

THIS WOMAN RELIEVED FROM SUFFERING

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A Remarkable Story

Dover, Del.—"I wish every woman would take your wonderful medicine as it has done so much good to me. I had cramps and very bad pains. One day I was over to my neighbor's house and she told me I ought to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. So I went to the store on my way home and got a bottle, and took the first dose before supper. I have been taking it ever since, and you can hardly believe how different I feel. I had just wanted to lie in bed all the time, and when I started to brush up I would give out in about ten minutes. So you know how badly I felt. I used to go to bed at eight and get up at seven, still tired. Now I can work all day and stay up until eleven, and feel all right all the time. My housework is all I do in summer, but in winter I work in a factory. I have told a good many of my friends, and I have had three come to me and tell me they wouldn't do without the Vegetable Compound."

—Mrs. SAMUEL MURPHY, 219 Cecil St., Dover, Delaware.

Japanese Tobacco

A study of tobacco marketing in the United States and of tobacco growers' co-operative organizations is being made by H. Yamashita, commissioner of the tobacco monopoly bureau of the Japanese government. Mr. Yamashita is interested mainly in bright tobacco and is making a tour of the Southern producing regions to gain first-hand information on methods used in marketing the crop. The United States Department of Agriculture is assisting the commissioner in his study.

Green's August Flower

The remedy with a record of fifty-eight years of surpassing excellence. All who suffer with nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, headaches, coming-up of food, wind on stomach, palpitation and other indications of digestive disorder, will find GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER an effective and efficient remedy. For fifty-eight years this medicine has been successfully used in millions of households all over the civilized world. Because of its merit and popularity GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is found today wherever medicines are sold. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Neither

She—Who's that fraternity brother of yours from Chicago?
He—You mean Smith?
She—No.
He—Brown?
She—No.
He—Brown?
She—I said "no!"
He—Well, there's two Browns. I thought it might be the other one.—Brown Jug.

A kiss in time is fine.

The Same Old Backache!

Does every day bring the same old backache? Do you drag along with your back a dull, unceasing ache? Evening find you "all played out"? Don't be discouraged! Realize it is merely a sign you haven't taken good care of your kidneys. Take things easier for a while and help your kidneys with Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Then the backache, dizziness, headaches, tired feelings and other kidney troubles will go. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Utah Case

Mrs. Anna S. Thompson, First South Second East, Ephraim, Utah, says: "Sharp pains stabbed through my back like a knife. My kidneys were in bad condition and I suffered terribly. I was worn out and weak. The first box of Doan's Pills that I used put me on my feet. My kidneys became normal and my back strong and free from pains."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Vaseline

The Household Necessity

For cuts, burns, blisters, rashes, wounds, or skin troubles of any kind. Soothing and healing. Keep it always in the house. In tubes or bottles. Look for the trademark "Vaseline" on every package. It is your protection.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (Cons'd)
State Street New York

Vaseline
PETROLEUM JELLY

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

RUNNING A RABBITRY

RABBITS, it is true, don't furnish eggs! But, otherwise, in the advantages their raising offers, they closely parallel that other friend of the small town or country girl—the chicken.

And the larger varieties resemble turkey, rather than chicken, in the quantity of meat they develop. So reasons a little high school girl I know, who has been running her back yard bunny farm for three years.

"You don't have to bother much about experience, special education or expense, when you go into the rabbit raising business," she declares, "all you need is a corner of your own back yard. In fact, it costs less to produce rabbit meat than it does to supply chicken for the table."

An empty dry goods box was what this girl used for her first hutch, but she was careful to keep it clean and dry. She had a sliding screen door on the front of the box to provide ventilation; small holes at the top, she said, will provide the necessary air with even less trouble. At night and during storms, she carried the hutch into an empty shed. The rabbit raiser must make sure of some such sheltered place she can take her rabbits when necessary.

She should secure animals that are large, and of sound, hardy, stock. The Belgian hare is best for food purposes, because of its great weight, rapid development and superior meat quality.

The rabbit raiser may feed her creatures anything from the garden that would otherwise go to waste. She will have to store green food for them during the winter.

She should not handle young rabbits. She should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for bulletins No. 496 and No. 131C, which will give her complete information about the business and prevent her making any bad mistakes.

At four months, the little rabbits, which should now weigh about six pounds, are ready for market. The rabbit raiser should try to sell them to a poultry dealer. If the rabbits are to be sold alive on the market, all that is necessary is to crate them. But when they are to be delivered dressed, they should be carefully packed, so that they will not arrive in a messy condition. Dressed rabbits which come to the buyer in an unattractive condition are the worst of advertisements.

DOLL-DRESS SET STYLES ON "MAIN STREET"

BRINGING Fifth Avenue to Main Street, via the doll-dressing route, has been "the making" of one young girl whose only capital was her originality.

"Heavens! what can any girl do in a dinky little town like this?" was her first thought when she finished school and began to look around for "something to do." But one day, Jean, now official doll-dresser for a little Oklahoma town, happened to notice her little sister's doll. Little sister had tied up in a sort of pillow-slip looking garment of her own concoction, and Jean thought, "why not give the doll a decent dress?"

"Well, I made her a real 'Paris creation' while I was at it—I'd had a brief trip to New York just after school was out," Jean confided to me. "The result was so chic that it not only pleased little sister, and made her playmates want their dolls dressed likewise, but also interested the mothers. In a short time, I had a small business that has grown steadily."

Jean makes complete costumes for her patrons' dolls. Stockings, from discarded silk hose; little shoes from old kid gloves; miniature silk vests, step-ins, delectable nighties, party dresses, wraps and hats are all "made-overs" from discarded clothes. They are carefully made, and the tiny label "Jeanne" in each miniature hat or gown gives the final Fifth Avenue touch—but not to the pocket-book, for her prices are reasonable.

Although Jean says no advertising is necessary, the girl who wants to dress dolls professionally may advertise in the local paper; or telephone all the women she knows who have children of the doll-craving age.

Her biggest business will, of course, be before Christmas time, but there are plenty of birthdays throughout the year. A spring style show, too, will stimulate business.

To further supplement her business, the doll modiste may turn instructor in slack season. She could take a class of little girls once a week, teaching them how to make their own doll clothes. A busy mother will welcome the opportunity to see that her children leave to sew and trim. The modiste-instructor should let the children make clothes for any kind of doll they like—the baby doll, the child doll, the character doll, the grown-up doll.

She should keep patterns and suggestions, watch shops and magazines for latest ideas. It may eventually be whispered of her on "Main Street" as it was of Jean, that mothers are getting style ideas from the costumes worn by their children's dolls.

ROAD BUILDING

TOURIST BUSINESS
GROWING RAPIDLY

Because the American people have, almost over night, developed into a nation on wheels, the tourist business has become one of the really big industries of the country. In fact, there are more automobiles in the United States than there are telephones, and that people are getting the habit of using their cars for sight-seeing purposes is proved by the reports from various scenic centers.

Wealth in quantity is spent where the tourists go. It is a spot cash proposition, and if positive figures could be secured as to the amount of money spent every year by motor tourists, the total would undoubtedly be surprising. Take California for example. This state has grown to be the wealthy commonwealth it now is, largely because of a farsighted plan laid out some years ago for attracting tourist traffic to the state and then holding it. Prior to the San Diego and San Francisco expositions, California laid a great mileage of concrete boulevard, fifteen feet wide and four inches thick. The state engineers knew at the time that the roads weren't thick enough to hold the future heavy traffic, and so officially termed the pavement concrete "base," planning later to put on a top surface. In 1915 the state laid 575 miles of this road. Today California has about 3,500 miles of permanent concrete road to delight the tourist.

What this good roads program meant to California is shown by the records of the various tourist bureaus. The California State Automobile association estimates that there were approximately 300,000 tourists during



Scene Along the Hudson River.

1923 who spent an average of \$10 per day per person during an average stay of thirty days. This would place the total of new money put into circulation in California by tourists in one year at about \$90,000,000. There has been a steady increase in motor tourists during the past few years. In 1920 but 17,611 motor tourist cars entered the state. This increased to 20,725 in 1921 and to 26,054 in 1923.

The state of Washington, with its one thousand miles of concrete roads, is also coming in for its share of tourists. The Seattle chamber of commerce states that in the month of June this year 15,004 cars from thirty American states, Alaska, Hawaii and other places entered Blaine on the way to British Columbia. In 1923 some 63,024 cars registered for entry. Last year the Dominion parks branch, Ottawa, Canada, estimated the tourist traffic in Canada worth \$138,000,000.

In Colorado there were 643,015 campers in the 247 auto camps of the state in 1923. The state of Iowa has over 200 tourist camps at various towns and cities—each attracting its quota of motor wanderers.

On August 13, the tourist welcome bureau of Milwaukee, Wis., registered 706 motor tourists, which is estimated at only about one-sixth of those passing through. The tourist business in this state is regarded so highly that boy scouts patrol the highways leading into Milwaukee, acting as guides for the incoming tourists. Wisconsin is especially attractive to the motor gypsy, because of its 1,700 miles of concrete highway and its fine system of road marking.

The 2,500 miles of concrete in New York state has also been a drawing card for motorists. It is estimated that in the Finger Lakes region alone over 400,000 motorists passed through last year, spending on an average of \$10 each per day. The principal attraction there is scenery and good roads. The thirty chambers of commerce in the Finger Lakes association, which was formed five years ago, took active part in having approximately \$15,000,000 worth of hard-surfaced roads put on the construction program for the next few years.

Plan Road Illumination

At a meeting in Washington recently of the committee on highway engineering at the joint conference on street and highway safety, under the leadership of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, plans were discussed to lessen highway accidents.

Highway illumination was the first important project discussed, and it was reported that in this respect the Pacific states are making rapid progress. California has already planned a highway lighting system.

DAIRY

CARING FOR CALVES
AN IMPORTANT TASK

There is no doubt that for the best results the dairy herd should be "home-grown." Of course, there is a limit to the possibility of doing this, for it is necessary to get out into the market to make the start. The point which is to be emphasized, however, is that you know just what you have when you raise your own cows. By careful selection, the herd can be built into a production unit of the highest efficiency. Moreover, every care may be taken to insure the maximum development of the heifers. When one considers the important part in the development of the herd played by the development of the calf he realizes that the subject of caring for his calves is one of the very highest importance.

The first attention should be to the prenatal care of the calf. Before ever the calf is born much may be done to either help or hinder its development into a valuable animal. The cow should always have at least six weeks or two months rest before she freshens. By drying her off this long before calving you are able to give her digestive system a rest and she can be better prepared for the work she must do during the ensuing year. The importance of this rest period is not appreciated by many people.

During the rest period, before parturition, the cow requires only such food as will maintain her in topnotch condition. Of course, assurance must be had that the unborn calf is obtaining the required nourishment. Cooling, laxative feed-stuffs should be supplied. Only the grain necessary to proper maintenance should be fed. The best grains for use as occasion demands are bran and some oats. If the cow is much below condition, you may feed a very little corn. If it is absolutely necessary to build up the cow's condition by feeding corn or other fattening and heating feeds, build up gradually.

If it is possible for the cow to be on pasture, conditions will be much more conducive to the welfare of both cow and calf. Little other feed than that obtained from the pasture itself will be required. In the winter, corn silage will best provide the bulk of the feed, together with plenty of clover, alfalfa or other legume hay. The winter ration should be supplemented by grain. Even in the winter avoid the use of corn and feeds which are binding to a greater or less degree. Timothy and cottonseed meal are examples of these undesirable feeds. For a ration during the rest period, if it comes in the winter, use some such combination as ground oats, three parts; wheat bran, two parts, oil meal, one part.

A few days before the calf is born, the feed should still be further reduced and special attention paid to preserving the laxative conditions.

Immediately after freshening the cow should begin to receive a larger amount of feed until in a month or so she is on full rations.—Successful Farming.

Frequent Milking for Increased Production

In the Journal of Dairy Science appears a study by Professors Ragsdale, Turner and Brody, of the University of Missouri, on milk production and the effect thereon of milking at various periods.

Four cows were used in the experiment and they were milked at intervals ranging from one to thirty-six hours. The deductions are that the oftener the cow was milked, the greater would be her total production, or to use the words of the authors, "the greater the amount of milk accumulated in the udder, or the longer the interval between milkings, the less the speed of milk secretion in unit time."

If the production of milk during the first hour be taken as 100 per cent, the rate of secretion during each succeeding hour is approximately 95 per cent of the preceding hour. Therefore, if a cow produced 17.2 pounds milk when milked twice daily, if milked three times daily she would produce 18.9 pounds, and if milked four times daily the amount would be 20 pounds.

Cows milked three times daily would produce 110 per cent of the amount they produced when milked twice a day, and if milked three times daily they would produce 116 per cent of the amount they produced on twice-a-day milking.

How to Remove Warts

To remove warts from a calf tie a string around the warts as close to the hide as possible. This will sever them in a short time. Masses of warts may be removed by rubbing castor oil on them twice a day. Those that do not respond to this greasing should be touched with dilute nitric acid, after applying lard to the surrounding skin to protect it from the acid.

Feed for Dairy Cows

All the feeds ordinarily grown on the farm have an ample supply of carbohydrates, while nearly all are short in protein. When clover or alfalfa hay is available for roughage, rations composed of either, in combination with farm grains, may be adjusted to the needs of cows, but without the roughage, such as marsh hay, prairie hay, timothy, millet, sorghum, fodder corn, stover, and straw, some concentrate with a high protein content must be added to the ration.

POULTRY

BREEDING MALE IS
OF BIG IMPORTANCE

With poultry, as with everything else, like produces like. Poultrymen, realizing the truth of this, are now making the final selection of their breeders for the coming spring, ever bearing in mind that what they select now will be multiplied in numbers next year.

First of all, says R. E. Cray, assistant specialist in poultry husbandry of the New York State Agricultural college, remember that the male is more than half the flock. The cheap male is the one with a pedigree record, stamina, and body conformation; the most expensive male is the scrub which you usually get when exchanging with a neighbor. Remember that egg production must be bred in, in order to be fed out.

The good producer has body type of capacity measured by its length, depth, and width of body, a lean face free from wrinkles, and a large, prominent eye. The head should be well balanced, broad and deep, with every line denoting strength. The skin should be soft and pliable and the shanks smooth and flat. Above all, the breeder should show no signs of sickness, but its personality should denote health, vigor and interested activity.

Only use those birds for breeders which have completed at least one year's production and which were culled vigorously during the period. Remember that you culled to eliminate the poor producers so that you would not breed from them, and then decide how many poor birds you would produce if you were to breed from the pullets which you now have.

The comparative number of males and females varies with the breeds, as follows:

Leghorns.....1 male to 15 females

Anscomb.....1 male to 15 females

Rocks.....1 male to 10 females

Reds.....1 male to 10 females

Wyandottes.....1 male to 10 females

Give the breeders plenty of exercise, allowing them out in the yards when the weather permits. Keep the litter dry and deep and the house well supplied with fresh air.

High fertility and stronger chicks will result if the breeders are not forced. It is best to keep them below 50 per cent production; 12 per cent animal protein in the mash is sufficient.

Scaly Leg in Fowls Is Very Easy to Eradicate

Scales on the legs of fowl are caused by a small parasite which burrows under the small scale-like covering of the legs and once safely imbedded, multiplies rapidly, thus causing the upraising and enlarging of the scales until they become unsightly and, if allowed to progress undisturbed, will result in lameness and irritation.

Treatment for scaly leg is very simple and once thoroughly eradicated, there is little fear of a return provided the quarters are kept clean. First clean the houses well and burn all trash. Give roost poles a thorough cleaning with any sort of crude oil or with common kerosene, being sure that every part is reached. Now catch all fowls infected and dip their legs into a vessel filled half-full of a mixture of lard and kerosene, equal parts. Hold in mixture five minutes.

One treatment usually effects a cure. If not, the treatment may be repeated in four or five days. Sometimes it is necessary to rub the mixture in with a soft brush, or with the fingers; the main point being to see that the oil reaches all parts of the scales. This destroys the parasites, after which the scales drop off and the legs become smooth and natural.

Early Hatches Favored

A late hatched chick will never develop as rapidly, economically, or reach maturity in as short a time as earlier hatches. Most of the late stock will always appear rather immature, never attain sufficient size, and will not start laying early enough to hit the market of high egg prices. With late hatched birds a proper feeding method will help but cannot work the miracle of making something worth while out of nothing.

Good Egg-Laying Mash

A good laying mash can be made of 100 pounds each of ground oats, ground corn, middlings, bran and meat scrap. If you have plenty of sour milk to feed the hens, reduce the meat scrap one-half. Equal parts of cracked corn and wheat makes an ideal fall scratch grain ration. You can obtain a very practical bulletin on poultry feeding by addressing the Michigan Agricultural college experiment station, East Lansing.

Few Pullets Too Fat

In order to properly produce, a pullet should be in prime condition. The fear of having hens too fat has been drilled into all of us so long that we are beginning to feel about the same in regard to pullets. There are more pullets that are poor producers because of improper condition than there are those that are too fat in the fall. Sometimes it seems that one could be safe in stating that a pullet going into winter quarters cannot be too fat.

FREE To Housewives

Send your name and we will send you, FREE and POSTPAID a 10 cent bottle of LIQUID VENEER. Wonderful for your daily dusting. Cleans dusts and polishes with one sweep of your dust cloth. Renews pictures, furniture, woodwork, automobiles. Makes everything look like new. Makes dusting a pleasure.

Sold by Hardware, furniture, drug, paint, grocery and general stores.

LIQUID VENEER COMPANY

Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADE NOW

We have several good Automobiles we'll trade for property. Preferably city lots. Or we will trade 100 acres, fenced, with water, in Wyoming for local property.

Meldrum Motor Corp.

(Real Estate Dept.)

2201 Wash. Ave. Ogden, Utah

L. D. S. Business College

SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY

All commercial branches. Catalog free.

60 N. Main St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

RUB YOUR EYES?

Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-water.

Buy at your druggist's or

1160 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

BOYS & Earn Xmas Money

Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seal. Sell for 1c.

When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No work.

Just fun. St. Nicholas, 2814 Gessard Rd., Dept. W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS

Send model or drawing for examination. Highest references.

Don't miss! Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman,

Booklet FREE. Patent Lawyer, 614 G St., Washington, D. C.

Salesman-Agents everywhere. Automotive device, easily sold. Profitable, little competition.

exceptional proposition. Write now for particulars. Niagara Spec. Co., Toledo, Kans.

English Village Bridges

Measured for Dowries

A quaint ceremony is observed at Roydon, in Norfolk, England, the Philadelphia Inquirer says.

About 300 years ago the lord of the manor bequeathed the sum of £1,000, the interest from which was to be voted annually to provide dowries for four brides. Under the terms of the bequest the money has to be divided between the youngest, the eldest, the shortest and the tallest brides married during the course of each year in the parish church.

This entails the "measuring of the bride." After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom proceed to the vestry to sign the register and the bride is then measured by the officiating minister. In order that her correct stature may be ascertained she is required to remove her shoes and let down her hair. At the end of the year the marriage records are examined and the dowries awarded to those qualified to receive them.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Gift Horses

The book reviewer gives his best girl the novel which he has characterized as "pabulum for ninnies."

The shopkeeper brings home to his wife the cape which has been lying about for three years.

Mr. Burnside passed along to his bookkeeper, Mr. Tuttle, the cigars Mrs. Burnside bought for him last Christmas.

The press agent gives his landlady a pass for "You're Another," a farce-comedy.

Mrs. Suburban gives her neighbor some of the mushrooms which she finds growing in her garden. Mrs. Suburban is not quite certain about them.

Baby throws the cat a chicken bone on which she can find no further nourishment. Pussy appears strangely ungrateful.—Kansas City Star.

When anything is free there is, as a rule, a catch in it somewhere.

Head Noises and Deafness

Frequently go together. Some people only suffer from Head Noises.

LEONARD EAR OIL

relieves both Deafness and Head Noises. Just rub it back of the ears, in

sert in nostrils and follow directions

of Dr. J. B. Bergeson for "Care of

Hearing," enclosed in each package.

Leonard Ear Oil is for sale everywhere.

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request

A. O. Leonard, Inc., 70 5th Ave., New York

DON'T DO THIS

USE LEONARD EAR OIL

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Itchiness, Itching, Falling

Out, restores Color, restores

Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

and, and \$2.00 at Druggists.

Shower Cream, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00

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