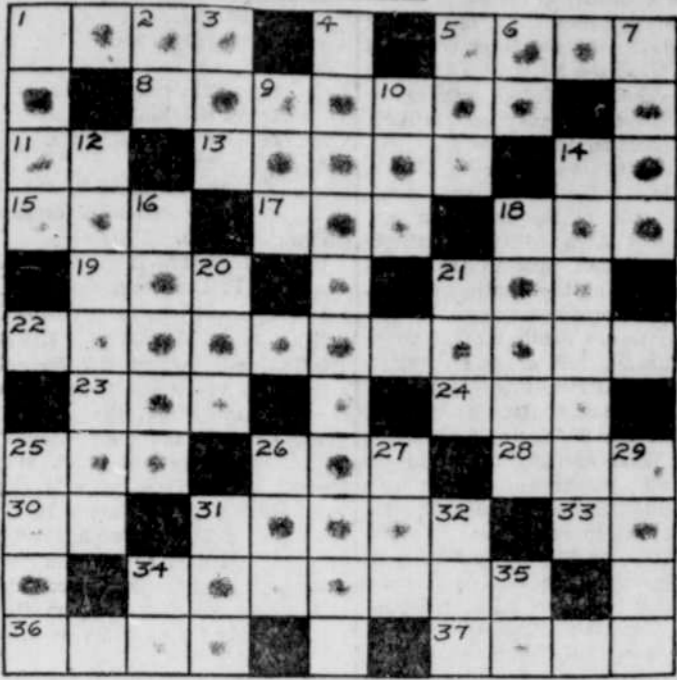


CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

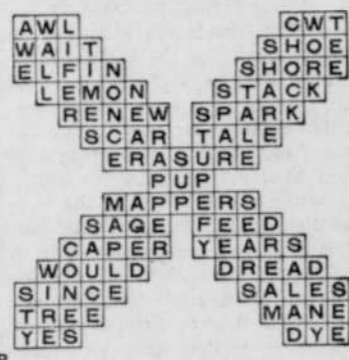


- Horizontal.
- 1—To praise
 - 5—A storm
 - 8—Part of mouth (pl.)
 - 11—A conjunction
 - 13—Course material
 - 14—Regarding
 - 15—Pin
 - 17—The exertion of power
 - 18—To spread loosely for drying.
 - 19—To gain
 - 20—The young of various carnivora
 - 22—Put through evolutions; intrigued
 - 23—A ram or male sheep
 - 24—Girl's name
 - 25—Possessive pronoun
 - 26—A spasm
 - 28—A pen for swine
 - 30—The sixth tone of the diatonic scale
 - 31—Cardium
 - 33—To such a degree
 - 34—Rabbits
 - 36—Fatty tissues
 - 37—Bird

- 14—Experiences sorrow for sin
- 16—A group or class embracing subordinate classes or species
- 18—Becomes sour, or spoiled, as milk; takes a new direction
- 20—That which is first or highest in rank or degree
- 21—Vegetable
- 25—Afflictions; worries
- 26—Swamp
- 27—Press; three; three times; thrice
- 29—To bring into bondage; enslave
- 31—Mean dwelling
- 32—To spread loosely for drying
- 34—To have existence
- 35—Provided that; on condition that

The solution will appear in next issue.

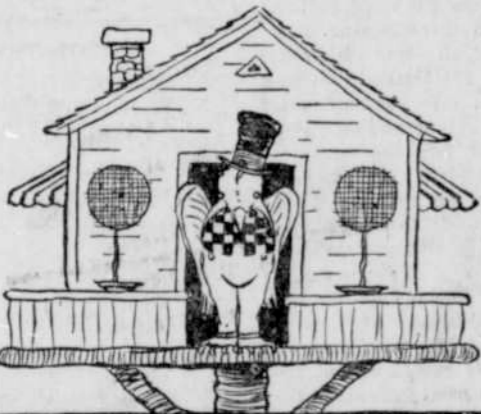
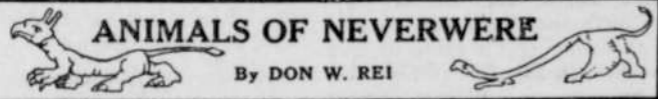
Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.



- Vertical.
- 1—Closed curve
 - 2—Above
 - 3—Papa
 - 4—Inhabitants of a northeast division of China
 - 5—Precious stone
 - 6—So
 - 7—Increased till barely sufficient
 - 9—A grassy field
 - 10—One of various small birds
 - 12—A boat race, or a series of such races

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill all the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.



THE DINGKOO-DONGCOO FOWL

The Dingkoo-Dongcoo Fowl makes his jungle neighbors scowl. They jeer him, and throw mud clods at his nest: For at dawn he wakes them all, with his ding-dong alarm call, And, until they rise and chase him off, he gives them all no rest.

This fowl is made of wood, and he looks as no bird should. There is not a feather on him anywhere; He is painted pink and blue, with a coat of varnish, too; For food, he eats the odors of fresh blossoms from the air.

Now, the thing that makes him weep, is that he cannot sleep. But must stay awake each night and wait for dawn: For if he should fail to shout, and rout his neighbors out, They all would sleep, and sleep, perhaps, until the day was gone.

LIVE STOCK

CHEAPER FEEDS FOR FATTENING STEERS

The question of how soon steers can be gotten up to a full grain ration is not as important as how long the steers can be run profitably on cheaper feeds. In states where corn is cheap and plentiful and two lots of steers are to be finished in one winter, one after the other, the steers are put on a full corn ration in four to six weeks and get 15 to 20 pounds of corn a day, finished in 90 to 100 days.

In Colorado, feeds like hay and pulp are cheap and corn has to be shipped in, so that the practice is to have a long feeding period starting with very little grain and never going over eight to ten pounds grain a day. The fattening process has been likened to the blowing up of a football or auto tire, easy at first, but getting harder as the process continues.

One lot of college experiment steers fed in 1918, got only alfalfa hay and wet pulp for the first 40 days of feeding yet gained practically two pounds a day. The following period of 110 days when they received from two to three pounds of cotton seed cake and two to five pounds of beet molasses they only gained 2.41 pounds a day. The cost for the first period was 8.7 cents per pound gain and for the period they were getting concentrates the cost was 13.2 cents per pound gain. The concentrates are necessary for finishing, but do most good during the latter part of the feeding period. In feeding tests in 1905, steers fed pulp and alfalfa, made 2.43 pounds gain per day with a five-pound ration of grain during the second five-week period of feeding and only made 2.55 pounds gain per day the fifth five-week period on a 9.6 pound grain ration. Had a heavy grain ration been fed during the early period, the gains could not have been much larger and would have been much more expensive.—Chas. I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

Silage Excellent Feed for All Breeding Ewes

Silage is an excellent feed for a breeding ewe, but the silage should be sound, free from mold and not frozen. One to two pounds per head per day is sufficient, depending on the size of the ewe. Alfalfa or clover hay makes excellent dry roughage, but should not be fed in excessive amounts, as the cost of the roughage may be decreased by feeding a limited amount of corn or cane fodder and stover or clean, bright straw. Ewes should be fed some concentrated feed before lambing, as the ewes at this time are maintaining their own body, growing a fleece and developing the unborn lamb, and should be given sufficient feed of the right nature to do this work and build up a reserve to use during the time the ewe is nursing the lamb.

Oats make an excellent feed for the breeding ewes; however, if this feed is expensive and corn is comparatively cheaper, corn may be used, by supplementing it with bran and oil meal, in order to have a feed with a high protein content, which is essential for the breeding ewe.

Iodine for Hog Tumors Is Proper Treatment

While surgical removal of a tumor in a hog's scrotum, resulting from poorly performed castration, is the best treatment, the effect of iodine should be tried if a surgeon cannot be employed.

Keep the tumor saturated with tincture of iodine and also inject some of it into the discharging places or into deep incisions cut in it with a clean knife. Also give the hog iodine of potash daily in drinking water, starting with three grains as a dose and increasing a little daily until discharge from the eyes is caused; then discontinue the internal treatment for a time, but repeat it later, if seen to be necessary.

Very good results have also been had from this treatment of scrotal tumor in colts. Some swine breeders treat scrotal tumor by cutting into its center and inserting a No. 10 gelatin capsule filled with concentrated lye or some other caustic to cause sloughing, but the iodine treatment is preferable.

Buttermilk in Pig Ration

Where pigs have been on open pasture or have had green stuff during the spring or fall, the addition of something to take the place of this pasture is necessary when they are penned up in the winter if you expect best gains. For this reason dried or condensed buttermilk has been used to very good advantage.

Live Stock Hints

The man who didn't follow the crowd, and who has a nice lot of porkers ready for market, watches the price go up with more than common interest.

All classes of live stock need hay. Even hogs can make good use of a limited amount of hay, particularly soy bean hay. They not only consume the seeds but eat the leaves.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

THE "DOCTOR'S SUPPLY GIRL"

BEFORE you stock up materially with medicinal herbs and roots—stock up mentally on the necessary information.

That's the rule for success in being "doctor's supply man," says an athletic looking young girl who coined that name for herself.

"When I first started at the work of gathering and selling medicinal roots and herbs," she explained, "I just collected anything and everything. There was no market for most of my collection, and I saw that I'd have to find out 'what's what' in the drug world before I could make my business a paying one."

The first step for the collector of medicinal plants is to learn what herbs the drug men want, and how to recognize the plants in their native haunts. She may get pamphlets telling not only how to distinguish the plants, but when to gather them and how to prepare them for shipment.

Right now is the most opportune time for this work, since the importation of crude drugs from Europe, which was retarded during the war, has never regained normalcy.

Herbs that belong to the mint family—spearmint, peppermint, catnip, wintergreen—are always in demand. Among the salable plants usually classified as weeds are mullein, burdock and yellow dock, lady's-slipper, queen of the meadow, smartweed, boneset, yarrow, bloodroot and dandelion. Medicinal seeds, usually salable, include fennel seeds, anise seeds and mustard plant seeds. Barks of trees and shrubs that have a ready sale are, among others, high cranberry, sometimes called cramp bark; saffrafras, witchhazel, and wild cherry tree bark.

The collector should thoroughly dry all roots—the proper degree of dryness is indicated if the roots break easily when they are bent. She should split or slice large or fleshy roots, spread them out thinly in the sun and stir them occasionally to prevent mold or souring. The leaves and herbs should not, during the process of drying, be exposed to the sun, as it is desirable to preserve their green color. Most seeds must be dried before they can be stored in quantities.

After the crop is well-cured, the best way for the collector to dispose of it is for her to send samples to several wholesale dealers, with a request for prices. If she can furnish a root of high quality, she may be able to get a contract with some company for her entire crop.

The girl who decides on the work of botanical collector has for her market the drug manufacturers of the entire country—and for her "laboratory" all out-of-doors.

WEAVING AS A MONEY WINNER

EVERY small community has one who is known, almost officially, as "the smartest girl in town."

In a small Missouri town, where families are "old" and events are slow, and people do like novelties, there is just such a girl. She is a professional weaver. She makes sports blouses, sweaters, scarves, girdles—distinctive and seasonal ones—all light and soft as cobwebs, but durable, too. She began in a small way, by selling her handwork to the town's one smart shop; now she has her own shop and workrooms.

"No, I didn't just 'happen' to weave," she told me. "I took it up deliberately and seriously, as a profession. I served as an apprentice for two months at a weaving studio in a city near here; and I really think I learned more than I would have if I'd simply taken lessons. This way, you see, when I started in business for myself, I knew not only how to weave, but how to instruct others who may work for me occasionally, how to buy materials and, most important of all, how to sell my products."

Here are a few of the factors which she feels were important in making her success. She always used good materials; she practised her originality and got a reputation for possessing it—she knew that, considering the small size of her town, it would never do to make two things alike, and she didn't want to incur the wrath of some customer who had "met herself" on Main Street. She was pleasant. Her prices were not so low that she couldn't make money; neither were they so high that they prohibited plentiful sales.

The girl who knows how to weave or decides to learn, and who expects to make weaving a profession, should start by making little articles at home, showing them to her friends with the announcement of a public sale that is coming soon. Then, preferably at some pre-holiday time, she may give a tea, selling her handwork to friends and acquaintances. If she marks the articles "sold" as she disposes of them, it will help sell the others.

Later, she may market all or part of her wares through some retailer. The city shops offer another opportunity to the small-town girl-weaver whose village is not far from some metropolis.

(© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Children Cry for



MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Cat and Radio

One of the radio fans of Augusta, Maine, has to share his radio concerts each night with the family cat, as Sir Puss insists upon listening in. Music and bedtime stories and oratory are all the same to the cat, and he listens with rapt attention to everything that is on the air. Sometimes the high plaintive wailing of a violin will make the cat uneasy, but not to the extent of causing him to leave his reserved seat in the chair near the set.

More or Less Gentle Hint

Head Waiter (to business man making figures on the tablecloth)—"Pardon me for interrupting you, sir, but the management provides adding machines free of charge. Shall I have one wheeled in?"—Life.

Couldn't Be Helped

Sportsman—Your last shot just missed my wife a few inches! The Other—Sorry, old man.

Cuticura Soap Pure and Wholesome Keeps The Skin Clear

Play Ball

The two English-speaking nations have a good deal in common. They are both loyal to King Shakespeare, for example, and they also spend the greater part of their leisure time in doing something somehow to some kind of a ball rather than looking at Shakespearean revivals.—London Morning Post.

Women Want Smoking Cars

In England an agitation has been started for smoking compartments on trains for the exclusive use of women.

From the standpoint of literature, one may wish Moses had written more.



SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for



- Colds
- Pain
- Toothache
- Neuritis
- Headache
- Neuralgia
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceteichlabor of Salicylsaeure

Health and good looks —the reward of internal cleanliness.

IF YOU do not keep clean internally your looks and health are undermined together. A clogged intestine breeds poisons that reach every part of the body. These poisons ruin the complexion and undermine health. Constipation brings on such ailments as headaches, bilious attacks and insomnia, each of which saps your health and vitality.

Avoid Laxatives—say Doctors

Laxatives and cathartics do not overcome constipation, says a noted authority, but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition.

Medical science has found at last in lubrication a means of overcoming constipation. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and thus hastens its passage through and out of the body. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and cannot gripe. Like pure water, it is harmless.

Take Nujol regularly and adopt this habit of internal cleanliness. For sale by all druggists.



Nujol For Internal Cleanliness

VIVID CONTRAST IN WELCOME TO PRINCE

From no source did the prince of Wales receive a more gracious welcome to America than from this country's exclusive organization.

To be a member of the Baronial Order of Runnymede your ancestor must have been one of those barons who 709 years ago requested King John to sign on the dotted line of Magna Charta itself.

Philadelphia is the headquarters of this baronial order and here it was founded, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Charles Marshall, whose ancestor, Christopher Marshall, was a live wire of the Revolution, showed me the letter of welcome he sent to the prince on behalf of the Runnymedes and likewise the gracious acknowledgment from the future successor of King John.

Here you see vivid contrasts. The boyish and popular prince—the continuity of seven centuries of kings since John—cheered in a land that was unknown to civilized man for 250 years after King John was in his grave.

Scientists Now Able to Hear Insects Eat

Mr. C. K. Brain, professor of entomology at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, has published an astounding "preliminary note" on the adaptation of certain radio principles to insect investigation work.

Ordinary wireless apparatus is used. The question of amplification, says the professor, is a simple matter, and the whole success or failure of the arrangement centers on the microphone and its surroundings.

Two portions of apple tree stem infested with the larvae of the apple and quince borer, were placed in a box in contact with the partition carrying the microphones, and through the headphones the movements of the larvae could be heard distinctly and the gnawing readily recognized.

The presence of weevils in grain and in yeast cakes has, likewise, been detected, and attempts are being made to secure a microphone which is sufficiently sensitive, so that it may be used for the detection of insect larvae in fruit. This, if it can be accomplished, will have an important bearing on the selection of fruit for export and the testing of seeds.