A Page for the Farmer and His Family

Live Stock News

COMMON SCAB AMONG SHEEP

During Past Decade Great Progress Has Been Made in Eradication of Ailment.

Common scab was formerly the greatest drawback to the sheep industry of the United States, but during the past decade great progress has been made in its eradication. The system of grazing sheep on the open ranges of the western part of the United States was such that the flockmasters had great difficulty in keeping the flock free from the scab. The sheep were very frequently exposed to the disease by infectious ranges and trails, "picking up strays" from infected flocks, and in many other ways. It became desirable for the department of agriculture to extend aid to the



An Advanced Case of Scab, Showing Area Denuded of Wool.

industry by controlling the interstate movement of sheep to prevent the carrying of the infection from one state to another.

Scab is exceedingly contagious and is transmitted by direct contact with animals or objects that are carriers of the mites. Although unable to propagate except on sheep, the mites may be harbored temporarily by animals other than sheep and may live on goats for a long period.

A flock of scabby sheep will infect the roads, trails, sheds, yards, bed grounds, pastures, ranges, and the ground around the watering places. It is therefore important that the flock receive proper treatment as soon as the disease appears, before the infection becomes scattered over the premises.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING IS BEST

Supply Food in Right Proportions to Meet Requirements Without Waste of Nutrients.

To supply food in the right proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal, without a waste of food nutrients, constitutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice the cost and special adaptations of different feeding stuffs must, of course, be taken into account.

SIRES TO AID FUR BEARERS

"Better Sires—Better Stock" Campaign Indorsed by Breeders and Fanciers' Association.

The National Breeders and Fanciers Association of America has indorsed the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. Through its secretary, the association has notified the United States department of agriculture of its aim, through better sires, to improve the quality of fur-bearing animals raised in confinement.

In addition to raising animals kept primarily for fur, members of the association also breed such creatures as rabbits, cavies, and mice used for pets and scientific purposes. The value of pure-bred sires is especially great for classes of animals like those mentioned because of their prolificacy.

DECLINE IN BREEDING SOWS

Decrease of 9.9 Per Cent Is Noted by Bureau of Estimates—States Affected.

Breeding sows declined 9.9 per cent during the year ending April 1, 1920, according to investigations of the bureau of crop estimates. The same number of these animals for both years is reported for South Carolina and Georgia, and increases for Florida, Texas, and New Mexico. The heaviest declines were found in Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

PLAN FOR BETTER STOCK.

Boost better live stock in your community.

Advertise judiciously.

Exhibit at the county, state and other larger live stock shows.

Remember that a satisfied purchaser is your best advertisement. So be prompt in registering and transferring animals and make good all guaranties.

PRETTY INSECTS COST MILLIONS

Butterfly Does Immense Damage to Alfalfa Fields of Different Western States.

STRIP LEAVES FROM PLANTS

Chickens, Turkeys and Many Birds Destroy Worms During Feeding Stage—Bollworm Devours Both Worms and Pupa.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"What a beautiful creature!" exclaimed a farm visitor, indicating a gorgeous yellow butterfly which had alighted upon a nearby shrub and now raised and lowered his black-edged wings in slow, graceful palpitations. The insect appeared to be the very spirit of the hot summer day; his colors were the colors and shades of brilliant sunshine and the deepest, blackest shadow, set in a delightful contrast; and its will was the will of the breeze that stirred the broad alfalfa meadows beyond the garden, where host and guest had retired to enjoy the shade.

Appreciation Dampened.

"Beautiful—yes," responded the rancher, "but my appreciation is somewhat dampened by the knowledge that the pretty creature costs the alfalfa growers of Arizona and California about $1,000,000 a year. What this butterfly costs in other states—Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and others—I'm unable to say, but it must be an immense sum. Rather a high price to pay for beauty, isn't it? We could endow a good many art galleries with that sum; we could beautify our schools and hang Rembrandts in every classroom, if there were enough of them to go around. We could bring thousands of the city children out into the fresh air and sunshine, if we had the price of that yellow fellow and his mate."

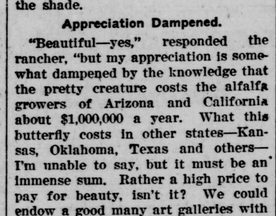
"How does he accomplish all this?" asked the interested listener. "It's a harsh indictment to lay against a creature so apparently lacking in malice. Tell me about him; where does he come from; how does he live, and what are his peculiarities?"

The rancher rose, stepped through the hedge, and came back with a handful of alfalfa, freshly pulled from the nearby field.

"You can find out all you wish to know from Farmers' Bulletin 1094, just published by the United States department of agriculture, but I think we have his life history and a catalogue of his crimes in this bunch of herbage.

"Here's the egg," he continued, indicating a tiny, brownish, elongated object upon the upper side of an alfalfa leaf. "That's the first stage, and is interesting only because the female butterfly lays from 200 to 500 of them in her lifetime. It has been estimated that if all the eggs of a single female butterfly hatched—and there were no losses in the progeny, or in their eggs or young—this first butterfly would be grandmother to 3,000,000,000 insects before the end of the summer.

"Fortunately for us an insect parasite destroys a good many of the eggs.



Alfalfa Caterpillar—Female in Adult or Butterfly Stage.

Here's a ruined egg—it's black, you see, instead of brown; the parasite has been there.

Million-Dollar Damage.

"Next is the larva, or worm stage; and it is this form that the alfalfa caterpillar does the million-dollar damage. A number of these worms will strip most of the leaves from a crop in a very short time. Here is a small worm evidently just hatched, and here on this bud is a larger one. Note the green color of its body and the white stripe down each side. He is nearly an inch long and has made his growth by gorging upon the tender leaves and terminal buds of my alfalfa. Wherever there is an unusually large number of these worms, they will eat the stems, too, but their favorite food is the tender portion of the plant.

"While in this stage, the larva is victim of many conditions and is preyed upon by many creatures. A fly lays its eggs upon the worm. These hatch into grubs which penetrate and kill their host. Chickens, turkeys and many birds destroy the worm during the feeding stage.

"Moisture and a hot, heavy atmosphere will induce the spread of a disease among the worms. See, here are worms just afflicted with the disease—note the lighter color of their skins and their sluggish movements. In a few hours they'll die and decompose into a black decaying mass. You can understand why alfalfa hay loses its feeding value if it is heavily impregnated with these corpses—the animals don't like the flavor.

"But the conditions that foster this disease are valuable in controlling the pest. Upon irrigated farms, water may be turned into the field to provide moisture which, with the heat, will start the plague and kill the worms.

"From this stage the worm enters the pupa period. He spins no cocoon, as many caterpillars do, but hangs himself, head up, among the stems and swings in a little loop of silk, like a steeple-jack—see this chap!

"You've heard of the bollworm—so injurious to corn and cotton? He comes to our aid in the fight against the alfalfa caterpillar, and, by one of those queer natural compensations, does us a favor by devouring both worms and pupa. Odd, isn't it?

Lay Eggs All Summer.

"Unless the worm is destroyed, the butterfly you have admired emerges from the pupa in a few days and begins to lay eggs to establish a new cycle. This goes on all summer.

"Control is accomplished by cutting alfalfa close and clean. We clear out our fence corners and ditches, and cooperate with our neighbors in clearing their land. This leaves no shelter for the caterpillar to live in from one alfalfa crop to the next, and the few which do survive find food mighty scarce, and many perish of starvation.

"Disking with a harrow over the meadows after a crop has been moved destroys many of the insects in the egg, worm or pupa stage. Besides killing



A Parasite of the Alfalfa Caterpillar.

the insects which are preparing to ravage the next crop, the disking process, as every one knows, is a mighty good thing for the alfalfa.

"We also use a brush drag well weighted and run it over the alfalfa meadows after the disking is done. The drag gets into the hollows and crevices where the harrow has not touched and crushes the insect in whatever stage it finds him. Even if the first cut has been ruined by the pest, these methods of irrigation and cultivation will insure the reduction of the caterpillar in time to save the next cutting from his attacks.

"These methods are recommended by the department of agriculture, and we hope to prevent most of the annual loss caused by the activities of yonder butterfly."

BEST PRACTICE WITH CLOVER

Crop Should Be Cut When Seed Is in Dough—Chaff Makes Good Bedding for Stock.

The clover should be cut when the seed is in the dough, and when well cured raked up early in the morning and put under cover. It is the practice with some growers to let the clover after it is cut remain in the swath for several weeks; there is a loss of seed if the weather should be wet. The better method is after the clover is well cured to haul to barn or barrack and have the seed hulled out when the weather is cold and dry. The clover chaff makes excellent bedding for stock. It is a good practice to top-dress the grain with the chaff.

INFESTATION OF HESSIAN FLY

As Result of Many Wheat Growers Planting Too Early Last Fall Outbreak Is Likely.

A shortage of farm labor and unfavorable weather conditions at planting time combined to influence many wheat growers in planting their grain too early last fall. This has resulted in a heavy infestation of Hessian fly in about all of the early planted wheat of last fall.

Unless winter wheat growers can be induced to unite in a concerted movement to observe the approved methods of combating the Hessian fly during the summer and fall of 1920, it seems that a disastrous general outbreak of the pest very probably will occur in 1921.

SPLENDID GARDEN RESULTS

Attractive Place Where All Space Is Devoted to Cultivated Crops During Entire Season.

It is simply wonderful what a common farm garden of rich soil will grow in one season if all of the soil is kept busy all the time. Where all the space is run to cultivated crops through the growing season the garden is an attractive place, and no part of it becomes hard and baked in dry weather, as where patches are neglected after the first short crops have been harvested.

VEGETABLES NEED NITROGEN

Large Amounts Required by Cabbage Collards, Lettuce, Etc., Grown for Foliage.

Vegetables that are grown for their foliage, as cabbage, collards, lettuce, spinach, etc., need large amounts of nitrogen. Vegetables that produce large quantities of seed, but little foliage, need mostly phosphorus. An example is the tomato.

DAIRY POINTS

RETAIN PUREBRED BULL CALF

Good Dairyman Knows Value of Young Animal in Way of Improving Grade Herd.

Nature has her own percentage rules which are as infallible, in the long run, as the dealer's margin at a Monte Carlo gambling resort. According to this inflexible law of averages, there are about as many bull calves born each year as there are heifer calves.

Every good dairyman knows the value of a purebred sire of good record, and what such an animal may accomplish in the way of improving a grade or scrub herd. Despite their acknowledged value, it appears that 73,000 purebred bull calves of dairy breeds were killed for veal or were fattened for beef in 1918.

A chart has been prepared by the dairy division, United States department of agriculture, which furnishes a graphic illustration of what happened to the purebred bull calves in 1918.

Holstein-Friesian cows registered in 1918



Farmers Are Urged to Conserve Their Purebred Bull Calves Wherever Practical Instead of Butchering Them.

runs out to 80,000. The line for the bulls of this breed registered during the same year extends only to 30,000. The difference, 50,000, represents the approximate number of bull calves not registered. Presumably most of them were either vealed or fattened as steers.

The Jersey breed in 1918 registered 90,000 cows and about 12,000 bulls—a loss of 18,000 purebred sires, many of which might be more profitably employed in the work of improving scrub herds.

Guernsey and Ayrshire totals are less, but the percentage of loss is heavy there also.

In the face of this waste it is estimated that five grades or scrub bulls are in use for every purebred bull. According to experts of the United States department of agriculture the replacement of scrub and grade bulls with good purebreds would quickly and materially raise the average production of dairy herds. One of the reasons for the surprising situation outlined is probably an underdeveloped system of distribution.

THUNDERSTORMS SOUR MILK

Theory Held by Many People, but Authorities Attribute Trouble to Other Causes.

The season for thunderstorms is at hand and a good many farmers' wives will be concerned about the souring of the milk. The theory is held by a good many that thunder will sour the milk, but authorities say the souring should be attributed to other causes. They say that the souring is caused normally by the acidity which results from bacterial growth and sterilized milk will not sour during a thunderstorm. Neither will milk that is kept on ice. The probable explanation lies in the fact that during the storms of this kind the temperature is raised sufficiently to favor the multiplication of the milk-souring bacteria where the temperature is not regulated by the use of ice.

BENEFITS OF SILAGE ACIDS

Fermentation of Feed Has an Important Dietetic Value—Keeps Bowels Regulated.

The acidity of silage caused largely by the formation of lactic acid by the fermentation of the feed has an important dietetic value, regulating the bowels and checking undesirable putrefactive processes in the intestines. The favorable influence of silage on the health of animals has been commonly noted, and is probably due to the silage acids.

DAIRY NOTES

Wash the separator thoroughly after each separating.

* * *

A normal calf should have all the good roughage it will eat.

* * *

Roughage to the calf gives bulk to the feed and satisfies the normal appetite.

* * *

Neatness in your own appearance and that of your barn never impresses your visitors unfavorably.

* * *

People of the dairy countries in Europe always feed some straw in the ration, and they get good results.

LIPTON RECEIVES DEFEAT LIKE REAL SPORT.

Aboard Steam Yacht Victoria.—"We all did our best—skipper, designer and crews, and we have been beaten fair and square," Sir Thomas.

"I have been treated throughout with the greatest fairness and sportsmanship by Americans and I am taking home the very best memories of this contest.

"I shall wait till next year to give some one else a chance to challenge and then I shall rechallenge myself.

"I have no excuses to offer; Resolute is the better boat," added the Irish sportsman.

RESOLUTE WINS DECIDING RACE

Regatta Series of 1920 Goes to Defender

HAD ONLY TIME TO CONQUER

With Challenger Far Astern, Capt. Adams And Crew Are Forced To Struggle Valiantly To Finish Within The Limit.

Sandy Hook, N. J.—Defender Resolute gave the British challenger, Shamrock IV., the worst drubbing of the 1920 regatta in the final race of the series Tuesday, winning boat for boat by 13 minutes and 45 seconds—and the America's famous yachting cup remains American property.

Overcoming a 40 second lead and the advantage of a windward berth which Shamrock IV. had taken at the start, the fleet defender held a lead of 4 minutes and 8 seconds at the halfway stake of the 30-mile course, and crossed the finish line 13 minutes and 5 seconds ahead. Including her handicap of 6 minutes and 40 seconds, which she did not need, Resolute won by 19 minutes and 45 seconds.

In some ways the race was one of the most exciting of the series, first because in its early stages Shamrock suddenly seemed to come to life and leave Resolute in a beat to windward and second, after Resolute had reestablished her supremacy, through the uncertainty as to whether she would be able to finish inside the time limit. There were, therefore, two races in one, Resolute against Shamrock and Resolute against time, both of which the defender won handsomely.

MUST GET ON PEACE BASIS.

Coolidge In Speech Of Acceptance Sounds The Slogan.

Northampton, Mass. — Governor Coolidge in an address formally accepting the Republican nomination for vice-president at notification ceremonies here Tuesday urged the country to summon its forces to solve the problems of reconstruction. He devoted the greater part of his address to a discussion of domestic issues, but called first for "a return to a thoroughly peace basis, because that is the fundamental American basis." And before domestic problems can be solved, he added, there must be a return from "the voluntary autocracy" established in the emergency of war to a government as exercised under the doctrine of the separation of powers.

Discussing the League of Nations the Governor commended the Republican senators for their opposition to the covenant without reservations as submitted by the President, terming the league in that form subversive of the traditions and the independence of America, but the Republican party, he added, approves the principles of agreement among nations to preserve peace, and pledges itself to the making of such an agreement, preserving American independence and rights as well, as will meet every duty America owes to humanity.

HOLDS UP RATIFICATION.

Thirteen Vacancies In Tennessee Legislature To Be Filled.

Nashville, Tenn.—Thirteen vacancies in the Tennesse legislature are to be filled before the suffrage ratification amendment proposition comes to a vote. Three of the vacancies are in the Senate and the remainder in the lower House. Governor Roberts has ordered special elections on August 5 in the district affected.

The vacancies are the result of deaths, resignations and appointments to other offices. Some of the legislators whose seats have been declared vacant insist that they have not vacated their offices and are preparing to contest the elections. The legislature will meet August 4.

HOKE SMITH A CANDIDATE.

Announces Himself In Field For Re-Election To Senate.

Atlanta, Ga.—United States Senator Hoke Smith announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. In his statement, Senator Smith declared he would stand squarely upon the Democratic national platform and his public record.

JUDGE AMES RESIGNS.

Was In Charge Of Most Of Government's Antitrust Proceedings.

Washington.—Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General since June, 1919, and in charge of the Government's case in the coal strike injunction proceedings, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, effective August 31. It was said at his home here that Judge Ames would return to Oklahoma City to resume his law practice.

PAID IN TAXES $5,410,284,874

Last Year's Levy Greatest Ever Collected by U. S.

BIGGER THAN IN WAR YEARS

Collections Of About Five And One-Half Billions Year Ending June 30 Greatest Since Formation Of Bureau.

Washington.—The nation's greatest tax bill—$5,410,284,874—was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Official figures showed that the tax paid in the last 12 months had exceeded all estimates, congressional and official, by approximately $300,000,000 and was nearly 75 per cent. larger than the total of taxes paid in either of the war years of 1918 or 1919. The 1918 tax levy yielded $3,694,619,638 and the taxes in 1919 aggregated $3,839,950,612.

Collection of this record-breaking assessment cost the government $29,750,000 or about 55 cents for each $100.

Revenues derived from income and excess profits taxes alone were $3,944,555,737 for the 12 months, which is nearly $1,250,000,000 larger than collections from the same sources in either of the last two years. An increase for this year also was shown in the receipts from miscellaneous taxes, which brought in $1,465,729,136. These taxes totalled $1,243,941,909 and $855,591,700 for 1919 and 1918, respectively.

New York State continued to maintain its record of leading the nation as a taxpayer. Its tax burden amounted to $1,416,939,276. Of this amount $1,135,697,403 came from the financial heart of America—the Wall street district.

Pennsylvania was the second state in the amount of tax paid, with $555,725,086.

The Chicago district paid all but $40,315,758 of the total Illinois taxes of $442,233,070. Next following Illinois was Ohio, with taxes of $372,319,548, and Massachusetts, with $350,928,233.

North and South Dakota, both in one collection district, were called upon to pay only $9,541,683 from their combined areas and with the exception of the Philippine Islands, were at the foot of the list.

Total collections by other States or by groups of States in cases where more than one State comprises a district, were announced as follows: Alabama and Mississippi, $29,560,235; Arkansas, $12,233,877; California and Nevada, $179,749,805; Colorado and Wyoming, $39,569,496; Connecticut and Rhode Island, $151,318,761; Florida, $15,336,538; Georgia, $42,665,792; Hawaii, $11,927,545; Illinois, $442,233,070; Indiana, $73,608,766; Iowa, $39,019,378; Kansas, $40,630,194; Kentucky, $47,793,022; Louisiana, $50,984,323; Massachusetts, $350,928,233; Michigan, $283,748,648.

Minnesota, $76,997,401; Missouri, $148,609,325; Montana, Idaho and Utah, $20,757,741; Nebraska, $24,211,475; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, $41,596,651; New Jersey, $153,559,234; New Mexico and Arizona, $8,396,283; New York, $1,416,939,276; North Carolina, $169,206,607; North and South Dakota, $9,541,683; Ohio, $372,319,548; Oklahoma, $25,595,084.

Oregon, $27,264,123; Pennsylvania, $555,725,086; South Carolina, $26,653,541; Tennessee, $36,138,127; Texas, $103,004,360; Virginia, $69,312,348; Washington and Alaska, $42,179,655; West Virginia, $33,332,383; Wisconsin, $92,923,352; Philippine Islands, $1,423,478. Postoffice sales of internal revenue stamps (11 months), $22,538,551.

STRIKE SPREADS TO INDIANA.

3,000 Men Also Go Out In Kansas Fields.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana coal field is partially paralyzed by an unauthorized strike of day laborers following similar action in the Illinois field. Fifty mines near Terre Haute are idle.

President Ed Stewart, of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, wired President Lewis, urging a conference of miners and operators of the States in the competitive field. The day laborers claim they were discriminated against in the recent wage award.

POLICEMAN KILLS FLEEING MAN.

Captures Four After Alleged Attack On Furrier.

New York.—One man was shot and killed by a policeman and four others were arrested here following an attack on Abraham J. Aomarrow, a furrier, in his store at Broadway and 140th street, by five allegd striking fur workers.

After badly beating Aomarrow the men attempted to escape in an automobile, but were halted by a policeman, who opened fire on them with his pistol. Max Yurman, 27, one of the occupants of the car, was almost instantly killed by a bullet.

WOMAN'S BODY IN GULCH.

Wandered From Home Last Spring While Ill Of Influenza.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—W. E. Horton of Grand View, Tenn., identified the body of a young woman found in a gulch near Graysville, Tenn., as that of his daughter, Catherine, a school teacher, who left home last spring during an illness from influenza. It is supposed that the woman lost her way and wandered into the gulch, where she died of hunger and exposure.

Stop That Backache!

Those agonizing twinges across the small of the back, that dull, throbbing ache, may be your warning of serious kidney weakness—serious, if neglected, for it might easily lead to gravel, stone in the kidney, bladder inflammation, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. So if you are suffering with a bad back, have dizzy spells, headaches, nervous, despondent attacks or disordered kidney action, get after the cause. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*, the remedy that has been tried out for you by thousands.

A Virginia Case



Zachie Rexrod, tanner, 661 N. Main St., Harrisonburg, Va., says: "Many years ago my kidneys began to trouble me. My back became weak and began to ache. The kidney secretions were highly colored and burning and I had to get up often at night to pass them. I was told I had gravel. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

LIME-MARL

Is the best form of agricultural lime the farmer can use. Guaranteed analysis 90% Carbonate of Lime; practically 100% soluble in soil water; in nice condition for drilling or spreading. LIME-MARL gives quick results but is not caustic. Write for prices, literature and the freight rate to your depot. *Order early before the rush season.*

Marlbrook Lime Co., Roanoke, Va.
Works, Marlbrook, Va.

Natural Lime-Marl Co., Roanoke, Va.
Works, Charles Town, W. Va.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes



And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of Corns, Bunions, Blisters and Callouses and gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, smarting, swollen feet.

More than 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder for the feet, takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and makes walking a delight.

Nothing relieves the pain of tight or new shoes so quickly or thoroughly. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere.

One Acre Texas Oil Lease, Pecos Dist., $8. Wells being drilled all sides. Assignment, abst., map furnished. Send cash today. Worth 3 Ray, 416 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Jud Tunkins says one beauty about votes for women is that the system brings politics into the home and gives the folks something to talk about besides their relations.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or 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.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

Threatening Prospect.

"How about the watch on the Rhine?"

"Well, if the Huns don't behave themselves any better than it looks now, it is going to be an alarm clock."

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Acrobatic Spider.

My oldest boy saw a spider making a web from the ceiling. He exclaimed: "Come quick and see the spider. He has a string tied to his leg, kicking hisself down."—Exchange.

The receiver sometimes is as bad as the original board of directors.

Sure Relief



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 31-1920.

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