THE TRIALS OF A HOUSEWIFE

How They Have Been Endured and How Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Experience of a Providence Woman

Providence, R. I.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a female trouble and backache. It began just after my baby was born, and I did the best I could about getting my work done, but I had awful bearing-down pains so I could not stand on my feet. I read in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the good it was doing other women, and I have got dandy results from it and will always recommend it. You can use these facts as a testimonial if you wish."—Mrs. HERBERT L. CASSEN, 18 Meni Court, Providence, R. I.

Ohio woman for three years could hardly keep about and do her housework she was so ill. Made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound:

Fayette, O.—"For about three years I was very nervous and had backache, sideache, dragging-down pains, could not sleep at night, and had no appetite. At times I could hardly do my housework. I got medicine from the doctor but it did not help me. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in a newspaper and took it with good results, and am now able to do my housework. I recommend your medicine to my friends and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. CHESTER A. BALL, R. 15, Fayette, Ohio.

An Illinois woman relates her experience:

Bloomington, Ill.—"I was never very strong and female trouble kept me so weak I had no interest in my housework. I had such a backache I could not cook a meal or sweep a room without raging with pain. Rubbing my back with alcohol sometimes eased the pain for a few hours, but did not stop it. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and six bottles of it have made me as strong and healthy as any woman; and I give my thanks to it for my health."—Mrs. J. A. McQUITTY, 610 W. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ill.

The conditions described by Mrs. Cassen, Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. McQuitty will appeal to many women who struggle on with their daily tasks in just such conditions—in fact, it is said that the tragedy in the lives of some women is almost beyond belief. Day in and day out they slave in their homes for their families—and beside the daily routine of housework, often make clothes for themselves and for their children, or work in their gardens, all the while suffering from those awful bearing-down pains, backache, headaches, nervousness, the blues, and troubles which sap the very foundation of life until there comes a time when nature gives out and an operation seems inevitable. If such women would only profit by the experience of these three women, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the natural restorative for such conditions it may save them years of suffering and unhappiness.

There is hardly a neighborhood in any town or hamlet in the United States wherein some woman does not reside who has been restored to health by this famous medicine. Therefore ask your neighbor, and you will find in a great many cases that at some time or other she, too, has been benefited by taking it, and will recommend it to you. For more than forty years this old-fashioned root and herb medicine has been restoring suffering women to health and strength.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

Liggett & Myers
KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO
Known as "that good kind"
Try it—and you will know why

PALMER'S LOTION SOAP
CONTAINS THE WONDERFUL PALMER'S LOTION AND I USE IT.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
GUARANTEED BY SOLON PALMER NEW YORK
PALMER'S LOTION
REMOVED ALL MY PIMPLES AND CLEARED MY COMPLEXION

Knew What He Was Doing.

Photoplay Writer—"But look here! This character is supposed to be a very homely man and you have cast for that part the handsomest man in your company." Director—"All the better. He'll be homely enough when the camera men and the developer get through with him. You see, he's engaged to the star, and both of those boys are in love with her."—Film Fun.

The Census.

"What are you laboring for?" "Gainful occupations." "I see. And where shall we list poets?"

Ideals are never attained because ideals are impossible, this being a human world.

Melted.

"So you have made up with Gilpin?" "Yes," said Mr. Twobble. "I couldn't resist the spirit in which his apology was offered. When a man comes to me and says he's sorry and unwraps a package done up to look like a pair of shoes and says, 'What we need now is a corkscrew,' I'm not adamant, sir, and under such circumstances I hope I never will be."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

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.

Faith.

"He has great faith in his fellow-man." "What makes you think so?" "He even believes taxicab drivers are anxious to avoid accidents."

Perfectly Healthy.

"Is the man you speak of adolescent?" "No, he's as healthy as any boy you ever saw."

Make your environment lest your environment makes you.

The Spirit of "Color Discord" glares at you from certain walls. Disease nests its baleful shadows from unsanitary walls.

Cheerfulness, happiness, health, serene peacefulness, is the beautiful "Spirit" of Alabastine walls.

Brighten Up Your Walls This Fall

Have the walls of your rooms cheerful and sanitary, to reflect cheerfulness instead of gloom. Have walls that will harmonize with rugs and furniture, colors that will enhance and not detract from your gowns and personal appearance.

Alabastine

for Your Walls—Instead of Kalsomine or Wallpaper

Alabastine will give you that soft, pastel effect in neutral colors that so many are enjoying in the most attractive homes and public buildings. Alabastine is artistic, sanitary, durable and economical. Alabastine has distinctive merits recognized throughout the world; ready to mix and use by adding cold water.

Our Decorative Service Department

Our decorative department has the ability to serve you, and the desire to do so. We have the experience of planning complete decorations for thousands of the best homes and that experience is yours for the asking. Remember, there is only one quality of Alabastine and of a very economical cost.

You purchase the same identical material that goes into the home of the millionaire. The Alabastine packages always have the cross and circle printed in red and are identical in quality. This being the case, the question of whether your walls are artistically decorated depends on the proper treatment of colors.

Write us a postal that you are interested and we will send you a Chart that may be most fluid to your...

A properly decorated building is one of our best advertisements.

The Alabastine Company
1651 Grandville Avenue — Grand Rapids, Michigan

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. Walker

GOOD MANNERS.

A WISE Italian says that you can tell how civilized people are by the way that they behave in the street. He adds that if a man is considerate of his neighbor it shows that he has a proper respect for himself.

If a French peasant brushes against a stranger in the street or on the road, he touches his hat in apology. This sensitiveness to the rights of others is not found everywhere else in the world.

In fact, the tendency to hustle and bustle, to push others out of the way, has been growing of late nearly everywhere.

* * *

Gilbert Frankau, the novelist, is so irritated by what he calls the bad manners of the day that he regrets the good old days when everybody carried some sort of weapon and was ready to use it, if offended.

Undoubtedly a man with a sword who was not inclined to fight would be careful about knocking against another who was similarly armed.

The Chinese have a proverb that "The fear of death is the beginning of discipline."

If this is true, there must be something in the theory that when people give up wearing rapiers and pistols, they become undisciplined and careless.

In the same way, though the use of arms tended to cheapen human life and to encourage bragging and bullying, dueling and brawling, it also had an effect on manners.

* * *

In the wild Western "movies" politeness and "guns" go together and, as a rule, is settled offhand, without waiting for the sheriff with his star, everybody is very careful not to "start anything."

If a man may be insolent, selfish or unchivalrous without running any personal risk, there is a chance that he may go through life like a bull in a china shop.

But when everybody attended to his own quarrels, it was overdone, and false standards of "honor" were set up as in the case of dueling customs of certain European armies.

It is probably better to rely on the policeman and the law when we suffer an injury.

* * *

On the other hand, it is pointed out by Mr. Frankau and the like that the law is a cannon that it takes many months to load.

Besides, the law does not bother about trifles, such as somebody's feelings. Actual injury must be shown.

Good manners may be a trifle. But they have a lot to do with happiness. And happiness is no trifle.

(Copyright.)

LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE JOYS WE SHARE.

THIS makes the songs of night so sweet:
They are not here before your feet
But over yonder; over hills
You hear the evening whip-poor-wills
Their notes melodious, their trills,
Repeat.

The unseen singers sweeter far
Than caged companions always are:
They do not sing for you, for me,
They sing for all humanity—
They are a part of grass, of tree,
Of star.

And so in life, the pleasures there
Are greatest common everywhere.
We ask so much for our own case,
We seek so much so much to please
Yet find our greatest joys in these
We share.

We must tear down the selfish wall;
Our song must be a comrade call.
Alone no happiness is had—
Each day will be increasing glad
If something to the joy we add
Of all.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

REBECCA.

OF GOOD old Biblical stock is Rebecca, which is translated "noosed cord." It is said to come from the Hebrew word rabak—at least that was the origin of the first Rebecca, a name which seems to have been coined especially to be bestowed upon the wife of Isaac, of Biblical fame.

The Rebeccas of the world should make excellent wives, since the word Ribka, a later rendition of rabak, which means a cord with a noose, is given to convey the firmness of the marriage cord. The Septuagint and the Latin both give evidence of the same Rebecca in very early times. Another version, said to be the authorized form, makes her Rebekah. This latter form seems to be the one affected today by every young miss who is called by the name of the good old Biblical heroine.

Despite the religious significance which history has given to the name, Rebecca has been a great favorite with writers, who have employed her in more or less frivolous romances. Two Rebeccas who will never be forgotten by present-day readers are the "Becky" Sharp of Thackeray's immortal "Vanity Fair," and the charming little "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which is endeared to the hearts of American admirers of Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The bloodstone is Rebecca's talismanic gem. It has the power to guard its wearer from all dangers and preserve her bodily health, and secure her consideration and respect. Moreover, it is said to guard her from deception, especially of her lover. Sunday is her lucky day and six her lucky number. The violet, signifying modesty, is her flower.

(Copyright.)

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

PUBLICITY WORK.

MANY women are making a success in publicity work, and it is a growing opportunity.

You do not need to know how to write yourself. What you require is the ability to get things into print, to know where to go for results, to handle the sort of material people are glad to hear and willing to pay for.

One way is to begin on speculation. Get something that wants publicity, and find your medium, and, if necessary, your collaborator. When you get the publicity you take the result to the firm who wanted it and are given the promised check. You may have to divide this up, but it's a beginning.

"I began in a very small way," I was told by a young woman who has just as much work as she can handle. "Just went about doing little jobs, getting something in here another bit there. I used to sit up nights thinking of original ways to exploit whatever it might be I had on hand, and I got all sorts of people to work with me on spec. Presently it began to pay, work kept on coming in, I got to know a lot of useful people, and now....

"And there's no better fun on earth," concluded my young friend. "It is work full of variety, full of human nature. I have a partner now, and she and I are both busy every minute, and we love it. Also, we are laying up a nice little nest egg for the future, when we mean to be able to travel and see the world and be as idle as old people should be."

(Copyright.)

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

by Nellie Maxwell

The foundation of education consists in training a child to work, to love work, to put the energy of his entire being into work, to do that work which develops his body, mind and soul, to do that work most needed for the elevation of mankind.—Parker.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

NOW is the time for the thrifty housewife to gather her stores for winter. Pickles of various kinds may be put up a few at a time without too much of a burden to the cook.

Cucumber Pickles.

Take one gallon of vinegar, one pound of good mustard, one cupful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, mix well and add the fresh cucumbers each day as they are picked fresh from the vines. Cover and put away for winter use. Mixed spices and an onion or two may be added for flavoring, if desired.

Watermelon Marbles.

Cut out with a potato scoop from the center of a firm but ripe watermelon enough pink balls to fill a quart can. Prepare a heavy sirup, adding a slice or two of lemon and a piece of ginger root, drop in the melon marbles and cook until well scalded. Drop the balls into a can and pour over the sirup and seal. These are delicious preserves to use as pudding garnish or for ice creams.

Yellow Tomato Preserves.

Make a sirup of one-half pound of sugar and one lemon, juice and rind and enough water to dissolve the sugar. Add one pound of tomatoes and cook until well scalded through, skim out the tomatoes and boil down the sirup until quite thick. The lemon rind should be cooked in water until tender, the water used to add to the sugar.

Preserved Citron.

Peel, cut in pieces, remove seeds and cut in dice a citron melon; add one lemon cut in thin slices, seeds carefully removed. Cook the melon and lemon until tender in clear water. Drain and cover the fruit with sugar. Take the melon liquor, add sugar to make a heavy sirup and when thick add the melon cubes. Can boiling hot. This makes a fine garnish or conserve to be used in various ways.

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Worth the Price.

Jud Tunkins says he never hesitates to lend an umbrella, because it's worth the loss of the umbrella to get rid of a false friend.

Competition.

"I thought you said the summer resort you visited had great natural beauty."

"So it had, but every time I'd start to admire the scenery an artificial beauty would stroll past and the landscape would be a total loss."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Not All of Them.

Teacher—Do you know the population of Bradford?

Kenneth—Not all of them, teacher. We've only lived here two years.

MAKING IT RIGHT.

The Injured One: You have insulted me, Sir, and I demand an apology.

The Offender—I'm sorry. I didn't intend to insult you. In fact I didn't think it possible.

Aircraft Garage.

The old joke of asking aviators: "Where is your garage?" has become passe with the establishment near London, England, of a bona fide aircraft garage intended for the use of aerial tourists and private plane owners. The company's announcement says: "A staff of highly skilled mechanics under fully qualified ground engineers. Petrol and oil supplies. Overhauls, modifications and repairs promptly executed."

And Usually Does.

The woman who tries to conceal her age is old enough to know better.—Cartoons Magazine.

CERTAINLY NOT

When you married me, you said you'd always be good to me, and yesterday you were seen with a blonde thing.

Well, I didn't say I wouldn't be good to other girls, did I?

Secretarial School: First of Its Kind

W. D. SCOTT — UNIVERSITY HALL AND HARRIS HALL — JOSEPH H. DEFREES — BY THE LAKE

NATIONAL School for Commercial Organization Secretaries, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries and Northwestern university! Isn't there something new under the sun, in spite of the proverb? Anyway, that is the sort of school that has been going on at Evanston, Ill., right in the vacation days of summer.

Moreover, this National Secretarial school is believed to be a project of far-reaching importance in the business and civic life of the country. John Ihlder, manager of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking for himself and for President Joseph H. Defrees, puts the situation like this:

"The American business man today stands in a position of greater responsibility and greater opportunity than ever before in our history, for we are becoming predominantly an urban and a business nation. His responsibility cannot be discharged, his opportunity met by individuals acting separately—they must organize. The character and purpose of the business man's organizations therefore are of first importance to the nation. Not only must they be public-spirited and propose to serve constantly and definitely the common interests of their community, but in order that they may so serve they must know that good intentions alone never produce results.

"The effectiveness of a commercial or trade association depends in large measure on the secretary. As he increases in knowledge and understanding, not only of his own business technique and of his local field, but of the general principles that underlie and affect all business and civic interests, he will become increasingly valuable to his organization and to American business generally.

"The National School for Commercial Organization Secretaries will give to these men in a short time what it would take years for them to learn individually, and will in addition give them a sense of their common problems and responsibilities which can be secured only by a group of men representing many communities studying their problems impersonally and under able leadership."

President R. B. Beach of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries sees in the attendance of nearly 200 a real demand and a real field of service for the training course. He says:

"It will create a sound, practical basis for chamber of commerce service as a result of which the chambers of commerce of this country may expect the highest efficiency and competency in business administration and in the execution of their varied activities."

President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University is a man of many parts. He is a graduate of Northwestern (A. B., 1895) and of McCormick Theological seminary (1898). He is a Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1900). Probably he is best known as a psychologist.

He was a colonel, U. S. A., 1917-9, and was awarded D. S. M. for "devising, installing and supervising the personnel system in the U. S. army." He is primarily interested in the benefit the country will receive through the increased efficiency of the secretaries. He says:

"The students at our summer school session for commercial secretaries are mature men of unusual ability and leaders in their communities. The effect of the summer school on these men will be to strengthen their faith in the modern, practical scientific method of dealing with their problems and to strengthen them in their faith in the necessity of analyzing all local problems in terms of wider experience.

"I am particularly interested in this session of the summer school, not primarily for what those who attend will receive, but for the added service they will be able to render their communities upon their return. In this period of reconstruction and readjustment, our progress is dependent upon our application of science and our profiting by experience wherever available. I feel, therefore, that this school will be of inestimable value because of the increased value these secretaries will be able to render their communities."

This secretarial school is, in brief, an intensive course of two weeks in secretarial problems and methods. That there is need of this school is shown by the registration of the first year, which surprised even the officials of the three organizations back of it. This registration of 200 men was representative of every section of the United States, including Hawaii. Canada sent its quota and Cuba was represented. Several women attended.

While most of those in attendance were registered as secretaries of chambers of commerce, the list shows others in considerable variety.

The study was of two kinds, fundamental and technical. The instructors in the former were educators of national prominence and in the latter leading authorities in the secretarial ranks. Harris hall was used as a class room. Two hours a day was devoted to fundamentals and three and a half hours to technical subjects. Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, lectured on "The Secretary, His Relation to the Varied Forms of Service, What Is Expected of Him and What He Should Expect of Himself."

The technical studies and the groups of secretaries who directed the study of them are:

Organization (What It Is), J. A. McKibben, general secretary, Boston Chamber of Commerce, assisted by John Wood, secretary, Roanoke (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, and Colvin B. Brown, chief organization service bureau, civic department, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Program (What to Do), George E. Foss, general secretary, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Robert B. Beach, business manager, Chicago Association of Commerce, and John E. Northway, secretary of the Hamilton (O.) Chamber of Commerce.

Meetings (How It Is Done), John M. Guild, general secretary, Kansas City (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce, assisted by J. S. Cady, secretary, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, and J. T. Daniels, secretary of the Columbus (O.) Chamber of Commerce.

Membership, C. F. Holland, secretary, Jackson (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Paul V. Bunn, general secretary, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and Roy S. Smith, secretary, Albany (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce.

Finance, J. D. Larson, commissioner, Omaha Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Arthur J. Dodge, business manager, Denver Civic and Commercial association.

Publicity, Ralph H. Faxon, general secretary, Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, assisted by F. Roger Miller, secretary, Macon (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce, and Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business.

Office Organization, S. C. Mead, secretary, Merchants association, New York, assisted by G. W. Lemon, secretary, Troy (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, and F. D. K. Babcock, general secretary, Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce.

Specific Departmental Activities: 1. Commercial, Lee H. Bierce, secretary, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Association of Commerce, assisted by John B. Reynolds, general secretary, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Warren B. Jackson, secretary, Harrisburg (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce.

2. Industrial, Walker Parker, general manager, New Orleans Association of Commerce, assisted by Emmett Hay Naylor, secretary, Writing Paper Manufacturers' association, New York, and W. S. Millener, secretary, Williamsport (Pa.) Board of Trade.

3. Civics, Roland B. Woodward, secretary, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Harry Welch, Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, and John Ihlder, manager, civic development department, United States Chamber of Commerce.

4. Research, John M. Redpath, manager research department, United States Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Don E. Mowry, secretary, Madison (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce, and Joseph E. Caine, secretary, Oakland (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce.

Ostracism.

At one period in the history of ancient Greece the people of Attica possessed the power of removing from the state, without making a definite charge, any leader of the people likely to overthrow the government. This was so abused that in time it became the right to drive into exile any person who had become unpopular without much regard to the cause of his loss of popularity. The decision was arrived at by vote, each citizen writing his vote on an oyster shell. The Greek word for oyster shell, expressed in our alphabet, is ostracon, and because the ostracon was used as a ballot, the expelling of a person from the state by popular vote was called ostracism, which means blackballing or expelling.

Nine Cents a Day Paid Hatters.

The use of beaver in making hats commenced about 1200, for Chaucer mentions it. Flanders turned out the first. Hatters' guilds began to appear in England, and apprentices were taught the art of making felt hats and decorating them. Nine cents a day was then a hatter's wages. In the Sixteenth century the first hat stores began to do business and hats, therefore as widely decorated as poetic fancy, began to be standardized. In other words—style began to rule. By 1600 styles were very much in evidence, but were very changeable. Shakespeare's plays speak of varied types of hats then worn.

African Salt.

A report made to the French Society of Biology shows that 25,000,000 human beings in the Congo region commonly employ salt of potassium instead of salt of sodium for seasoning their food. They obtain this salt from the ashes of certain plants. Since the opening up of the country ordinary salt has been largely imported, but the negroes regard it as insipid, and abandon with regret the use of their familiar ashes. They take the imported salt only because it is cheap.

Once Used as Symbols.

The earliest hat was a symbol—away back 6,000 years ago, when the Egyptians invented it, to show the rank of men. And then, along the Tigris and Euphrates hats appeared—as helmets of fighting men. The archaic picture of Naram-Sin, ruler of Agade, shows him in a helmet with curved horns. Cloth and fur came first—hats modeled after the old tiger skin idea—and then, legend runs, St. Clement invented the mode of felting rabbits fur. Cloth hoods and mailed caps, also developed through armor. The more general use of hats seems to have originated in England with the Norman conquest, 1066 A. D., and in the Thirteenth century hats with brims appeared. In 1254 Pope Innocent IV authorized the wearing of hats by cardinals. Medieval plumed hats appeared about this time.

The Detroit Federation of Labor has completed a new labor temple.

Title "Dauphin" and Its Origin.

Dauphin was a title borne by the heirs-apparent to the crown of France, under the Valois and Bourbon dynasties. In 1349, Humbert II, the last of the princes of Dauphine, having no issue, left his domains to Philip of Valois (1328-1350), king of France, on condition that the king's eldest son should be called the "dauphin." The first dauphin was Jean, afterward John the Good (1350-1364), and the last the Duc d'Angouleme, son of Charles X (1824-1830), who renounced the title in 1830. It is said that Guy VIII, one of the counts of Vienne, and ancestor of Humbert II, was surnamed Le Dauphin, because he wore a dolphin as an emblem on his helmet. This surname remained to his descendants, who were styled Dauphins, and the country they governed was called Dauphine. The wife of the dauphin was called the dauphine.

Spain has begun the manufacture of yarn from paper, which in turn is made from eucalyptus wood pulp.

Foods Affect Mental Senses.

It is not generally known that all food, whether vegetable or flesh, has an effect on us. Turnips, for example, depress. Peas exhilarate. Mutton allays irritation of temper. Pork excites the imagination. Not long since a well-known writer of exciting stories confessed that his inspiration came from pork chops.

Down With the Aristocracy!

The mosquito is an aristocrat—some of the best blood in the country runs in its veins.—Boston Transcript.

Why That Bad Back?

Is backache keeping you miserable? Are you "all played out," without strength or vigor for your work? Then find what is causing the trouble and correct it. Likely, it's your kidneys! You have probably been working too hard and neglecting rest and exercise. Your kidneys have slowed up and poisons have accumulated. That, then, is the cause of the backache, headaches, dizziness and bladder irregularities. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

An Ohio Case

Wm. Cameron, 110 Vine St., East Palestine, Ohio, says: "Pains used to take me in the small of my back. My kidneys were in a bad way, too. During the day the kidney secretions passed freely. I bought a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had finished one box my kidneys were in good order again."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

She's Suffering.

A Detroit mother with one child stated in court that she is not able to get along on $31,000 a year. How much happier we all could be were it for not being compelled to read at times of the suffering of others.—Detroit News.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Not From His Viewpoint.

"This town is noted for its beautiful women."

"Aw, g'wan! I'm the ice man!"

Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM

tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

We want you to have the best paper for "BULL." So now you can receive with each package a book of 24 leaves of the very finest cigarette paper in the world.

The American Tobacco Co.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT

A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Cuticura Soap Clears the Skin and Keeps it Clear

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

MY MUSTACHE

By VIVIAN C. BURBANK.

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

It took three years to raise the thing the way I wanted it. Naturally I was attached to it and was proud of my achievement.

When the folks back home said flatly it couldn't be done, I knew it could and proved it!

Whatever possessed me to part with it is beyond me.

I stepped nearer the glass and looked closely at my upper lip.

Not a trace of my beloved mustache remained. The barber certainly had done a good job.

To be frank, I wasn't exactly pleased with the effect. I had been on the road for over a year and this was my first trip home in that time.

"Yes, that's him, all right." The next thing I knew a hand grasped my shoulder. Turning, I confronted a big burly cop!

"What's the big idea?" I asked.

"You're under arrest."

"Under arrest?" I stammered. "What for?"

"All right for you, Jim O'Day! You tell your little story to your wife, here."

I looked stupidly at the woman who stepped up in front of me.

"Why, hang it all, officer, I never had a wife."

"That's all right, but you just come with me and tell it to the chief."

"Say, who in Sam Hill do you take me for?"

"Lost your memory, eh?" sneered the woman.

"You're all wrong, my man, this is an outrage!"

"It wasn't an outrage when you left your wife, was it?"

"You're mad, woman. Great guns, can't you tell your own husband?"

"That I can," screamed the woman. Already we were the center of a curious mob.

"See, that's my husband and that picture's you."

And neither did I! Of course I began then to see light. I burst out laughing, slapped the officer on the back good-naturedly, and said:

"One on you, old man. I may resemble this picture; you see, I've worn a mustache up to an hour ago."

"How long did you own a mustache?" asked the woman, sarcastically.

"For just about three years, up to an hour ago."

"Ha, ha! You should have kept the thing. Just three years ago the third of this month my Jim cleared out."

"You're a sly one," grinned the fat cop. "That gag is as old as your grandmother." I was furious. More so when I saw the patrol wagon pull up to the curb. I turned to the woman, and shaking my fist at her, told her in a few words just what I thought of her.

"You'd better be careful what you say, boss. What you say generally goes against you."

I climbed into the wagon, followed by that lunatic of a woman, and the officer. He was sizing me up in good shape.

"Nother woman?" he asked under his breath.

"I tell you there's no woman. That maniac sitting there is no more my wife than you are."

"Maniac, am I?" She began to rave worse than ever.

"You're a fine man, you are. You're a fine man to be the father of eight darlings."

"Eight darlings be hanged," I thundered.

"Pooh—you know well enough, Jim, the baby—just wait until you see him. First in his class he is. And Charlie has a swell job at the box factory. Kate is some piano player. Gets $10 a week down to Flam's movies. If you want to do the right thing, Jim, I'll tell the boss it's sorry I am I ever had you pinched, and we'll forget it all."

"Will you keep that trap of yours closed for five minutes?" I shrieked at her.

"I will not," she yelled back at me, shaking her fist. "You're just the same old brute you always were."

"Here we are, boss."

Believe me I was some glad to get out. I was led up the steps of the station house.

The door opened; I stood up and faced the chief.

"Jim Harrison, what the dickens are you doing here?"

"There, now, you heard me call Jim, didn't you?" piped up the woman in a shrill voice. "Try to tell me I don't know my own husband."

For once luck was with me! Funny I hadn't heard Billy Wayland had been made chief.

It didn't take me long to tell my story, and after Wayland had heard me through, it didn't take him long to straighten out matters.

Billy insisted that I go home to dinner with him. He and his wife sure did enjoy themselves at my expense.

"Oh, but you look lots nicer without it," smiled Billy's wife, sweetly. "Surely you don't let a little thing like that bother you?"

"Thank you," I retorted, "but that little thing can't sprout any too soon for me, and when it's back to normal again it's gonna stay."

A Certainty.

"Of course, there is nothing absolutely certain about a horse race."

"I'm not sure about that, Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins. "The horse you bet on invariably loses."

Degenerate Times.

It is remarked that the number of deaths of celebrated men this year has been exceptionally low. This suggests to us also that not a single birth of any famous person has been recorded during the last twelve months.—London Opinion.

Three Classes of Readers.

There are three classes of readers—some enjoy without judgment; some judge without enjoyment; some there are who judge while they enjoy, and who enjoy while they judge.—Goethe.

... picture is developed, and may be fixed, in the light. The result is a positive. Fine pictures are thus obtained.

Sea May Yet Yield Treasure.

Gold shipments which have gone down are occupying the attention of scores of marine experts today. Numerous devices have been patented and many lives have been lost in attempts to salvage sunken treasure. Among hundreds of others a rich reward awaits the man who can salvage the treasure lost with the Lusitania.

Six Years in Frozen North

Canadian Mounted Police Corporal Returns From Arctic With 2 Eskimo Murderers.

PATROLLED CORONATION GULF

Expects to Return to Solitude After Short Holiday at Home—Punishment of Criminals Makes Natives Respect White Man's Law.

Montreal.—In May, 1915, Corporal Cornelius of the Royal Northwest Mounted police left Edmonton for Herschel island. He departed quietly, without any flourish of trumpets. He returned the other day to civilization again for the first time, as silently as he had left it. Over six years of his time has been spent in the Arctic wilderness, four of them in the sole company of two Eskimo murderers, sentenced in 1914, and freed by order of the government later.

Two years were passed at Fort McPherson, where the big supply of provisions and building material were dispatched, comfortable winter quarters established, and patrols of the surrounding country undertaken.

The two Eskimo murderers who were taken out by the corporal and offered their freedom were so much taken with the ways of the white man that they asked permission to enter the service of the police, and were both engaged, much to their delight. They tendered great service as guides and interpreters, and the white man's law has never had a better advertisement in the Arctic circle than that given to it by these two men, tried, punished and released by its officials as a warning to others.

Two Years in Wilds.

In 1917 Corporal Cornelius was joined by Constable Brockie and the two set out for Herschel island where they spent two years with frequent patrols in the far corners of the uncharted wilds. Their next move was along the shores of the Arctic to Coronation gulf, a dog-sled trip of some 800 miles, where another two years were passed on patrols to Bathurst inlet, Kent peninsula. All points on the south and west sides of Victoria island to Victoria Land and Prince Albert sound were made during that period. The final trip was taken from Coronation gulf via Bear lake to Fort Norman, down the river to Fort McPherson, then north to Herschel island, and back by the coast to Coronation gulf once more, with another return trip via Herschel island through Fort McPherson up the Mackenzie river and home by the summer steamboat. This latter trip was taken by dog sled, a distance of 1,100 miles being covered. The total patrols by dog sled last winter ran around 2,500 miles.

New headquarters were made at Fort Epworth, the patrol, accompanied by Staff Sergeant Clay, establishing this post. The party lived in snow huts for the greater part of this time, and subsisted on the simple diet of the wilds eked out by such rations as they were able to carry on sleds. They built a wooden hut at Fort Epworth, however, and enjoyed a mild taste of civilization.

Two Are Acquitted.

In 1918, two alleged Eskimo murderers were brought in by the coast route by Sergeant Conway. These two men, Kayugana and Komuk, had been tried by Inspector Phillips for the murder of an Eskimo woman, whom both of them claimed as wife. They were, however, acquitted, owing to lack of evidence, and Clay, Cornelius and Brockie took them back by way of Herschel island and the Arctic to Coronation gulf, where the two were allowed to rejoin their tribes.

Corporal Cornelius says that the trial of the four Eskimos had had an excellent effect on the general conduct of the tribes as a whole, while conduct of the four principals has been most exemplary. Kayugana and Komuk were seen several times on later patrols, their bands being usually found on the ice at the head of the Coppermine river, and each time the patrol received a warm welcome.

Despite their years of isolation and hardships both Corporal Cornelius and Constable Brockie are looking forward to a return to the North in the near future. They will now enjoy a well earned holiday, and both are leaving at once for their respective homes, Cornelius going to Halifax and Brockie to Winnipeg.

Woman Bears Five Children in Two Weeks; All Are Well

From Budapest, Hungary, comes the official story of a woman who gave birth to five children recently, an event that occurs once in 700,000 times, according to physicians. The mother is forty-one years old, and at the time was the mother of ten children, including one pair of twins.

The mother was taken ill after alighting from a street car. She was removed to a hospital, where the five births occurred over a period of two weeks. The mother and the five babes left the hospital a month later in a healthy condition.

CARVING IS WORTH $125,000

Mount Athos Artcraft Work of Five Monks Depicts the Life of Christ.

New York.—A wood carving valued at $125,000 placed on public view, has been in the window of a Fifth avenue firm of silversmiths. It is descriptive of the life of Christ.

Five monks of the Brotherhood of Nicodemus worked on it from 1899 until 1914 in their monastery on Mount Athos, Macedonia. Father Germanos Alegetes, one of the five makers, brought it here, together with documents attesting its origin and his right to dispose of it.

The base is a solid block of boxwood, weighing nearly 200 pounds, and the entire composition is 28 inches tall and 21 inches wide. Into this surface the monks have carved panel and picture designs, in high and low relief, involving hundreds of figures and scenes.

Mark Prices in Plain Figures

Code System Disappearing Because of Abuses It Encouraged.

ABANDONED BY THE LEADERS

Change to Some Extent Forced by Buyers, Many Insisting on Plain Figures—Origin of Code System Not Clearly Known.

New York.—Among the less noticeable and important changes that have taken place in the business world in the last few years has been the gradual disappearance of codes in connection with price tickets and the marking of the values of the merchandise in plain figures. While many concerns still stick to pricing their lines in code, the trade leaders have very largely abandoned the practice. Smaller concerns have followed suit to some extent, but others have been loath to put plain figures on their goods.

The change from code to figures in marking prices, according to information gained in this market, has been forced to some extent by the buyers. There are many retailers and special buyers for the big stores who will not patronize a concern which hides its prices behind a code. The reason one such buyer gave recently for this is that the code does not mean the same to all buyers when translated into figures. In other words, he asserted that the use of a code is merely a subterfuge by means of which different buyers can be charged different prices for the same merchandise without their knowing it.

Origin Not Clear.

Just where and by whom the code system of marking prices was originated appears to be not clearly known. The reason why it was adopted is also something of a puzzle, although plausible solutions are offered. About the only thing regarding it that is at all definite is that it came into being years ago, when it was the custom of the manufacturers and wholesalers to build a kind of Chinese wall around their business and station a regiment of soldiers at every gate. In those days, according to trade veterans, commercial spying was a high art, and more than one man had his palm crossed with silver for posing as a buyer and thus obtaining price data of the competitors of the merchant who hired him. In those days anything approaching the open-price associations that had their being here during the war would have been looked upon as madness, for then, to all intents and purposes, every merchant regarded his competitors as personal enemies.

One of the favorite codes used in the early days, it is said, was the one based on the old motto, "In God We Trust." This had the advantage of containing but twelve letters, with no duplications in the first ten. Thus, by dropping the final "st," something like this was arrived at:

I N G O D W E T R U
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

With this arrangement worked out, the rest was easy. If a man were selling broadcloth at $4.50 a yard, on his price ticket would appear the more or less cryptic sign O D U. Were he selling an overcoat at $37.25, the mark on the ticket would be G E N D. Sometimes the code would be varied by placing the figure 1 under the U and numbering in sequence to the left instead of to the right. Thousands of codes and variations of original ones have since been devised.

Frequently Abused.

While there seems to be little doubt that the code system was adopted originally as a protective measure, it was not long before it began to be used for more ulterior purposes. What was there, somebody evidently argued, to prevent the use of the code to fool buyers as to the real price? In its early days, at least, wholesale business was no more conducted on a strictly one-price basis than was retail selling. Therefore, not only did a code price frequently mean different quotations to different buyers, but it often meant the minimum figure at which a yard of goods or a garment could be sold. The salesmen were permitted to get anything they could above the figure indicated by the code, and as they were paid in comparison with what they sold, they tried to get all the traffic would bear. That way of doing business prevailed in one of the biggest wholesale houses in the country for years, it is said, and the gentle art of buying there was rendered more difficult by the fact that practically every kind of merchandise sold by the concern had a different code.

Instances like those noted above have been paralleled many times, according to the buyers heretofore mentioned. In late years, however, salesmen have had less leeway, if any at all, in connection with fixing prices. Because of this the double-price system to different buyers is "worked" more in the salesrooms than on the road. Also, it is asserted, the practice referred to is now very largely confined to the garment trades. In the hands of a smooth worker, usually a member of the firm or the so-called general representative, the cryptic code letters can mean $37.50 to one buyer and $37.25 to another. To a really favored buyer it might mean even less.

Measures Volume of Snow and Hail

S. P. Ferguson, meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, with a gauge which he has designed to measure snow and hail as well as rain. The instrument automatically transcribes the report on a chart by means of a pen. This is the first gauge to register solid precipitation without melting the snow or hail. The old gauges required the continuous consumption of oil or gas for this purpose.

INVENTS "STEAM" AIRSHIP

British Naval Officer Produces Engine He Says Will Reach High Altitudes.

London.—Invention of a system of steam propulsion for airships is claimed by Capt. W. P. Durtnal, who was a British naval officer during the war and up to a year ago staff captain in the chief mechanical and electrical engineers' department of the royal air force.

It is maintained that the new system will function at altitudes hitherto unattainable with the ordinary type of internal combustion engine.

The invention is said to do away completely with the ordinary boiler, the steam being generated by means of internal-combustion power or heat energy. The superheated steam heat energy is supplied to special steam motors which are reversible and can be controlled from a central control station. Only heavy oil is used as fuel and it is claimed that the driving machinery can be safely placed inside the frame of the airship instead of in separate gondolas outside, thus bringing about a great reduction in air resistance and consequently reducing the power required for propulsion.

Miss Gladys Unger, an English playwright, who has married her Persian collaborator, Kal Ardaschir, wrote her first play when she was seven, and in later years has seen more than 20 of her plays produced on the London stage.

GIVES HIS BLOOD 26 TIMES

Philadelphia Grocery Clerk Said to Hold Transfusion Record—Gave 21 Quarts.

Philadelphia.—Known among local medical men as the "Blood King," Thomas Shaw, 26, of 903 North Watts street, has contributed more than twenty-one quarts of blood in twenty-six transfusion operations which he has undergone to save as many lives. Shaw, surgeons say, is possessed of unusual blood, in that it blends four classifications, and thus mixes readily with any ordinary blood.

Most people possess only one, or perhaps two, classifications in the blood. They declare it unlikely that any other person has given as much blood or submitted to transfusion operations as frequently as Shaw.

Shaw is a grocery clerk. He said he suffered no effects after parting with as much as a quart of blood, and this he attributes to his strict vegetarian diet and drinking much water. Only two of the twenty-six patients have died.

War Explosives for Farmers.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture has 12,500,000 pounds of salvaged "comparatively safe" war explosives to give to farmers for land clearing. Farmers are advised "to treat it with respect, for the records are filled with stories of men who forgot this precaution in handling dynamite and other dangerous things."

The KITCHEN CABINET

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Be diligent and faithful, patient and hopeful, one and all of you; and may we all know, at all times that verily the Eternal rules above us, and that nothing finally wrong has happened or can happen.—Thomas Carlyle.

WARM WEATHER DISHES.

Crisp vegetables, cool drinks and all kinds of ices and sherbets, together with the luscious fruits and melons that are so plentiful, will help to make the warm days of late summer more pleasant.

Cucumber Salad.—Slice three cucumbers, three hard-cooked eggs, one cupful of olives, chopped, three-fourths of a cupful of nutmeats; serve with mayonnaise in tomato cups or on crisp lettuce leaves.

Combination Salad.—Take two cupfuls of tender green peas, cooked until tender, one cupful of finely diced celery, one-half cupful of rolled peanuts, crisp and freshly roasted, one-half cupful of olives finely chopped, a tablespoonful of scraped onion, added to the salad dressing which should be highly seasoned. Line a salad bowl (after rubbing it well with a cut clove of garlic) with crisp heart leaves of lettuce and heap in the salad. Garnish with three hard-cooked eggs, or add two of the eggs to the salad and use the remaining one for a top garnish.

Ginger Ice Cream.—Take two cupfuls of scalded milk, one teaspoonful of flour, one cupful of sugar, one beaten egg, a dash of salt, one quart of thin cream, one tablespoonful of vanilla, one-half cupful of Canton ginger cut in small pieces, and three tablespoonfuls of the ginger sirup. Scald the flour and the milk, cool and add the other ingredients, then freeze as usual. Plain vanilla ice cream is delicious with a ginger sauce if one is fond of that flavor.

Mint Julep.—Boil one quart of water and two cupfuls of sugar together twenty minutes. Bruise twelve large sprigs of mint, let steep closely covered five minutes in one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water, strain, add the liquid to sirup. Add one cupful of orange juice, one cupful of strawberry juice and three-fourths of a cupful of lemon juice. Pour into a punch bowl, add a block of ice and two pints of charged water. Garnish with sprigs of mint and whole strawberries.

Muskmelon Cocktails.—Use a small potato scoop and arrange the balls in chilled sherbet glasses. Pour over a syrup made of sugar water and orange and lemon juice, or canton ginger syrup, with some of the chopped ginger in the sauce, is especially delicious. Garnish with a sprig of mint. Serve ice cold.

I deal with water and not with wine. Give me my tankard then.
—B. Jonson.

Men really know not what good water's worth.—Don Juan.

GOOD THINGS TO CHERISH.

The following recipes are worth putting into the family cook book for once tried they will be used again and again.

Italian Tutti-Frutti Ice.—The combination of fruit for this delicious dish may be made to conform to one's taste and the season. Oranges, plums, strawberries, raspberries, small balls of watermelon, apricots and other fruits in season. The pulp and grated rind of the oranges are used. The stones from plums and apricots are removed and the fruit is weighed, allowing an equal weight of sugar. Make layers of the fruit and sugar, having the sugar on top. Let stand over night and in the morning just bring to the boiling point to make sure that the sugar is dissolved. Do not boil, however; cool and when cold freeze as for any ice.

Grape Juice Ice.—Take one pint of sweetened grape juice, one quart of thin cream, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, taste and sweeten if necessary, then freeze. Serve in sherbet cups, top with whipped cream or a spoonful of vanilla ice cream.

Old Southern Cake.—Cream three-fourths of a pound of butter, add one and one-half pounds of sugar. When well mixed add the yolks of six eggs well beaten, then three-fourths pound of pastry flour, about three cupfuls sifted with one-half a grated nutmeg and one teaspoonful of ground cloves, added alternately with one pint of rich milk. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and one pound of sultana raisins chopped and mixed with flour. Bake in a large pan, about three inches deep, the batter half filling the pan.

Tomato With Macaroni.—Mix two cupfuls of well cooked macaroni or spaghetti with one cupful of white sauce, sprinkle with one-half cupful of grated cheese. Spread this on a deep glass pie plate. Over the top place tomatoes cut in halves, cut side up. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with bits of butter, and sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the tomatoes are soft but unbroken.

Nellie Maxwell

Blackstrap.

Blackstrap is a low-grade sugar cane molasses. At one time it was generally discarded in sugar refining, but is now used not only as an appetizer and tonic for stock feeding, but is included as a regular ingredient of mixed rations, being a food of the carbohydrate class.

For Plants.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the water with which you water your house plants and you will find them growing better.

Musical Psychology.

"Do you think jazz is going out of fashion?"

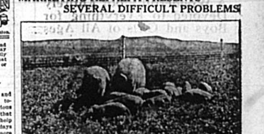
"Not permanent," replied Farmer Corntossel. "It always gets less popular this time o' year. It gets too hot for dancin' and the boarder wants to sit quiet and listen to something sentimental."

A Nice Distinction.

"Are you a gentleman farmer?"

"Well, I wouldn't say that exactly. I'm a regular farmer, but I also hope I'm a gentleman, too."

MARKETING ALFALFA PRESENTS SEVERAL DIFFICULT PROBLEMS



A Healthy Looking Pork Family in an Alfalfa Field.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The irrigated areas of the southwestern United States can produce a high market grade of alfalfa hay, but there are several difficult problems that must be solved in order profitably to market the hay, say specialists of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

Method of Baling.

The first step which has a direct bearing upon the marketing of alfalfa is baling. The rainfall in the Southwest is exceedingly light during the hay-making season, and for this reason much of the hay is baled out of the windrow or cock.

When hay is baled from the windrow in sufficiently green state to save all the leaves, it cannot be pressed tightly because of the danger of heating, and shippers therefore frequently experience considerable difficulty in loading cars with the minimum weight for which they pay charges. Hay which has been stacked and allowed to dry can be baled more compact, but in baling stack hay many of the leaves shatter because of the dryness. According to the application by many inspectors of the present grade rules, this hay is of a lower grade than when the leaves cling to the stems, notwithstanding the fact that the leaves may be contained in the bale.

Sources of Trouble.

Bleached hay, together with weeds, causes considerable trouble in marketing alfalfa. It is well known that alfalfa hay bleaches quickly when exposed to bright sunlight, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to just the amount of nutrient that is lost in bleaching.

Commercial grade rules, however, are based in part upon this factor. Producers and shippers in these sections contend that too much weight is given the color factor in the present commercial grades for alfalfa and not sufficient weight to its feeding value.

From investigations recently made by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, it appears that when the present grading rules are rigidly and technically applied, as is frequently the case on declining markets, it is impossible under the most ideal conditions to produce "choice" grade alfalfa.

The presence of a weed, a blade of grass or of a bleached stem will prevent a bale from grading "choice," and it is practically impossible to obtain hay which is entirely clear of any of these things. Considerable hay is bought and sold on this grade, however, but the use of it, and sometimes also of the grade No. 1 causes the shipper a heavy loss.

The specialists believe that commercial grades for any kind of hay should be made so that the physical limitations in production and preparations will be properly recognized, and that such grades should be uniformly applied, and not influenced whatever by the state of the market.

Causes of Wide Margins.

Most shippers in the irrigated sections seem willing to handle hay at a gross profit of $1 per ton if the chance of losses on account of rejections could be eliminated. The rejections are almost always based upon the claim that the hay is not up to grade, but occur almost entirely upon a declining market. With only the meager protection against this practice and resultant loss, furnished by inspection services maintained by the trade organizations of the various markets, he is compelled to raise his margin of gross profit to $2 or $3 per ton.

When the producer notes the wide difference between the price which he has received for his hay and the price quoted at the adjacent market, he feels that the shipper or dealer is taking advantage of him and is making too large a profit. The producer's desire to share in this supposedly large profit is one of the principal causes of the co-operative wave that is now agitating southwestern alfalfa growers. When this desire is stimulated by an enthusiastic, prospective manager it seems to be not a very difficult matter to form an organization of producers to ship and market hay.

Co-operative Marketing Association.

Co-operative market associations can no doubt market their own hay as advantageously as the individual shipper, provided their manager is as well trained and possesses equal experience and business ability, but they are sure to meet the same marketing difficulties, and will have just as many rejections and losses which must be deducted from the proceeds of their sales.

Many of the irrigated sections of the Southwest do not ship more than from 2,000 to 3,000 cars of hay each year and this business is in some instances divided between two or three shippers, who also conduct other businesses in connection, thus greatly reducing overhead expenses. Co-operative shipping associations are being organized in several of these projects. The cure for the present marketing difficulties in the alfalfa sections of the Southwest would seem to be along the line of better standards and their impartial applications, say the marketing specialists.

FIX FARM INCOME BY VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Must Be Margin Above Annual Maintenance Charge.

Size of Business Is Most Important Factor to Be Considered in Selecting a Place—Three Things to Remember.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It requires a farm business of at least fair size to provide an income that will merely cover maintenance charges and these charges are relatively higher for small farms than for large ones, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A farm may be of such size as to furnish most living needs of the farmer, such as vegetables and fruits, as well as enough income to pay the taxes and running expenses, but unless there is a margin above this annual maintenance charge no progress can be made toward accumulating a surplus.

This point is often overlooked, and thousands of men fail to understand why they do not get ahead faster, when, as a matter of fact, the size of their business is such that there is only a slight possibility of any margin being left after obtaining a bare living and paying absolutely necessary running expenses. Often the income is insufficient even to do this, and the farmer and his family have to go without some of the comforts of life.

Thus it is that the size of the farm business is one of the most important, if not the most important, factor to be considered in selecting a farm. In determining the value of a farm in this regard it is essential, specialists say, to make sure of three things: That you have an opportunity; that is, make sure that the desired volume of business is at least potentially present, as evidenced by tillable land or by markets for intensive crops on small areas.

That the volume of business can be achieved by economical methods.

That the volume of business that can be conducted on the farm is such that it will yield an income large enough to provide a comfortable margin, after paying the absolutely necessary expenses of operation and providing an adequate living for the farmer and his family, for saving or future demands.

Avoid Crowding Fowls.

Avoid crowding on the roosts. As the early-hatched birds develop and increase in size, they must have enlarged quarters and ample roosting space.

Cull Out Poor Fowls.

Cull out the poor layers, weak or diseased birds and those that are broken down.

Supply Fresh Water.

See that the birds have a constant supply of fresh water before them.

DAIRY COWS LIKE VARIETY

Few Speckled Apples, Beets, Carrots and Other Worthless Foodstuffs Are Delicacies.

A dairy cow appreciates variety in her ration almost as much as does a human being. Hay, grain and silage are good and certainly should constitute the main part of the ration. But a few speckled apples, beets, carrots, small potatoes, and other worthless foodstuffs all are delicacies to the cow. The dairyman who thinks of his cows in this way, not only keeps them in flourishing condition, but is repaid immediately by an increase in milk yield.

STAR BOARDERS NOT WANTED

If Milk Flow Is to Be Kept Up Cow Must Be Persistent—Otherwise Discard Her.

The cow that milks heavily for a short time or for four or five or six months and then drops off, perhaps entirely drying up, is never to be seriously considered when annual records are being computed. Naturally if one is to keep up the milk flow he must have a cow persistent in her makeup. If she proves otherwise, it is probable that she belongs to the class of star boarders that have no place on any dairy farm where business methods are practiced.

WHITE GRUB IS DISASTROUS

Especially Injurious to Strawberries When Soils Have Previously Been in Grass.

The white grub is frequently quite disastrous to strawberry beds, especially when the plants are put out on soils that have previously been in some kind of a grass crop. The larvae may be very abundant in sods of this kind, and when the grass is turned under and the soil planted to strawberries there is not enough food to supply the remaining grubs, and the result is that they feed upon the roots of the plants.

Make Study of Weeds.

Watch out for bad weeds. Learn to identify them and when you discover them start a vigorous offensive without delay.

Eradicate Barberry.

If the barberry is not completely eradicated without delay, the wheat crops of the future will not pay for the seeding.

Make Profit With Eggs.

A well-constructed and properly packed case of eggs is a money-saver because it insures against loss. Don't take a loss—take a profit.

Sheep on Every Farm.

Every farmer who has his land fenced could profitably keep a few sheep.

When Hog Cholera Appears.

If hog cholera appears in the neighborhood, confine your dog and ask your neighbor to do the same.