symptoms include small scabby swellings on comb and wattles, nasal discharges and difficult noisy breathing, and small scabby areas on the tongue, mouth lining and throat. There is also reduced vitality and egg production, and frequently death in from one to three weeks.

Careful Culling Will Improve Egg Production

T. S. Townsley, poultry culling specialist at the college of agriculture, University of Missouri, says that since pullet culling is based upon estimates of the future production, while hen culling is based upon characteristics which indicate past production, pullet culling is not so much of an exact science as is the culling of hens. He adds that much can be done, however, toward improving the average production of the flock, by carefully culling the pullets before the laying season starts, using as a basis the rate of maturity, general vigor, quality, and laying type.

Laying Pullets Require Abundance of Good Grain

Laying pullets need an abundance of grain to keep the body warm and maintain the small surplus of fat needed by all good layers, stated Prof. A. G. Philips of the Purdue university poultry department.

A higher percentage of grain should be fed from October to January, slightly less from January to March and a normal ration in the spring. This enables pullets to keep up the body weight and still produce eggs. Most pullets that were early hatched, properly matured and ready to lay in the winter fell down on the job when cold weather hit them, because they were too thin.

Poultry Facts

Clean, infertile eggs will bring a better price on the open market.

* * *

Hens are heavy feeders and will lay more eggs if you give them a light so they can see to eat.

* * *

Chicks hatched from weak parents never make as good growth under the same conditions as those produced from healthy stock.

* * *

Old geese should only be plucked when the feathers are ripe. Breeding geese cannot be reasonably expected to yield a crop of feathers and lay vigorous, hatchable eggs.

* * *

Hens under lights, giving them 14 feeding hours each day, made an extra profit of ninety cents per hen above those having only normal daylight hours, find poultry workers of the North Carolina State college.

* * *

A pinch of sodium fluoride applied on the neck, under the wings, region of the vent, fluff, breast, etc., will kill the body lice on the hens. The hens should be treated so as to keep the lice from getting on the young birds.

Help That Ac

Are you dragging day, with a dull Are you lame in the ered with headache urinary disorders? and discouraged? something wrong, weakness. Don't your health while Pills, a stimulant neys. Doan's has and should help you Neighbor!

A Utah

too. I used Doan's cured me quickly."

DOAN'S
STIMULANT DIURETIC
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Ch

Going to W

"The sports of other peal to the youths of an elderly resident. are ripe and popping ly shells, but I haven't boy whirling strings nuts tied to the ends my finest fall frolic. strings and then let would wind around wires. All the kids And to such a degree on the beats used to when we became tering up the wires today don't know this It seems a shame for chestnuts to go to News.

Hall's Cat Medicine
rid your system of Cat caused by Catarrh.
Sold by druggists fo
F. J. CHENEY & CO.

Wild Birds to R

Brig. Gen. Harry Leavenworth commander notified by J. B. Dean, game warden, that 20 ants have been shipped York hatchery. The liberated on the Fort Le ervation, says the Kans

General Smith has prohibiting shooting alarming the pheasants five years. The dense timber tract would be an ideal place

A FEELING OF WHEN YOU SWAMP-RO

You naturally feel know that the medicine take is absolutely pure harmful or habit-producing

Such a medicine is Dr. Root, kidney, liver and bl

The same standard of and excellence is maint bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended

It is nature's great help and overcoming kidney, troubles.

A sworn statement every bottle of Dr. Root.

If you need a medicine the best. On sale at all bottles of two sizes, medi

However, if you wish great preparation, send Kilmer & Co., Binghamton sample bottle. When and mention this paper.—

Our Changing

"What do they mean by filling?"

"Procedure at a gasoline

It is always cowardly a man behind his back dangerous to say it to his

Sure Re FOR INDIGES
BELL-A
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES

ABSOR
Reduces Strains, Bunches, Blisters, Lymphangitis, Fistula, Bulls, Bursal Enlargements, Heals Sores, Cuts, Boil Chafes.
Safe Antiseptic
Does not blister or remove hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Descriptive circular for special instructions. Book 5 A free.
W. F. Young, Inc., 510 Lym