

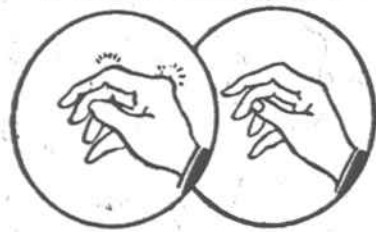
PE-RU-NA

For
**COUGHS
& COLDS**

And Every
Catarrhal
Ailment
The Family
Standby for
Over Fifty
Years

Tablets or
Liquid
Sold
Everywhere

**Gets the Poison
Out of Aching Joints**



AN IRRITATING, burning liniment would have aggravated this case. Mustang Liniment brought prompt relief because its amazing healing powers are quickly absorbed by the skin.

To do good, a liniment must work into the blood. This is especially important in overcoming rheumatic poisons that cause joint-aches.

Make this simple test with any number of different liniments and decide for yourself the one that is most effective:

Rub the liniment into your palms. Then wash thoroughly. A few hours later you will notice the odor of Mustang Liniment in the urinary secretions—proving that it has been absorbed into the blood. What other liniment passed this test? Now you know why Mustang Liniment is spoken of so highly everywhere.

25c—50c—\$1.00 at drug & general stores.

MUSTANG Liniment

**Stops itching—
Reduces irritation
Clears away skin
trouble**

If you have today a spot of eczema, or irritation on your skin, cleanse the affected part by bathing with Resinol Soap; then smooth in gently with the fingers a coating of Resinol Ointment. One application frequently stops the itching completely because the special soothing healing properties of Resinol help it to sink deep into the pores where the trouble really lies and restore a normal condition.

Use Resinol Soap daily for your toilet and bath. It helps to keep the skin healthy. Ask your druggist.



RESINOL

One-Way Talent

Talents usually come singly. The man who makes money seldom knows much about the art of spending it.—Dututh Herald.

**20,000 Housewives
to Be Made Happy**

Mrs. Harry Burke of Hudson, Ohio, has just had the good fortune to win an unexpected prize. She wrote for a 10c bottle of Liquid Veneer, which was sent her free and postpaid. The makers wrote asking her to tell her friends, if she liked it. She writes that she was so delighted the way it made her furniture look brand new that she told 15 of her friends and the makers sent her, entirely free and postpaid, a great big beautiful \$2.00 Liquid Veneer Polishing Mop. "I'm simply delighted," she writes.

Twenty thousand more of these \$2.00 Mops will be given away to housewives. Write for a free 10c bottle and ask for descriptive circular 15, telling you how to get this magnificent polishing mop entirely free. Address Liquid Veneer Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

One song sung amid a storm is of more benefit to mankind than a whole concert when the sun is shining.

**YOUR
BAKING
comes out
RIGHT
with**

**DAVIS
BAKING
POWDER**

**ORCHARD
CLEANINGS**

**STRAWBERRIES AND
RED RASPBERRIES**

The season of 1924 was favorable for the production of small fruit, particularly so for strawberries. In most places good crops of bush fruits were obtained. Red raspberries did not yield as large a crop as growers were led to expect.

We were fortunate in having a small bed in our back yard that produced a large crop of splendid berries, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. These rows were planted in the spring of 1921. The varieties were Latham and Cuthbert. The ground had been well fertilized with chicken manure. Having access to a plentiful supply of plants, they were spaced one foot apart in the row.

Our object in placing the plants close in the row was to get as much fruiting wood as possible for the crop the succeeding summer. The canes were frequently cultivated and in some cases made a growth of three to four feet the first season. As this variety was quite prone to fall over with the weight of fruit at time of ripening, a single wire was stapled to stakes 30 inches above the ground. The canes were then tied to this wire. Thirty quarts of berries were picked the next summer after planting.

In the early summer before the berries were ripe a good mulching of straw from the chicken house was placed between the rows. This kept down all weeds and most of the plants that ordinarily come up in the space between the rows. Plenty of new canes grew up in the rows for a full crop. There were bent over and covered with straw and cornstalks. The protection thus given was inadequate for the canes killed back almost as much as those that were exposed.

Again the spaces were mulched. The canes were now at the age when they should do their best. Many of them reached a height of nine feet or more, and a diameter in some cases, of three-fourths of an inch. They went through the winter of 1923 and 1924 in splendid shape. The pruning was delayed in the spring until the buds began to swell, in order that only live wood should be left for fruiting. One cannot always tell this when pruning early in the spring. Nearly half of the canes were cut off at the ground line to thin out the surplus growth. The remainder were cut back to a height of 60 inches.

Heavy stakes were driven into the ground along the rows at intervals of 16 feet. These were about 42 inches high. Two No. 16 wires were stretched along the row, and stapled together on top of the stakes. The pruned canes were then drawn up between the wires which held them in place. The vines were tied together at intervals of three or four feet.

We left entirely too much wood for ordinary farm or commercial growing, for dry weather comes on usually at the time the berries are ripening, but since we had water available for irrigation purposes we felt secure in that respect. We felt sure that the plants would produce at least 100 quarts. But the storm that swept over our part of the state about the time the plants were in bloom, tore the top out of some huge oak trees and piled up the brush on top of our berry bushes. For quite a while after this the plantation was not very promising, but the remaining canes recovered and we gathered 70 quarts of splendid berries.

**Asphaltum Paint Useful
to Cover Tree Wounds**

It is time for the orchardman to begin his pruning activities and rid his fruit trees of crooked limbs, broken branches, and diseased parts.

"And the period for pruning is between the time leaves fall off up until growth starts in the spring," declares James G. Moore, of the horticultural department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

When it comes to the real job of removing the worthless portions of any tree, a cut must be made that will leave a wound. Some cuts will vary from a fraction of an inch up to several inches across, depending upon the size of the limb. How is it possible to protect the tree from diseases entering through these wounded portions? "Use asphaltum paint," continues Moore, "and protection will be furnished."

An application of the paint does not aid in healing the cut. Its chief purpose is to prevent harmful insects and fruit tree diseases from entering through the exposed sections. Asphaltum paint, when applied, furnishes a smooth, hard-surfaced protection which does not become easily checked. This is an essential requirement if the best results are to be obtained. Fruit trees need to be cared for the same as animals if a good crop is to be expected next spring. Give them all the chance that is possible.

Spraying Grapes for Rot

The first spraying for black rot of grapes should be done when the second or third leaf is showing. This would be some time before the new shoot reaches a length of 8 to 10 inches. It is the opinion of those best in a position to judge that this application is the most important of all, and in a year of severe infection control cannot be possible without it. Lime and sulphur should never be applied to the grape after the green parts are showing, as severe burning results.

**GOOD
ROADS**

**PAVED HIGHWAYS
SHOW BIG GAINS**

According to American Automobile association officials, substantial progress is being made in the development of a national system of highways. The association cites as an example the fact that it is now possible for a motorist to start from the zero milestone in Washington and make a circular tour of 2,350 miles back to Washington over a continuous dustless paved highway.

This is but one of many numerous long stretches of paved highway, says the A. A. A. touring and transportation board. The highway from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, covering a distance of more than 1,700 miles, is another example. Each year constantly increasing mileage of continuous paved highway is added to the national highway system of the country as the various states fill in gaps on trunk line highways.

The greatest need for continuous paved highway is between northern and southern points, as the South during the winter months offers climatic and scenic attractions which no other section can provide. The same is true of similar attractions for the motorists of the South, which are to be found in the northern states in the summer months. Even in the South marked progress is being made. The southern states were naturally slower in getting started in their development of trunk line highways. The resources which can be drawn upon for road building purposes are not as great. Among the eastern seaboard states North Carolina is leading the way for her sister states.

The barrier between the northern and southern travel through the central tier of states has been the mountain ranges in Kentucky and Tennessee. Both of these states have spent millions on the removal of these barriers. In both states definite proposals of the issuance of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in state bonds are being considered. This will give these states ample funds to complete the work under way and provide the same facilities of easy travel as between the North and South as now exist in the North between the eastern and central states.

**Paved Roads Increase
Motor Vehicle Travel**

Paved highways increase the amount of motor vehicle travel.

Every motorist has seen instances of where comparatively little-used roads become arteries of heavy traffic almost as soon as the pavement of the new surfacing was ready for use.

An instance of a well-known highway will serve to bring out this point. In 1919 a stretch of the Pacific highway near Medford, Ore., was paved. In 1919 4,448 tourist automobiles passed over the stretch of road, while in 1920 the number increased to 22,000.

Plainly, the paving of highways means that the traffic over them must be increased. This must result in congestion of vehicles unless the roads are built wider than was necessary in the case of the dirt or gravel highway.

And we find that everywhere today it is the policy of road builders to lay wider pavements on the highways. They realize that this is the only way of making motor traffic safe and efficient to the highest possible degree. We find that in many places, where old pavements have become inadequate because of the constant increase in the number of motor vehicles, those in charge of road-construction programs have made them wider by adding new strips of pavement at the side.

The user of roads must recognize the need of wider pavements and do his part in the work to bring wider highways for his community. Such work on his part will make driving more safe and more comfortable for him as well as all other users of the roads.

Good Roads Squibs

What's the issue, from the standpoint of the autoist's pocketbook, good roads or sad inroads?

Thirty-one states and Alaska share in the pro-rata distribution of funds made each year by the forest service to those states and territories containing national forest lands.

More than \$10,000,000 has been spent in highway construction—paving, grading and bridges—to bring the famous Bankhead—Old Spanish trail route through the Southwest—to its present all-year-round perfection.

Traffic laws which differ in different states and different towns in the same state are a cause of confusion, accident, loss of property, and loss of life. Uniform traffic laws, the same the country over, will promote safety.

Plans for a highway from New Orleans to Portland, Ore., which will follow as nearly as possible the boundary lines of the old Louisiana Purchase, have been officially launched. It will commemorate the purchase of the territory by the United States.

**Scraps
of
Humor**

NO TIME TO WASTE

A man who was known as a persistent shopper, but a very poor buyer, entered a meat emporium and intercepted the proprietor.

"How much," he asked, "are veal cutlets?"

"Umsteens cents a pound."

"How much are pork chops?"

"Two cents less," responded the butcher, "but please don't detain me unless you mean business, as I have waiting a couple of customers who want to talk turkey."—Exchange.

A Mean Advantage

"Gentlemen," said the chairman of a public banquet, "before I introduce the next speaker there will be a ten-minute recess, giving you all a chance to go out and stretch your legs."

"Who is the next speaker?" inquired a guest.

"Before answering that question I would rather wait until you come back," was the chairman's reply.

A Hurry-up Call!

"My boss says he can't come, after all," said the plumber's boy. "But as it was a 'hurry-up' call, he sent me."

"But I never sent for anyone," said the mistress of the house, rather puzzled.

"O, then," the boy concluded, "it must have been the folks as was here before you moved in."

He Knew His Audience

"You are always talking economy to the public."

"I've got to take somebody into my confidence," answered Senator Sorghum. "There's no use talking economy to my family."—Washington Star.

KEEPING 'EM IN STYLE



Mr. Newlywed—Why did you take your maiden-hair ferns back to the florist, sweetheart?

Mrs. Newlywed—To have their hair bobbed, dear—they're so out of style.

Slight Contribution

A little bit of nonsense rhyme is proper to disclose. Since we are getting all the time A stream of nonsense prose.

Birthday Celebration

"I hear you gave a party last night, old chap. What was it to celebrate?"

"It was for my wife. It was the tenth anniversary of her thirtieth birthday."

Mother's Idea

Subdeb—Why do you have to put me in corsets for my coming out?

Mother—To give you a staying in for your coming out.

Child of His Brain

Author—This idea is the child of my brain.

Editor—You can't call your brain a happy father.

Any Bug in a Storm

"Do you hear that?" asked the fair maid, as there came to their ears the sound of a heavy step. "It is father. Fly, sweetheart, fly!"

"You mean flee," corrected the lover.

"Just as you please—but this is no time for entomological distinctions."—Country Gentleman.

A GOOD JUMPER



First Bug—Mr. Grasshopper is a good jumper.

Second Bug—Yes, he jumped his board bill last night!

Trying

If at first you don't succeed, You should try some more— If too long this tip you heed, You become a bore.

A Poor Financier

He—We'll have to give up our intended Florida trip. My funds in the bank are too low.

She—Oh, John, why don't you keep your account in a bank that has plenty of money?

A Literal View

She—If Shakespeare were alive today we shouldn't consider him a very remarkable man.

He—Still, he would be, you know, for he'd be over 350 years old.

**HELP FOR MOTHERS
OF AILING DAUGHTERS**

**Mrs. Quigg and Mrs. Betton Tell in the
Following Letters What Is Best To Do**



DAUGHTER OF MRS. QUIGG
210 MAIN STREET, ROYERSFORD, PA.

Royersford, Pa. — "My daughter was sickly from the time she was 13 years old, and when she was 15 she was irregular and also had severe headaches and pains in her sides and back. She was this way about six months before I began giving her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regularly although she had tried it before. It helped her very much. She is not bothered by headaches, backaches, or cramps any more, and has not missed but one days work. We recommend it to other mothers

with girls who have these troubles." —Mrs. QUIGG, 210 Main Street, Royersford, Pa.

Mrs. Betton's Letter
Ridgely, Md. — "I want to tell you how much good your Vegetable Compound has done my daughter. Before she started taking your medicine she was in a nervous, run-down condition, so that she could hardly sleep at night. She always had a pain in her side and sometimes cramps so that she would have to go to bed. She is a schoolgirl and was going to school only half the time because she was so weak and run-down she could not stand it to walk there some days. She was this way for three or four years. She had been reading your advertisements in the different newspapers and she noticed that some of the girls and women had suffered just as she had. So she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and is a lot better. With the first bottle everybody could see a big change. She can go to school every day and can eat just as much as any one else, when before she did not have any appetite. We have told others about the medicine, and we are perfectly willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial. We are also willing to answer letters from other women concerning the help my daughter has received from the Vegetable Compound." —Mrs. JOSEPH BETTON, Ridgely, Maryland.

Not Pleased

"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?" "Would my technique indicate that?" asked the young man.

Do You Know

That boiled frostings or uncooked icings will be much improved by adding a small amount of Calumet Baking Powder.

The seeds of knowledge may be planted in solitude, but must be cultivated in public.

A Household Remedy

For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Any Sore. Howford's Balsam of Myrrh prevent infection and heals. Three sizes; all stores.—Adv.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority.

Genuine

ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years.

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate Ester of Salicylic Acid

Break Your Chains of Misery

Rheumatism, lumbago, kidney trouble and other such ailments are like chains and shackles that bind you down. They destroy your wage-earning power, make you feel and act years older than you really are, and keep you in misery. And these ailments grow steadily worse. They finally become dangerous.

Yet you can break these chains of misery! Just remember that these ills are caused by impure blood—blood that does not contain enough iron. Without iron, your blood cannot throw the poisons out of your body. Instead, it keeps on gathering and circulating these poisons through your system. This is why you should begin at once to take Acid Iron Mineral. This amazing iron tonic is Nature's own product. Physicians and scientists have been unable to duplicate it. Unlike any other mineral iron—it is quickly absorbed into your blood, and gives it strength to throw off impurities which cause your bad health. It is positively guaranteed.

Get a bottle from your druggist today. With it, ask for a box of A. I. M. pills.

A-I-M Percolating Corp.
SALEM, VIRGINIA