Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

COMMUNITY FAIRS SPELL CO-OPERATION

The Schoolhouse Makes a Central Place to Hold a Community Fair.

COMMUNITY FAIR FOSTERS RIVALRY

Farmers and Families Co-operate With Neighbors in Exhibiting Best Products.

PEOPLE BROUGHT TOGETHER

First Step Is to Interest Leaders, Then Elect Officers and Appoint Committees — Ribbons Usually Awarded as Premiums.

John Jones' basket of potatoes takes the blue ribbon at the fair, and immediately every farmer in the community secretly plans to take that prize away from Jones next year. And Jones, seeing Jim Brown's winning corn, resolves that next time he will add that premium to his other trophies.

And so on down the line of all exhibits, the community fair fosters the spirit of friendly rivalry. It calls not only for the exhibition of the best products that have been grown and the best work that has been done, but it includes as well games, athletic contests, pageants and other features which bring the men and women and the boys and girls together for wholesome recreation.

The first step toward holding a community fair is to interest the leaders of the community; the second is to call a meeting of the whole community to elect officers and appoint committees to have charge of the work. The fair should be well advertised, and effort should be made to secure exhibits from as many persons as possible, rather than to secure exhibits of exceptional quality. For premiums ribbons are usually awarded rather than cash payments. As most of the preparations for the fair are made by volunteer workers, the small amount of money required for incidental expenses can be raised by subscription or by the sale of advertising space in the catalogue or on the program. There should be no entry fees or admission charge.

Grouping the Exhibits.

While it is to be expected that the exhibits at a community fair will receive special attention for the purpose of exhibition, nevertheless they should represent as nearly as possible the normal production of the community, for one of the purposes of holding a community fair is to stimulate a desire to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of the average product. Freak exhibits of all kinds are to be avoided.

Personal solicitation has been found to be the most effective means of inducing people to make exhibits. Each exhibitor should realize that he is in competition only with other members of the community and that it will not be possible for some stranger to take all the prizes.

Satisfactory results are usually obtained in community fairs by grouping certain classes of exhibits. Thus, in the live stock department, horses, cattle, swine, poultry, and pets are exhibited. In the farm products department are shown different varieties of grains and seeds, grasses and forage crops, field beans and peas, peanuts and potatoes, together with dairy products and bee products. The orchard and garden department includes such exhibits as fruits and vegetables, ornamental shrubbery, and flowers.

The woman's work and fine arts department includes prepared foods, canned goods, jellies, preserves, and pickles, and all kinds of needlework, together with such exhibits as paintings, metal work, raffia and reed basket work, pottery, painted china, and handmade jewelry.

The school and club department includes all exhibits from organizations in the community which wish to bring the results of their work before the community in this way.

The historical relics department includes firearms, swords, caps, and other war relics, old looms, spinning wheels, and articles produced on them, old pictures, drawings, documents, Indian relics, family relics, geological specimens, and objects of interest from other lands.

Ribbons for Prizes.

Experience has proved that the awarding of money prizes not only makes the cost of a fair prohibitive, but, by placing the emphasis on money instead of on the honor of achievement, defeats the purpose of the fair. The best results have been obtained where ribbons have been awarded, the color of the ribbon denoting the grade of the prize. If money is available for printing the ribbons, each one should be so printed as to show the occasion, place, and date. Awards should be made on the basis of the excellence of the exhibit, and no premium should be awarded to a poor exhibit. Accordingly, for the information of exhibitors, it is well to publish for each class of exhibits the requirements that are to be considered by the judges in awarding premiums.

The managements of county fairs are beginning to realize the value of the community exhibit as a factor in making the county fair serve its purpose as an agricultural exhibition. Liberal premiums have been offered for these community exhibits, either in cash or in such form as to be of community use, as, for example, reference books on agricultural subjects to be kept in the community library, a watering trough conveniently located, or a drinking fountain. One state has recently passed a law providing for the holding of community fairs and appropriating money for the purpose of packing community exhibits and transporting them to the larger fairs.

EXHIBITS IN ONE COUNTY.

An interesting county fair, made up of 72 community exhibits, was recently held in a county in the Middle West. There were no races or sideshows. The 10,000 people in attendance spent their time for two days in visiting and inspecting the exhibits and in wholesome recreation under the supervision of an expert recreational director from a neighboring city. The exhibits, occupying in all about 15,000 square feet of floor space, and 55,000 square feet of wall space, were housed in vacant buildings on the business street and in tents. Each community had its booths, and the several committees vied with each other in making attractive exhibits of the products of the farm, home and school.

Honey in Place of Sugar.

The simplest way of using honey is to serve it like jam or sirup with bread, breakfast cereals, boiled rice, pancakes, and other mild-flavored foods. As ordinarily used on bread, an ounce of honey "spreads" as many slices as an ounce of jam. When it is to be used in the place of sirup some people dilute it by mixing it with hot water, which has the effect of making it not only less sweet but also easier to pour.

Honey or a mixture of honey and sugar sirup can be satisfactorily used for sweetening lemonade and other fruit drinks. Sirup of any kind is more convenient for this purpose than undissolved sugar, and when charged water is to be added it has a further advantage, since it has less tendency to expel the gas.

The fact that honey consists principally of sugar and water and is slightly acid suggests that it is a suitable substitute for molasses in cookery.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

Kill weeds while they are small.

* * *

The cultivation of sorghum should be the same as for corn.

* * *

You may not be the best farmer in your neighborhood, but you can at least strive not to be the worst.

* * *

Make every vacant spot on the farm grow something.

* * *

Alfalfa makes a much better growth when given the benefit of the manure.

* * *

In the conservation of America's great animal feed, corn, nothing displaces the silo.

* * *

A corn crop kept thoroughly cultivated is, as a cleaning crop, almost equal to a summer-fallow.

HOW THE MARINES RECEIVED CROSSES

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY OF THEIR DECORATION BY THE FRENCH NATION.

THEIR HEROISM IS LAUDED

Our Army Needs More Chaplains and Is Training Them—Uniform Physical Standards Adopted by War Department—Hollow Tile an Essential.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington. — Marine corps headquarters gives the committee on public information a graphic account of the decoration of American marines with the French Croix de Guerre for heroic service in battle last May. It says in part:

"Within the sound and range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, under a heavy morning mist and a driving rain, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including five officers, were awarded this coveted French decoration for gallant conduct, courage and coolness in action against the enemy during the occupation of a secfor by the marine brigade. Of the total number cited in French orders for this decoration only eleven were present, three having been killed in action and sixteen were wounded and in the field hospital.

"A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time. As is the custom half a company from each of the companies whose men were honored was present and drawn up so as to form a square. The presentation of the decorations took place within this human enclosure. The marines and poilus, side by side, presented a picture symbolical of the close bond existing between America and France in this conflict and particularly as of the manner in which marines have worked and fought with the French soldiers during the period of their instructions in an adjacent sector.

"The French general who pinned the decorations on the breasts of the proud marines eloquently praised their achievements in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then pinned the little bronze emblems on the men, and shook each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation."

Uniform standards of physical examinations governing entrance into all branches of the regular army, the national army and the National Guard have been adopted by the war department and will be observed by the army medical department and the local and medical advisory boards under the selective service regulations.

Observance of the new rules and regulations by the local boards will result, it is believed, in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent out to camps. The new standards also will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the army and will clear any misconceptions and misunderstandings that might result in the sending to camps of men who had been rejected.

Heretofore the physical standards of the three armies have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the regular army have been accepted for military service by draft board physicians. Under the new uniform standards this will no longer be possible unless the qualifying defect has been removed. The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

Exceptions from the new standard rules are made in the case of men selected for special and limited service.

The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish these new standards of examinations which will relieve the local boards of doubt as to decisions in unusual cases. Enough such cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining their military fitness. Instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service, and for treatment for remediable defects.

Nearly every motion-picture theater in the country is enlisted in the campaign for the United States employment service of the department of labor to supply labor to the farms.

Eleven of the largest motion-picture manufacturers are co-operating with the farm service division in its drive for maximum food production. These film producers are releasing to these subscribers—the theaters—moving picture "trailers," calling on all those who possibly can do so to volunteer for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

The bureau of crop estimates, department of labor, announces that the largest yield per acre of wheat ever recorded is 117.2 bushels produced in 1895 in Island county, Washington, on an 18-acre field, unfertilized and not irrigated.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.4 per cent during June; in the past ten years the price level decreased about 0.5 per cent during June.

The army is in need of chaplains, says the war department. A chaplain is needed for every 1,200 officers and men. A special kind of chaplain is desired—a sturdy, upstanding brotherly man, between twenty-one and forty-five years, who has deep solicitude for the welfare of the soldiers.

There is a special school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. About 200 chaplains come from this school to take up their work with the army after a course lasting five weeks, and the courses go on continuously. Approximately one-fifth of the clergymen who start the course fail to complete it or to qualify for the army.

Candidates for admission to the school must have the endorsement of their denomination superiors and organized religious bureaus and boards recognized by the government authorities, and must pass the physical tests of the local army draft board. At the school the student receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and $33 a month, which is the pay of a first class private. After completing the course successfully the government returns the student to his home, and when he is appointed to the army he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the national army, $2,000 a year at home and $2,200 a year abroad.

The training of a chaplain is practical and intensive. His days in school are busy ones. He rises like any common soldier at 5:45 a. m., has fifteen minutes of setting up drill and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast. He must police his quarters like any other soldier, undergo an infantry drill without arms of 45 minutes, and then attend lectures and recitations. The latter cover military and international law, service customs, and field service regulations pertaining to a chaplain's duties. The school surgeon instructs him in sanitation and first aid, and experienced chaplains give clinics on actual work with the army. He is given instructions also in horsemanship, because in field service he will be a mounted officer.

The priorities division of the war industries board has decided that hollow tile manufacture is in part of national importance and continued manufacture of tiles throughout the war period will be safeguarded by giving the industry a place on the preference list for fuel and transportation.

Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, in a letter to the hollow tile manufacturers, says: "The priorities board is of the opinion that yours is in part a war industry because your product is used in many of the building operations carried on directly by the war agencies of the government, and in the collateral yet indispensable housing progams which are being and will be prosecuted in communities where soldiers, sailors and war workers are being concentrated.

"In the opinion of the board your industry also is in part one of national importance in that a portion of your product is used in land drainage operations and in ensilage savings processes making possible a higher production per acre and per farmer of foods and feeds, taking into account the labor expended in applying such products to the land."

Hollow tile manufacturers must give a pledge of co-operation with the government that they will not use materials except in the manufacture of products for essential uses as defined and applied by the priorities division of the war industries board, and that they will guard against resale of the product for any except essential uses. There will be permitted, however, sales of small quantities of tiles for repairs or extensions to existing structures involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500.

The war industries board has decided that motor trucks are war essentials and that in civilian industries they constitute an important transportation medium and their production should be facilitated and not curtailed. But no pledge to see that motor truck manufacturers got all the steel they wanted was given by the priorities division of the board.

Judge Parker, priorities commissioner, observed: "The manufacturers and dealers fully realize that steel is today the world's most needed metal and that, in view of the urgent war demands of this nation and the allies, it is well nigh treasonable to consume a pound of it that can be saved. They pledged themselves to reverse their practices of normal times and, instead of selling through solicitation as many trucks as possible and furnishing new trucks to replace old ones, to use their utmost endeavor to induce owners and operators to repair old ones and use the trucks they have as long as possible, to operate them fully loaded, and, through shifts of drivers and other wise to keep them in use during the greatest possible portion of the day."

The department of agriculture suggests to farmers a gas attack on bean and pea weevils, which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of valuable food and feed. Use carbon disulphid. The weevil has not discovered the advantage of a gas mask.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry service of the department of labor, announces the creation of a committee of experts.

The committee will visit various centers where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards such as the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effect on the health of the women employed, and whether the effect is so detrimental as to justify an order prohibiting such employment.

The special committee consists of Lt. Col. Harry R. Mock, surgeon general's office, chairman; Capt. Agatha D. Reilly, ordnance department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, bureau of labor statistics; Miss Mary Anderson, women in industry service; Commander Donald Riley, navy department; John Vogt, New York state department of labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearse, national research council; Captain Bradley, gas defense service; Miss Nellie Swartz, New York state department of labor; and Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, United States public health service.

TECUMSEH FARMERS PREPARE OWN FEED

Simplify Problems and Save Money by Co-operative Scheme.

BUY ON QUANTITY BASIS

Also Obtain Standardized Mixture of Pure Grains, and a Wide Market in Southern Michigan.

From Office of Publications, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Manager C. H. Beebe of the Tecumseh Co-operative association, set in his office and watched the feed prices soar—but not for long. The "stitch" habit is not held in very high repute in Lenawee county, of which Tecumseh is a leading communal adornment. Finally, when the aforementioned prices had soared to an altitude record that would have caused the late unlamented Baron Rhinefore to effervesce at the mouth, the manager snorted and also rose. His snort was such a one as might have been emitted by his agricultural forebears when upon beholding the Redcoats marching up Lexington way in 1776, they dropped their hoes to grab their muskets.

It should be explained that Tecumseh is in a dairy district—and the new feed prices, quite naturally, brought consternation even to some of the most efficient of the milk producers.

"This will never do," the manager was heard to remark—so forthwith was born the idea which in Tecumseh, at least, is tending to make the dairy feed problem somewhat less menacing.

"Let's make up our own feed," the manager suggested or maybe it was the president or the secretary of the association, but the essential fact is that the suggestion was made, and acted upon.

It might be illuminating here to insert a word about the Tecumseh Co-operative association, over which Mr. Beebe is the manager. As its name discloses, it is a co-operative body with which about 400 Lenawee county farmers are affiliated, and from which they derive such manifold benefits as accrue to those who have discovered the secret of co-operative buying and selling.

Of course when such an organization says "Let's make up our own feed," or "saw our own wood," it is usually done. But let Manager Beebe tell about it:

"Our dairymen," said the manager, "have of late been confronted by two problems. In the first place, the prices of dairy feeds have risen to a point where they must be looked upon with the awe due those who perch in high places. Secondly our dairymen have never been absolutely sure even after they have paid these luxurious prices that they have secured a standard free from chaff and "fillers."

"It was only natural that we should try our hand at mixing and marketing a feed of our own, and that is what we are doing. In order to make sure that we weren't going wrong, we sent a committee to the college, and this committee, working with the dairy department of the college, decided upon a standard feed mixture averaging from 21 to 22 per cent protein—including such ingredients as bran, middlings, ground oats, gluten, cottonseed meal, oil meal, hominy and 1 per cent salt.

"We are having these mixed for us in Chicago from the pure grain. Upon being received by us here this feed is being distributed at cost to our members and to other co-operative associations in southern Michigan. In place of a high-priced product of uncertain quality our dairymen are now being provided with a standard product at a moderate price."

This price, according to quotations from Tecumseh, is $55.50 a ton in bulk, with a charge of $5 more if sacked. Commercial feeds of the same quality are selling from $65 to $70 a ton, which means that the Tecumseh farmers stand well in the way of saving from 10 to 20 per cent of their feed costs through their new venture.

The feed is intended to be used with such roughages as corn stover and mixed hay and silage; or if the dairyman has clover hay, alfalfa and silage, ground corn and oats could be mixed with the dairy feed at the rate of two-thirds dairy feed to one-third ground oats and corn. Without silage, a little additional meal can be used. The feed itself, of course, is intended by the association to be fed in the same proportions as such dairy feeds are always fed.

Meanwhile, while feed prices are still clinging to the high spots with the tenacity of a mountain goat, the dairymen of Tecumseh are not worrying so much as many of their neighbors.

REPORT "NO-TOP" TUBERS

Unfavorable Soil Conditions Produce "Freak" Potatoes.

East Lansing, Mich.—Reports of the production of "freak" potatoes have come to the Michigan Agricultural College at various times within the past few weeks from several parts of the state. These "freaks" produce little potatoes at the eyes instead of sprouts.

"There is some reason for believing that unfavorable soil conditions during the time tubers are formed are reflected in life crop produced by such potatoes," declares Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at M. A. C.

"In the spring of 1917 many tubers grown during the drought of 1916 produced a few little tubers from the seed piece, but no sprouts at all. Whole fields showed this phenomenon. No one has as yet determined the underlying cause of this behavior by the potato, but the lesson is clear—the seed stock should come from fields and hills that are above suspicion."

Quite a lot of "no-top" is also being reported from some sections. The most effective remedy for this disease and for others, according to the college, is to set aside a quarter acre or so for the production of seed potatoes and to pull and remove from this plot during the growing season all plants that show signs of infection or other troubles. Potatoes from such a plot, provided they are of the right type and quality, are likely to make good seed because of their freedom from disease.

CONTROL OF LETTUCE ROT

Find Formaldehyde Checks Blight of Heads at Bay Port.

East Lansing, Mich.—A treatment for soft rot of lettuce, a disease which annually is the cause of much loss to Michigan's truck growers, has been hit upon by Edgar N. Levin of the experiment station of the college.

"This soft rot of lettuce, which is ascribed to an organism called Bacterium viridifivium, starts first at the tips of the leaves," declares Mr. Levin. "These areas shrivel and curl and are marked off from the healthy tissue by a definite line. With the inner leaves the rot progresses very deeply into the head, turning their tender leaves into a gluey slime. Eventually the whole head rots, making the growing of head lettuce in some seasons very precarious. Losses of 50 per cent in the field are not uncommon.

"Remarkable control of the disease can be obtained by spraying diseased plants with formaldehyde, one pint to 30 gallons of water. In tests in 1916 at Bay Port the disease was checked by the treatment in fields which were about to be given up as a total loss. In 1917 spraying with formaldehyde also completely checked the trouble. In an adjoining field, the owner, seeing the success of the formaldehyde treatment, sprayed a portion of his field. In the sprayed portion the disease was checked, while in the unsprayed field the crop showed a high percentage of rotting."

WILL TRAIN FARMERETTES

M. A. C. Plans Courses in Dairying and Poultry for Young Women.

East Lansing, Mich.—College courses in agriculture, which by a sort of unwritten law have in the past been always more or less closed to the feminine sex, will be opened to women this fall by M. A. C. The first intimation of the proposed innovation was afforded a few days ago in the recently issued college catalogue, in which this statement is found:

"Young women enrolling in the department of home economics will be permitted, if they so desire, to substitute poultry and dairying for certain of what has heretofore been required work.

"It has been amply demonstrated that both these pursuits can be followed with pleasure and profit by women. Women trained in these callings can be of much service to the nation in our effort to increase the production of food."

The opening of the broad field of agriculture to womenfolk, who in Europe are reported to have demonstrated wonderfully their adaptibility to the rural life, is expected to afford Michigan within a few years a class of scientifically-trained farmerettes.

Cutworms.

Cutworms and slugs are often very troublesome among young vegetables. A dusting of either soot or lime will lessen injury by slugs but a poison bait is the only effectual means of fighting the ravages of the cutworm.

Triple Work.

Tillage does these things: It increases the plantfood supply, destroys weeds and influences the moisture content of the soil. It is therefore manure, a hoe and a sprayer.

Labor Cost.

"How is that expert in genealogy you hired?"

"Nothing to him."

"How's that?"

"He has traced my ancestry back 500 years without finding anybody worth mentioning."

On a Crowded Car.

"Excuse me, madam, but here is a strap."

"I thought I had a strap."

"No, madam, you were hanging on to my ear."

Feeding Young Pigs.

It pays to feed the young pig as much as possible both through the mother and later directly from the trough. Never again will he make such rapid and cheap gains, and it pays to keep him growing as rapidly as possible while young.

Care for Breeding Roosters.

Roosters that are intended for breeding purposes next year should receive good attention, plenty of range and green food.

The Way of It.

"When the king of Belgium, with the queen, flew to England, it ought not to have been considered such an unusual thing, if a fighting aviator was their pilot."

"Why not?"

"Because it is the usual order for an ace to take a king."

Degree of Interest.

"Are they much interested in each other?"

"Well, they stutter at each other when they try to hold a conversation."

The Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Howell, Michigan

WILLIAM E. ROBB, Secretary.

The Man Who Fired the Shot That Brought Down the Price of Automobile Insurance to $2.25 on the Average Car Which Stock Companies Were Charging about $60.00 Per Year For.

The farmers, business men, lawyers and bankers in the small cities and country districts of the State gave their support to the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, from the beginning.

"The Company is now starting its fourth season and has written over 35,000 policies. Over 940 claims have been promptly paid and over $130,000 paid which covers fire claims, theft losses, and claims brought against the owner of the car due to injury to persons or property.

The Company has been well managed, and has been in good financial standing at all times. It has a new office building completed and paid for, with a surplus of about $70,000. The members join on the mutual plan, and payments are made every 3 months from the date of last assessment.

The wonderful growth of this Company enables the payment of from 40-60 claims per week.

But few owners of automobiles will drive a single day without automobile insurance. Bankers and lawyers tell their clients to insure in the Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, as the Company is well established and strong enough to meet the shock of heavy losses, and the rate is only $1.00 for policy and 25c per H. P.

Why Lose Your Hair

The Cause is Dandruff and Itching; The Remedy Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass."

DOOMED TO OUTER DARKNESS

Forgetful Youngster Could Only Stand at School Gate and Mourn His Hard Position.

One of the Western towns where there is a large per cent of foreign population considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the registration of alien women. An instructor in the playground in the foreign district offered her assistance, and in order to gain a better knowledge of the community gave out printed slips to the children on which they were to write their names, ages and places of birth, and the name of their fathers and mothers. She told all the youngsters explicitly that they must bring the papers back with them in the afternoon.

When the children returned one little fellow stood forlornly at the gate. To all invitations to enter he shook his head stubbornly. One of the assistants finally went to him. "Come on in," she coaxed. "We are going to learn a wonderful new game this afternoon. Don't you want to help us?"

"No, ma'am, teacher," he said, and big tears rolled down his cheeks. "No, ma'am, I dassent even come in, 'cause I ain't got my excuse for being horned."

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel nervous, run down, have headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will find certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from the Haarlem laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. Ask for Gold Medal, the original, and beware of imitations. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is plainly marked GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil. They will quickly relieve these stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney, gall stone, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Removes Ink Stains.

Stains caused by indelible ink on linen may with patience be made so faint as to be scarcely perceptible. First of all, moisten the stain with iodine, then use hyposulphate of soda. Next rinse in clear water and dry well, and the stain, if a new one, will often entirely disappear and even an old one will grow very faint.

Appropriate Decision.

"I asked Jim what made him get on the water wagon. He said it was the result of sober thought."

Don't get too self-important; the world will move on just the same after you are gone.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. At your Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO