

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 23 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians recommend it. The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Being sorry for others is often a mild form of boasting.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

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| Colds | Headache |
| Toothache | Lumbago |
| Earache | Rheumatism |
| Neuralgia | Pain, Pain |

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Mononitroacetate of Salicylic acid.—Advertisement.

There is no sufficient recompense for an unjust slander.

Old Colored Mammy Knew What to Do

"I was distracted with fear when my little 9-month-old baby had dysentery, but an old colored mammy told me to give her Teethina and she has given me no more trouble since," said Mrs. Nettie Barnes, South Bay, Palm Beach Co., Fla. "With my last baby I got Teethina before he began teething and he was never sick a day."

It is not always safe to follow the advice of old colored mammys, but when they are as well informed as this one who recommended Teethina no advice could be better. All mothers can inform themselves as to the proper care of their babies by consulting Moffett's Baby Book, which can be had free by sending 30c to the Moffett Laboratories, Columbus, Ga., for a full size package of Teethina.—(Advertisement.)

There is no pain so great that time will not soften it.

A FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y., for a sure sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

St. Joseph's LIVER REGULATOR

for BLOOD-LIVER-KIDNEYS

The BIG 25¢ CAN

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and \$1.00 and \$1.50

Wm. L. Chas. Wm. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Calluses, etc. when all pain, ensures comfort to the sufferer. Makes walking easy. By mail or at Drug Store. Hixson Chemical Works, Pabodoc, N. Y.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue

LIVE STOCK

Pure Bred Live Stock Solve Feeding Problem

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The extent to which pure bred live stock helps solve farmers' feeding problems is a striking result of a questionnaire investigation just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. In this study nearly 500 practical stockmen described what their most serious feeding problems were and how they are meeting them.

In answer to the question, "Do you find that live stock of improved breeding make greater gains or produce more than scrubs or common stock when fed in the same way?" there was almost unanimous agreement on the better results obtained in feeding improved live stock. Most replies gave specific figures on the extent of superiority as shown by financial returns. The figures varied widely with an average superiority of 39.6 per cent for the improved stock. In general, pure bred stock excelled the grades and the grades greatly excelled the scrubs.

Commenting on the result, live stock specialists in the Department of Agriculture point out that improved stock is more likely to receive somewhat better feed and care, yet, since good stock and good feed and care go together so commonly, the per cent given is about what others may expect when they improve their herds or flocks. While the result lacks the preciseness of scientific work, it has as a background the average of 20 years' experience of nearly 500 practical live stock owners, under farm conditions. The figure given is strikingly similar to that of 40.4 per cent obtained by the department more than a year ago as showing the superior utility value of pure-breds over common stock from a general farm point of view.

Many farmers, in discussing the superior ability of pure breeds in utilizing feeds, gave interesting experiences. A southern hog grower states that his pure bred swine make 50 per cent better growth than scrubs on the same feed and care.

A South Dakota farmer told of selling three good grade steers on the Omaha market for \$55.36 apiece more per head than scrubs raised with them. An Ohio dairyman kept milk records of some common cows and pure breeds with the result that showed a production at the end of the year double that of the common stock.

Another farmer reported a feeding test in which he kept well-bred cattle and scrubs in the same yard, all receiving the same ration. The good cattle fattened while the scrubs remained poor.

Scores of similar experiences indicate that well-bred live stock is an important means in reducing feeding costs and increasing financial returns.

It is of interest to note, however, that, no matter how strong the consensus of opinion may be, there are generally a few on the negative side. Of nearly 500 experiences, five or about 1 per cent, for one reason or another, had failed to succeed with improved stock. This fact, taken into consideration with the foregoing data, points to a 99 per cent probability that pure bred and other improved live stock will aid greatly in solving economic feeding problems. Details of the department's recent study of feeding questions may be obtained from the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Proteins and Minerals Necessary in Hog Feed

Considering the whole problem of economical, successful and satisfactory pork production with a minimum chance of loss from disease when one studies the problem a little, it is easy to see that the things necessary are a program that provides as cheaply as possible plenty of proteins and minerals in the ration. And in getting them cheaply by the use of growing crops, we have gone a long way in satisfying the sanitary requirements by eliminating chances of loss from some of the contagious diseases and parasites of the overcrowded hog lot.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Kill a scrub bull Monday and on Tuesday you'll be better off.

If you are planning on raising some good pigs and getting into the business, it is none too early to plan now for your next year's pig crop.

Exercise for the gilts and especially the old sows is necessary if large litters of strong, healthy pigs are to be expected.

Every progressive farmer should raise pure bred live stock, and every progressive breeder needs records for keeping track of his herd.

It is best to have more than one pasture for sheep, alternating each year. In this way troubles from parasites are reduced to a minimum.

What good are horns for domestic cattle? Except for purposes of defense on the range where coyotes and bears still do some damage, horns are a menace and a needless expense.

EVERYDAY STORY

By AGNES G. BROGAN

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

THIS is the story of Dulcie and Dan. There is always a Dulcie and Dan, or a Jack and a Jill, to every love story, no matter how uneventful is a simple tale. For true love has ever its great joy and its tragedy. The joy may be of one perfect day; the tragedy of misunderstanding.

Dulcie could not know all this as she stood before the clouded mirror of the city boarding house. She was doubtful that love would come her way.

Across the dingy hall of the boarding house Dan Gordon was arranging before a like clouded mirror his necktie. Dan thought he would go to the "movies."

Dulcie's hat becomingly adjusted, and Dan's tie correct, both, as with one motion, threw open the corresponding doors of their boarding house rooms and stepped outside. Dulcie, turning the key in the lock, stared. She was unconscious of this rudeness and was thinking pleasantly what a fine, strong face this unknown young neighbor had, while he stood hesitant, admiring.

They smiled as they passed on the stair and then, naturally it seemed, fell to discussing the possibilities of the weather. Dulcie did hope that it would not rain after the Temple street church sociable was dismissed. Then, with a parting smile or two each went their way. But it did rain and here began Dulcie's great adventure. As she waited undecided in the Temple street church doorway, came toward her in purposeful manner the upper hall neighbor of the "fine, strong face."

"I remembered what you said," he greeted her, "so I came after you with an umbrella. Mrs. Finch sent her rubbers."

After that evening of exchanged confidences, beneath the dripping rim of Dan's umbrella, there was no need of further introduction.

Dulcie's bright eyes took on an added light, and Dan whistled cheerily as he went about his work.

It was wonderful, Dulcie thought, to find one's manly ideal in the dingiest hour in one's dingy boarding house. And it was marvelous, Dan thought, to find the jolliest little home-maker, just when a home-maker was longingly needed.

So they became engaged.

Mrs. Finch, sympathetic in her joy, invited them to Sunday night tea in her own part of the big house.

It was when the happy pair were planning ways and means of marriage that the tragedy of a quarrel upset all plans and like any storm banished the sunshine completely. It is not certain what the bitter quarrel was about — it may have been that Dan failed to tell Dulcie that his employer had requested him to escort his fair young daughter to the theater, or it may have been that Dulcie allowed a Temple church usher to walk home with her after service—the quarrel came, and cause does not alter fact.

Dan glared at her with all a lover's hatred. And Dulcie defied and dismissed him. If she was regretful of the note later slipped beneath his door, declaring that all was over between them, Dulcie's forbidding manner gave no clue. And if Dan's merry whistle sounding down the drab corridor was but a mockery of mirth, Dulcie in heart sickness could not know. So the breach grew. It had become unbearable, when, secret tears washing away Dulcie's pride, she decided to humble herself and to ask forgiveness.

The hall was dark when Dulcie turned the key in the lock of her door. There was no answering light beneath the opposite door. Mrs. Finch climbed the stair, after an interminable time, to report that Mr. Gordon had returned unexpectedly to Boston. "The firm sent him back there," she explained. "He hurried off to catch the evening train. No, he left no word."

No word of good-by. Gone forever, Dulcie's tragedy! She could not stay in the hall room; she did not look into the mirror as she adjusted the little hat; she just went on miserably down the desolate street. She entered the "movie" theater because its glinting sign flashed the title, "Loved and Lost." Dulcie wanted to know how another might bear this terrible emptiness of living. She found the familiar seat in the darkness, and got her handkerchief out of her cloak pocket. Tears were forcing their way down her cold cheeks.

A hand touched hers, touched softly, then fiercely held it, and the handkerchief, together. There was but one hand like that—gentle in its strength. "Dulcie!" breathed a voice in her ear.

There was but one voice like that—tender, thrilling. "I thought," she whispered, trembling, joyous, "that you had gone, Dan."

"Train doesn't leave until midnight," he answered her. The clasp tightened. "I am going to telegraph them." Dan went on decisively, "that I'll stay over, and then bring my wife along." Dulcie folded the handkerchief back into her pocket.

"All right, Dan," she meekly agreed.

In Sunday School 73 Years. Mrs. Nancy J. Dunmire of Waynesboro, Tenn., boasts of having been a member of a Sunday school for the last seventy-three years, having first begun at the age of three years.

Why He Called It "Portland" Cement

In 1824, an English mason wanted to produce a better cement than any then in use. To do this he burned finely ground clay and limestone together at a high heat. The hard balls [called clinker] that resulted were ground to a fine powder. When a mixture of this dull gray powder with water had hardened, it was the color of a popular building stone quarried on the Isle of Portland off the coast of England. So this mason, Joseph Aspdin, called his discovery "portland" cement.

That was less than one hundred years ago.

Portland cement was not made in the United States until fifty years ago. The average annual production for the ten years following was only 36,000 sacks. Last year the country used over 470,000,000 sacks of portland cement. Capacity to manufacture was nearly 600,000,000 sacks.

Cement cannot be made everywhere because raw materials of the necessary chemical composition are not found in sufficient quantities in every part of the country. But it is now manufactured in 27 states by 120 plants. There is at least one of these plants within shipping distance of any community in this country.

To provide a cement supply that would always be ample to meet demand has meant a good deal in costly experience to those who have invested in the cement industry. There have been large capital investments with low returns.

In the last twenty-five years, 328 cement plants have been built or have gone through some stage of construction or financing. 162 were completed and placed in operation.

Only 120 of these plants have survived the financial, operating and marketing risks of that period. Their capacity is nearly 30 per cent greater than the record year's demand.

These are a few important facts about an industry that is still young. Advertisements to follow will give you more of these facts, and will tell something of the important place cement occupies in the welfare of every individual.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

111 West Washington Street
CHICAGO

[A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete]

Atlanta	Denver	Kansas City	New York	San Francisco
Birmingham	Des Moines	Los Angeles	Packardburg	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Memphis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Chicago	Helena	Milwaukee	Pittsburgh	Vancouver, B. C.
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STYLE-SHOES FOR MILADY-COMFORT

\$3.90 *Style E-71*—Made from bright glazed kid—common sense heel with rubber top lift—oak turned soles—Oh! so flexible and easy on the foot.

\$4.60 *Style E-96*—With its brilliant kid upper—no seams over the tender toe joints—its flexible turned oak sole—is a prescription for *Happy Feet*, yet it has all the chic style so necessary in Miladies footwear.

Widths C, D, E & EE. Sizes 2½ to 9. Send for Free Catalog.

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Inflamed eyelids or other eye irritations. You will find a soothing and safe remedy in MITCHELL EYE SALVE.

25¢ at all druggists.

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