Couldn't Happen to Them.

Mike got a job moving some kegs of powder, and, to the alarm of his foreman, was discovered smoking at his work.

"Je-ru-sa-lem!" exclaimed the foreman. "Do you know what happened when a man smoked at this job some years ago? There was an explosion that blew up a dozen men."

"That couldn't happen here," returned Mike calmly.

"Why not?"

"'Cause there's only you and me," was the reply."—Everybody's Magazine.

HANDS CRACKED AND BLED

St. Clair, Mo.—"My trouble began about fifteen years ago. It was what some claimed eczema. The form the disease worked under was a breaking out with watery blisters on my hands which would then dry and scale, and then would follow the trouble of cracking and bleeding, also itching and hurting. My hands were disfigured at the time, and sore. The trouble was very annoying, and disturbed my sleep. This last February it was ever so much worse than before. I did not do all my work on account of the condition of my hands. I could not put them in water without making them worse. I tried a lot of home remedies, also salves and liniments that claimed to be a cure for the trouble, but I did not obtain a cure.

"At last I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample. I thought they would cure, so I sent for a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap. A doctor advised me to keep ahead with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they cured me completely. No trace of the trouble remains." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mar. 29, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

There isn't much doing in the self-love line when a man loves himself as he does his neighbors.

YOU CAN CURE CATARRH
By using Catarrhozone. It is a most effective remedy. All druggists, 25 and 50c.

After Dark.

"Honest as the day is long, eh?"

"Absolutely. But you'd better keep your chicken coop locked."

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue.

Easy.

"I put the wrong couples together at that dinner and I don't know what to do about my mistakes."

"Why, re-pair them."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Marvel of It.

"There is one thing in life which always struck me as queer."

"What is that?"

"While so few are successful in looking for an opening, almost every one can find himself in a hole."

Too Much of a Good Thing.

"I was very happy," said the professor, "when, after years of wooing, she finally said 'Yes.'"

"But why did you break the engagement so soon after?" asked his friend.

"Man, it was she that dissolved it."

"Really?" said his friend. "How did that happen?"

"It was due to my accursed absent-mindedness. When, a few days later, I called at her home, I again asked her to marry me."

Sparrow Sets House Ablaze.

An English sparrow was the cause of three houses catching fire at Lawrenceburg, Ind., recently, and had it not been for the prompt work of the neighbors and friends all would have been destroyed. The sparrow was building a nest under the eaves of the home of Mrs. Mary Webber, and it picked up a long cotton string from a pile of rubbish that had just been burned. With the burning string in its beak, the sparrow flew to the roof of Mrs. Sophia Shafer's house, then to Otto McCright's house and then to the roof of Emanuel Wuest's home, where it dropped the burning string. A fire started in the shingles of each building. Each was extinguished by neighbors before much damage was done.

THE WAY OUT
Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were getting well by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling and peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with easy—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Stomach Worms in Sheep and Calves

By WARD GILTNER, State Veterinarian, East Lansing, Michigan

The losses from stomach worms in sheep undoubtedly exceed the combined losses from all other causes which bring about death in sheep.

My attention has recently been called to stomach worms on account of finding them in a bunch of young cattle. This is the first time that I have seen this worm in calves in Michigan, but it is well known that in certain parts of the south it has caused enormous losses to bovines.

The losses of sheep, especially lambs, have been very serious during the past few years. I have seen as much as $1,000 of loss within sight of one farm house. This loss usually indicates ignorance on the part of the owner as to the nature of sheep diseases. The experienced flock master does not suffer such losses, as a rule, since he knows the deadly character of this worm and plans from year to year in order to fight its ravages.

The stomach worm, technically known as Haemonchus contortus, is a minute worm about an inch in length when mature, and derives its name, contortus, from its appearance, which suggests a very fine brown silk thread twisted about an equally fine, white thread. The brownish color has a very dire significance. It is due to blood pigments. The worm is found in enormous numbers in the sick lamb or calf in the fourth or true stomach, which is properly called the abomasum. This stomach is the one of which the small intestine is a continuation. The worm may be found frequently in that portion of the small intestine attached to the fourth stomach. The diagnosis at post-mortem, then, is made by opening the true stomach and examining carefully in a good light the lining membrane of this organ. If the animal has just died, or just been killed, these worms will be found in a seething mass, in some cases, covering the membrane. They attach themselves, at least temporarily, to the membrane and withdraw blood. This results in an irritation of the lining of the stomach and in a depletion of the system from blood withdrawn. There may be poisons secreted, also, but this cannot be definitely stated. It is quite noticeable that when the animal has bled to death, the quantity of blood is quite small. The young lamb, which is especially susceptible to the ravages of this worm, usually stays apart from the flock and tires very easily. The appetite is impaired, and the hind limbs appear weak. Usually in the space between the branches of the lower jaw there is a doughy swelling. This swelling may exist between the front legs, also, and is due to the bloodless condition of the lamb. The mucous membrane of the eye and mouth become very pale, although it is sometimes brownish in color. Lambs may cough when affected with stomach worms, but the cough is very apt to be due to a complication due to the lung worm.

The lung worm is very apt to be found on the same pastures that are infested with the stomach worm. The lung worm is considerably larger than the stomach worm, and pearly white in color, can be found by making an incision through the lung and pressing out the contents of the affected bronchial tubes.

The season is now beginning for these worms to be serious, and we wish to call attention to the means whereby their ravages may be overcome, at least to a degree. The life history of these worms is not fully understood, but we know that they lay enormous numbers of minute eggs. The embryo or young worm hatched from these eggs is picked up from the grass or water by the sheep or young cattle, and enter the stomach to start the irritating process which we have described. It can be readily understood that a permanent pasture, and especially one that has low, wet places in it, will be most liable to infestation. We do not see how a permanent pastre can be used for sheep or young cattle when these worms have once been introduced. The eggs undobtedly live through the winter and are ready to infest the lambs when turned out in the spring. In view of this fact, we would recommend that, the farmer contemplate some method whereby he can maintain a rotation of pastures, and before turning out young stock on the spring pasture, if there is any possibility that they are affected with stomach worms, treat them in a manner to destroy the worms before they enter the pasture. The whole idea of the treatment is to separate the worm from the lamb or calf, and starve out the worm, which probably cannot live for more than a year in the absence of some such animal host. We would recommend that the treatment be conducted as follows:

Place the animals to be treated in a small enclosure free from all litter, give them nothing but water for 24 hours; salt, sprinkled with turpentine can be kept before them all the time. The treatment may be preceded by a laxative, or not; at any rate, after dieting for 24 hours, give them one-half to one ounce of turpentine in from one pint to one quart of fresh, skim milk. On the following day, the lambs may be given a laxative, if it has not previously been given, and after 24 hours, they may be removed to the pasture. Where the stomach worm has been a serious menace, it would be well to plan on having four pastures.

Remove in the spring, after the above-described treatment, to pasture I., which should be free from infestation; on July 1st, repeat the treatment, and remove to pasture II.; on November 1st, give another treatment, and remove to pasture III., or to a lot where they may remain until the following March; in March, or as soon as possible, remove to pasture IV., and on July 1st to pasture I. again, and so on repeating in this order.

After this, the treatment should be only in the fall of the year, just before entering the pasture or enclosure for the winter. Lambs that show signs of infestation with worms should be removed and treated separately. Avoid stocking the pastures too heavily, keep salt before the animals all the time, and avoid low, wet pastures. Animals that die should be burned up, if possible, otherwise buried very deeply.

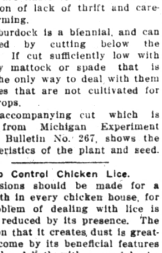
It may be of great value to know that it is quite without danger to use infested pastures for other animals than the ruminants, such as cattle, sheep and goats. It will be perfectly safe to pasture colts or hogs on ones badly infested pastures, and where no other use can be found we would recommend this procedure.

The writer will be glad to communicate with any farmers that suspect stomach worms in their stock.

HOW TO ERADICATE COMMON BURDOCK

By R. J. Baldwin.

One of the rankest growing and most disagreeable weeds in Michigan is the common burdock (Arctium minus). It is not a bad weed in cultivated fields and usually disappears from land on which a crop rotation is practised. Uncultivated places, such as old pastures, roadsides, fence corners, orchards and cut over timber lands are places which favor the growth of burdock, and in such places they become a very great nuisance where farm animals, especially sheep, come in contact with the burs. Simply because it is not a



Common Burdock.

weed to be feared in field crops burdocks are often allowed to grow in unused corners, but they are unsightly and are liable to be taken as an indication of lack of thrift and careless farming.

The burdock is a biennial, and can be killed by cutting below the ground. If cut sufficiently low with a heavy mattock or spade that is about the only way to deal with them in places that are not cultivated for farm crops.

The accompanying cut which is taken from Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin No. 267, shows the characteristics of the plant and seed.

To Control Chicken Lice.

Provisions should be made for a dust bath in every chicken house, for the problem of dealing with lice is greatly reduced by its presence. The objection that it creates dust is greatly overcome by the beneficial features and a closed bath with a special window in the south side and accessible by a small opening can be easily constructed which has an additional advantage in that it is comparatively free from the danger of any dirt or litter accumulating from the pen. Fine road dust, finely sifted coal ashes, etc., are very desirable materials for the dust bath, and the addition of lime, tobacco dust and patent preparations tend to make it more effective.

THE SIGN BOARD NUISANCE

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College

About the most needless disfigurements of our public highways are the bill-boards and posters which are seen in the most conspicuous places along the main roads leading from our towns and cities. Fences, buildings, and trees are used alike and nothing is good enough to escape the assault of the man with paint and paste brushes, and gaudy colored posters. It is just an uncommon thing to see the whole side of a building covered with an advertisement of fantastic pictures which spoil completely any chance of making the farm home attractive. The native trees that add so much beauty to Michigan's country roads are marred with signs nailed to their trunks and the eye is forced to be distracted by the display of "Boots & Shoes," "Dry Goods & Groceries," or some new brand of tobacco. Such things are necessarily offensive to all who use the country roads and are of questionable value to the persons or companies who attempt to advertise in this way.

Much has been done in all parts of America by "Civic Improvement Associations," to create a sentiment against the use of signboards in places where they are offensive and the effort ought to be continued especially by the owners of property bordering on main roads.

If such signs have been placed on your fences or trees without your permission it is your privilege and should be your interest to have them removed. If your merchant or tradesman is guilty of disfiguring your country, perhaps you can suggest to him that his signs do not improve his business as much as they detract from the appearance of the farms. If you are a business man in town you ought to have enough consideration for those who appreciate the natural beauty of Michigan's highways to refrain from placing your signs where they will be a constant offense to the eye.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL FEEDER STEER

A Profitable Bunch.

One of the first things I look for in a steer bought for a feeder is a loose, pliable, mellow skin, with a thick cover of thrifty looking hair. If the other points of the steer are satisfactory, these indicate an animal that can turn corn into good beef at a relatively small cost.

In buying feeders in stock pens or at auction sales, look for the short neck, short legs, deep body and straight back, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Of course, I do not expect smoothness in a feeder steer, but neither do I want high thigh bones and a general appearance of coarseness.

Try to imagine how the steer will look when fat and ready for the market. If his neck is thin, will it become thicker? If the back is thin, is there still thickness enough to carry the load of fat that you hope to put there?

It does not matter much whether the feeder steer is an animal in which Angus or Galloway, Hereford or Shorthorn blood predominates. They are all breeds in which the same purpose has been kept in mind. They are all well fleshed, early maturing stock, with a capacity of turning large amounts of feed into good red beef at a low cost.

When I buy a feeder steer I look for an animal with a short, broad head, large muzzle, heavy, strong jaw; smooth, strong shoulders and a wide, deep chest. I want no disturbers in a herd that I am feeding, so I keep away from the wild and quarrelsome sort as near as I can. Of course, when buying in car load or half car load lots you have to take the disposition for granted.

Hereford Steers.

The chest should be wide, especially at the bottom, and the body big enough to give storage room to the corn and the roughage that you are going to put in this machine that it is to turn it into beef. The more nearly the feeder steer approaches the general type of the fat beef steer, the more he is worth to the man who buys and the man who sells him.

For a good many years I have been buying feeder steers shipped into a stockyard, shipping them about eighty miles and finishing them on corn and roughage. Most of them are western cattle. They are a little slow in starting to take on weight, but fatten very rapidly a little later in their feeding. It is better to buy them by carload lots, in order to save money on the yardage, the commission and the freight. A carload of such steers will run from eighteen to twenty-two head.

The change in the steer during the finishing period is remarkable. Where the heavy muscles are noticeable fat layers will appear, giving smoothness to form. The rump, the back, the neck and the shoulder points will broaden and round out.

The feeder steer is valuable to the man with ready money for his purchase, and the feed necessary for his finishing up into a fat steer. If you are able to turn him into an animal that will yield a minimum of waste and a maximum of carcass, you have an animal that will make the feeding of corn that costs as high as 80 cents a bushel profitable.

TRAINING TREE FOR ANY SHAPE DESIRED

Care Should Be Exercised to Keep Top Open to Admit Rays of Sun.

It is much better to train a tree the shape it is wanted than allow it to grow wild, then chop and saw it into the desired shape, says the Mirror and Farmer.

If sprouts starting from the body of the tree or along the main branches are pinched when they are three or four inches long they will ordinarily form fruit spurs. Aim to get more fruit buds near the body of the tree and along the larger limbs instead of the branches.

As color is an important factor, care should be exercised to keep the top open so that the rays of the sun can reach to every part at some portion of the day. To accomplish this it may be well to do some pruning when the tree is in full leaf; cutting 10 or even 15 per cent of the top away when the tree is in full leaf will cause no serious injury.

If the trees are carefully looked over about three times during the growing season, and the ends of those spots that are growing too long are pinched off, the tree may be kept to the desired shape. But where a shoot has been overlooked it is better to cut it out when found than wait until winter. Negligence during the growing season is about the only logical reason for severe winter pruning.

Severe pruning while the tree is in a dormant state stimulates more rapid and abundant wood growth, about four-fifths of which will grow where it is not wanted, necessitating yet more cutting the following season. Pinching the summer pruning stimulates the production of fruit buds, and tends toward better maturity of both buds and fruit. Even to grow an abundance of fruit spurs well distributed over the whole tree.

Eggs and Meat.

Eggs do not differ greatly in composition from meat. The average egg, as purchased, consists of about eleven per cent. waste material or shell. The edible portion consists of about 74 per cent. water, 13 per cent. protein or muscle-building material, 10.5 per cent. fat, and 1 per cent. mineral matter.

Theory of Mulching.

Here is the theory of mulching. A bunch of big weeds growing vigorously beside a tree rob it of moisture. These same weeds cut off and put on top of the ground no longer rob but save water.

Disease Preventive.

The man who keeps everything neat and clean about his hog yards is not very apt to have any trouble from cholera or any other disease, provided, of course, that he feeds good clean feed.

PROPER FEEDING OF MOULTING CHICKENS

Hens Require Extra Amount of Care and Attention During Period.

(By PROF. L. SWINEY.)

During moulting the hens require an extra amount of care and in fact all the attention which can be given them. In too many instances moulting is considered just a natural sequence of poultry keeping. The fowls at this time are just as bad as a child cutting his teeth. It is not the mere fact of losing feathers or pushing a tooth through as much as the constitutional disturbance that is set up. One symptom of moulting is lethargy. The birds, instead of being early risers, mope about on their perches and will not venture out in search of food that is so essential to them at this trying period. Dainty food should be prepared. Warm meal with a dash of spice in it in the morning and continual change.

In regard to grain: Corn, wheat, barley, oats and mashed potatoes with meal—anything to tempt the appetite—two or three rusty nails or a bit of sulphur in the drinking water are great helps. In confined runs meat must be added, and, in fact, scraps of meat may well be given on any run.

Two things are essential: (1) That fairly early each morning the hen house should be cleaned of belated risers; (2) the floor should be swept at the same time, as a lot of vermin come off with the shed feathers. These sweepings should be taken right away and not put on the nearest manure heap. After moulting, give every morning mash of shorts and bran in a crumbly condition and feed plenty of oats.

Benefits of Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing has many advantages. Perhaps the greatest one among them all is the fact that it does a great deal of helping to avoid the usual rush of spring work. In these days of labor scarcity, this means a great deal. Fall plowing is also very efficient in conserving the moisture supply owing to the creation of a mulch at the surface during the winter and spring months. The practice of fall plowing is not adapted to a section where the soil blows badly, but there are really few such sections in the middle west.

Poultry Yard Essentials.

This is the season of the year when the grit boxes must be refilled often. Nests kept clean and free from vermin. Plenty of fresh water kept before the chicks at all times. Dust boxes refilled and all the little details daily attended to. Then with whitewash, lice paint and all the implements of war, watch out for the army of lice and mites that are ready to seek and devour. They always have their armor on and are ready for business. Do not let them get the first inning.

Home Town Helps

PLEASURE IN SUBURBAN LIFE

Many Ways In Which It Can Be Made Superior to Either the Rural or Urban.

We should sharply distinguish between suburban life and rural life, for a vast gap separates them, especially for the gentler sex. Too often in strictly rural life woman's time is wholly occupied in drudgery, to the exclusion of all social life, a considerable distance from nearest neighbors and their equally manifold duties conspiring to prevent a supposed waste of time in "visiting."

While all this is changing for the better, such conditions were never true of ordinary suburban life. Even the farmer's wife may now chat with her friends and neighbors over the telephone, and rural delivery places her closely in touch with the world's movements and brings small articles of merchandise right to her door nearly as quickly as it is delivered to her city sisters. Suburban life consists of living in rather thickly settled communities, generally without the confines of municipalities, yet having, usually, all the city's advantages of transportation, water service, telephones, gas, electricity, daily papers delivered a few hours after publication, together with many valuable up-to-date conveniences.

Every such community should have a live improvement association, and perhaps, in addition, an equally live woman's club. Such clubs may purchase magazines for either individual or collective use at greatly reduced rates, and would they but sufficiently co-operate, all household commodities at equally advantageous prices. Co-operation, zealously and honestly carried out, spells success for any organization or business enterprise.

QUALITIES OF STREET TREES

Some Important Points to Be Considered Before the Road Is Laid Out.

It must be apparent to all that the chief point of value in a street lies in its general appearance, for if it be not attractive the street were better bare, though there be but a few trees having no ornamentive value for street planting. Nevertheless, we desire the most ornate, and this must first be considered.

The next most important point is its drought resistance. We may be able to care for a tree much or all of the time, but we would be relieved of the possible danger arising from periods of neglect. Those trees which look best with least care and water will prove the only ones generally useful, for while one will give ample care, his neighbor will give none.

The next point must be cleanliness, for if a tree be too dirty its litter will detract from the beauty and tidiness of the street sufficiently to offset any attractive appearance of the tree itself.

Fourth on the list must come amount of care, a consideration closely allied to the last.

Next comes rapidity of growth. Not until we are many centuries older will we settle down to the philosophic state of mind enjoyed by Europeans. We wish a tree to make "a fair showing" in a year, not knowing that the most rapid-growing trees are generally the shortest-lived. We should learn to plant for posterity—for generations to come—as they do in all countries but ours.

Sixth, and last, a tree should have a good root system.

Summer Stops the Swing.

If you exert a pound of pressure against a man in a swing you'll start him moving slowly "to and fro." If you continue to exert a pound of pressure against him every time the swing makes a trip you'll soon have him going so high that he almost turns the whole circle. If you stop pushing the momentum will die out and the swing comes to rest at "dead center."

Winning trade follows the same natural laws.

Advertisements are the force behind the swing of public favor. Each new advertisement increases the momentum. Finally the accumulated force of these numerous impulses swings indifference to the buying point.

If you stop advertising you lose momentum.

The moral of which is: Don't stop the business swing in summer. Keep adding the pounds of advertising pressure.

People Known by Their Homes.

Experienced travelers are elated when they come across well-planned and well-cared-for homes tastefully placed. They instinctively feel a desire to know the occupants, feeling sure they will find within people of intelligence, education, nobleness, generosity and affability. All know then, that the cultivation of plants and flowers is indicative of high ideals and character, even though he has never thought closely along these lines. It has truly been said that "the exterior of a home is an index to the character of the inhabitants." How will you be judged?

The Ear-Marks.

Hans was summoned to court to identify a stolen hog. On being asked if the hog had any ear-marks, he replied: "The only ear-marks dat I saw vas dat his tail vas cut off."

Woman's First Industrial Venture.

It was in the manufacture of textiles that woman first appeared in industry outside of the home.

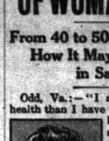
Egotism.

The egotist merely thinks publicly what other men think in secret.

CRITICAL TIME OF WOMAN'S LIFE

From 40 to 50 Years of Age. How It May Be Passed in Safety.

Odd, Va.:—"I am enjoying better health than I have for 20 years, and I believe I can safely say now that I am a well woman. I was reared on a farm and had all kinds of heavy work to do which caused the troubles that came on me later. For five years during the Change of Life I was not able to lift a pail of water. I had hemorrhages which would last for weeks and I was not able to sit up in bed. I suffered a great deal with my back and was so nervous I could scarcely sleep at night, and I did not do any housework for three years.



"Now I can do as much work as any woman of my age in the county, thanks to the benefit I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I recommend your remedies to all suffering women."—Mrs. Martha L. Holloway, Odd, Va.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. We know of no other medicine which has such a record of success as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for woman's ills.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality — Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of tennis or tan shoes, 10c. "Brandy" tan 25c.

"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas shoes. In round white cake with sponge, 10c. In handsome large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

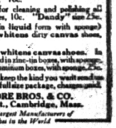
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Resinol Soap is a real baby soap

because it is absolutely free from the harsh, injurious alkali present in most soaps, while it contains the same soothing, healing, antiseptic balsams as Resinol Ointment, so that it is usually sufficient to prevent rashes, itchings, chaffings and other distressing baby skin and scalp troubles.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c). For sample of each write Dept. 12E, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Act Well!

And that you may, profit by the health-restoring, strength-giving properties of the time-tested famous family remedy

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere — In boxes 10c., 25c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
Quickly relieves Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes. Druggists, 25c. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch
makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.