

WOULD TAKE BOOK TO TELL TROUBLES

Carrsville Lady Says She Laid Awake At Night Because of Her Troubles.

Carrsville, Ky.—Mrs. F. E. Cossey, of this town, says: "I had been afflicted for nearly six years with womanly troubles, and would suffer so much, every month!

It would take a book to tell what I have suffered in that time.

I got so I could not sleep at night, from nervousness. I had four different doctors to treat me, but they could not help.

When I took Cardui, it relieved me at once. I can't praise it enough.

I hardly know how to tell you what Cardui has done for me. I have taken about seven bottles, and nothing else I ever took gave me such relief.

All my friends know how bad I was, and how Cardui has helped me in many different ways."

Cardui is made from purely vegetable ingredients, which act particularly on the delicate womanly system, building up health and strength where it is most needed.

During the past 50 years it has helped thousands of ladies, afflicted with just such troubles as those from which Mrs. Cossey suffered.

It is therefore a remedy that you can feel confidence in. Its merit is guaranteed by years of success. Don't experiment. Take Cardui. Begin today.

N. B.—Write to Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Troubles Laid to "In-Law."

"The cause of more than half the family scraps that are scrapped to a finish," says an exchange, "is the 'in-law.' A man or a woman marries some one absolutely antagonistic to all the other members of the family, and then, putting this person on a pedestal, demands that all shall do her or his will. For the sake of courtesy, often a whole family will yield many points, and gradually the 'in-law' becomes more and more insistent, and so things drift along, always the one side giving in, until some straw, some trifle, will prove the drop too much, and after that the fracas. With the air cleared, a beginning can be made over again on a basis of equal rights, or else all intercourse can cease. Either way much has been gained."

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S LASTER'S CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing its simple composition and how to use it in a simple form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

When a young widow makes up her mind to marry a bachelor he may possibly escape by dying.

FOR COLDS AND GRIP
Hicks' Camphor is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. Its liquid—effects immediately. 10c, 25c, and 50c. At drug stores.

Malice is more easily disarmed by indifference than by conflict or retaliation.—Mrs. Sigourney.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAKATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Use the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

There are a few things that even a young man doesn't know.

Garfield Tea, the natural remedy for Constipation, can always be relied on.

Many a brave man has lost his nerve in a dentist's chair.

BACKACHE A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS



Pain in the back is the kidneys' signal of distress. If this timely warning is ignored, there is grave danger of kidney trouble, uric acid poisoning, or Bright's disease.

When you have reason to suspect your kidneys, use a special kidney medicine.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve weak, congested kidneys—cure backache—regulate the uric acid. Good proof in the following statement:

CONVINCING TESTIMONY
G. A. Craig, 51 Hancock St., Boston, Mass., says: "My body was constantly racked with pain. I had a dull ache in the small of my back, my feet ached, I had dizzy spells and the urinary passages were too frequent. I was very nervous and the doctors didn't seem to understand my case. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief and an ultimate cure."

AT ALL DEALERS 50c. a Box
DOAN'S Kidney Pills

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR LAME SHOULDER.

Joseph D. Crittenden, Ozark, Ala., writes: "After eight months' illness with lame shoulder and side I tried Mustang Liniment and was entirely cured after using only one bottle. My teacher, Prof. A. A. Lee, has adopted the rule that Mustang Liniment be kept in the school room in case of accident."

25c, 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

INJURY BY WEEVILS

Insect Moves About but Little Except in the Fall.

Pest May Be Greatly Reduced by Picking Them Off the Little Cotton Until Squares Begin to Form in Spring.

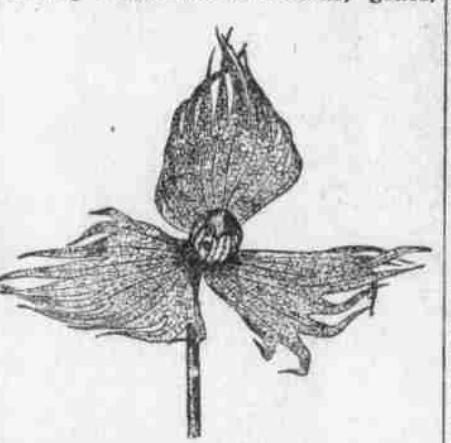
(By G. H. ALFORD, Special Agent of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, Jackson, Miss.)

Farmers who destroy the squares, bolls and foliage—the sole food supply of the weevil—on or before October 20 and add strength to this almost knockout blow by plowing under all the weevils in the cracks and holes in the ground and in the grass and trash on the ground and by destroying practically all the weevils hibernating along the turn-rows, fences, hedges, and in general the vicinity of the fields and follow up the destruction by picking the weevils off the little cotton until the squares begin to form and by picking up the punctured squares for at least one month after the squares begin to form, will certainly reduce the number of boll weevils to the minimum.

When the over-wintered weevils emerge from winter quarters in the spring and reach the little cotton there is little further movement until the general dispersion season in August, September and October. The over-wintered weevils go from winter quarters to the nearest cotton field and remain there until the migratory period in the fall. The fact that the weevil moves about but little except in the fall makes it possible for an individual farmer to obtain the best result from his own efforts in fighting the pest. There is little danger of the arrival of weevils from fields where they have not been picked off the little cotton until in August when the cotton crop is normally set. The danger of the movement of weevils from farm to farm before August is not important enough to warrant any farmer in hesitating to thoroughly pick the weevils and punctured squares.

Where the food supply of the weevils is not destroyed early in the fall and strength added to this blow by plowing under the cornstalks, grass, trash, weeds and other vegetable matter that serves as winter quarters for the weevils and by destroying practically all the weevils hibernating along the fence rows, hedges and ditch banks, the over-wintered weevils are often sufficiently numerous to puncture the squares as fast as they form on the cotton. Under such conditions it is not necessary for the over-wintered weevils to multiply before the squares are punctured as fast as they form on the cotton. When the over-wintered weevils are sufficiently numerous to puncture the squares as fast as they form on cotton will be made unless the weevils are picked off the little cotton and the punctured squares destroyed.

Dr. W. D. Hunter of the bureau of entomology estimates the possible progeny of a single pair of weevils during a season beginning on June 20 and extending to November 4 at 12,765,100. Nature has provided a number of agencies to prevent such excessive multiplication, however, the picking of a pair of weevils off the little cotton means millions less later on. Every pair of weevils picked off the little cotton and destroyed reduces the number of punctured squares and bolls by millions.



Cotton Square Showing Egg Puncture of Boll Weevil and Flaring of the Bracts. Dr. W. D. Hunter's Illustration.

Before squares form on the cotton, the over-wintered weevils that have emerged feed upon the opening leaves or bud of the little cotton. Early in the morning it is an easy matter to find the weevils in the buds of the little cotton. It is not at all difficult to pick them off the buds of the little cotton and destroy them.

The only reason why we cannot eradicate the weevil by thoroughly picking them off the little cotton is that the majority of the over-wintered weevils do not emerge until after the squares begin to form on the cotton. As soon as squares form on the cotton the weevil gets on the inside of the bracts and feeds only by inserting its beak deeply into the squares. After the squares begin to form on the cotton it is hardly practicable to pick the weevils off the cotton.

The over-wintered weevils cannot multiply until squares form on the cotton. The weevil passes the winter in the adult stage and breeds only in squares and bolls. The most conspicuous indication of the presence of the boll weevil is the flaring of the squares. When the weevil punctures a square it turns yellow and the bracts "flare" open. The punctured square usually falls to the ground in a few days.

The over-wintered weevils live only a few weeks after they emerge from winter quarters in the spring. If the little cotton is thoroughly picked two or three times just a few days before the squares begin to form on the cotton and every punctured square destroyed for at least one month after the first squares form practically all of the over-wintered weevils will be dead and there will be no young weevils. If it were possible to destroy every punctured square and boll and thereby prevent the appearance of new broods, the weevils could be exterminated in one year. While it is not possible to destroy every punctured square and boll, we can by careful and painstaking work get practically all of the punctured squares while the cotton is small.

The beneficial results obtained from picking the punctured squares depends mainly upon the seasons. When the punctured squares fall to dry ground in July and August, and are subjected to the unobstructed rays of the hot sun, practically all of the larvae and pupae are killed. Where the soil is dry and the cotton small practically all of the "grubs" in the punctured squares are killed during the hot, fair weather, especially if there is a dust mulch on the ground. If the soil is moist, the rows narrow, the cotton rank and shades the ground, or if it is cloudy practically all of the grubs in the punctured squares will come to maturity unless the squares are picked and destroyed. The more moisture in the ground, the more rankly the cotton grows and the more the ground is shaded, the greater the necessity for gathering and destroying the punctured squares. Under any and all conditions it is certainly advisable to collect all the punctured squares for at least one month after the first squares form on the cotton. The soil is cool at this season of the year and the sun is seldom very hot.

It is not advisable to burn the punctured squares. The punctured squares should be placed in wire cages for the reason that many weevil larvae in the infested squares harbor parasites. These parasites prey upon the boll weevil. There are about 25 species of parasites which by means of their ovipositors place eggs on the larvae and pupae of the weevil within the square. The young of the parasites feeds upon the immature boll weevil which it kills. The bureau of entomology records one instance in a field near Robinson, La., where the parasites killed 77 per cent of the weevils. About the same time 61 per cent of the weevils in a field near Victoria, Texas, were killed by parasites.

The meshes of the wire cage to put the punctured squares in should be at least 16 to the inch. The parasites are very small and can easily escape while the weevils will soon die for lack of food. A tinner will make the cages at a small cost.

The destruction of myriads of weevils can be accomplished during the growing season by working in co-operation with the natural agencies that destroy the weevil. The temperature at the surface of the ground is generally about 40 per cent higher than at two or three feet above the surface. It is not surprising that the cotton squares that fall on the hot ground in July and August and are not shaded are parched at once and the immature weevils destroyed. If the immature weevils are not killed at once by the heat, they will starve for lack of food because of the hardening of the square—the weevils' food.

The use of brush on cultivators to brush or agitate the plants when cultivating the crop will assist to some extent in destroying the weevil. The punctured squares will be knocked to the hot ground sooner than they would fall and at the same time a few adult weevils will be knocked to the hot ground. When an adult weevil is thrown on the surface of finely pulverized hot soil, it is killed almost instantly.

Attempts continue to be made to poison weevils. If the advocates of poison would only remember that during the growing season the boll weevil feeds only by inserting its beak deeply into the squares or bolls, they would realize that it is impossible to place poison where the weevils will feed upon it. In all the experiments performed in the field by the bureau of entomology very heavy applications throughout the season from chopping to picking have failed to show any advantage in the use of poison.

Pumpkins Too Watery.

Pumpkins as feed for hogs can hardly be compared in value with corn. The field pumpkin is about 90 per cent water, and the sweet pumpkin about 80 per cent. A feed containing so much water cannot be used successfully as a substitute for such a feed as corn, which contains only 10 to 12 per cent water.

The pumpkin therefore is valuable not as a substitute for, but as a supplement to, the grain ration. Used in this way it is very valuable, both for cows and hogs. Brood sows can be put in good shape for the breeding season with pumpkins and grass.

Pumpkins should not be fed heavily to fattening hogs; a moderate allowance with the corn will make better gains because of the variety and succulent, but they are too bulky to feed heavily during the fattening period.

Feeding Cotton Seed.

Cotton seed may be fed to steers with good results, although the usual practice now is to feed the cotton seed meal remaining after the oil has been extracted in the mills. The cottonseed has a pronounced laxative effect if fed heavily.

The KITCHEN CABINET

DAINTY ways of serving food have a usefulness beyond their esnetic value. Everyone knows that a feeble appetite is often tempted by a tastefully garnished dish, when the same material carelessly served would seem quite unpalatable.

EGGLESS DISHES.

During the season when eggs are high and scarce, we must have cakes and puddings, and those that require few or no eggs are especially favored. For griddle cakes take a cup of corn meal and scald it at night with a cup of boiling water, add two cupfuls each of flour and sweet milk, a tablespoonful each of shortening and molasses, a teaspoonful of salt and half of a softened yeast cake. Beat hard and set to rise. In the morning if too thin, add a little more flour.

One Egg Ginger Bread.—Take a cup each of sugar and molasses, add a half cup of melted shortening, a beaten egg and three cups of flour, a tablespoonful of ginger, and a cup of boiling water, add the last thing, in which two tablespoons of soda have been dissolved. Bake forty-five minutes.

Mock Angel Food.—This popular cake, which everybody has tried, baked in layers or in cups, is a cheap and satisfactory cake when eggs are high or at any other time. Scald a cup of milk in boiling water. Sift together a cup of sugar, a cup of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Into this pour the boiling milk and stir until smooth and thick, then add the beaten whites of two eggs; cut and fold them in carefully, not to lose the lightness, and bake in an ungreased pan, without using flavoring.

Club Cake.—Take a cup of sugar, a half cup of shortening, a cup of thick sour milk, a cup of raisins and a teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste, a few nuts and two cups of flour. Bake in layers and put together with orange filling.

When making custard, use a little cornstarch, arrow root or flour in the place of one egg, and the custard will not be noticeably less palatable. Eggs that are packed in water glass, one part to twelve of water, in October will keep without losing an egg, if care is taken to keep them cool without freezing.

EMERGENCY DISHES.

Usually dishes that are needed in a hurry are not those of little cost, though they need not be extravagant. Under the sudden pressure of unexpected company, and the demands on one's hospitality, the subject of expense is for the moment forgotten.

A very excellent idea is to have a few emergency recipes posted in a convenient place near the hospitality shelf of good things, reserved for just such occasions.

As simple dishes are best liked by the best people, and more thought is given to the dainty equipment of the table, than to lavish display, any one with hospitable instincts, good taste and small means, can entertain most satisfactorily.

The bouillon cubes that may be dropped into hot water at a moment's notice, the canned soups, so appetizing, or cream (of any vegetable) soup may be very quickly prepared and is always welcome.

The paper bag cookery, which is getting more and more popular with those who have gotten over their prejudice enough to give it a fair trial, is a boon to an emergency hostess, for anyone, even the rankest skeptic, will fall to and devour the delicious morsels which steam forth from the paper bag.

The pheasant liver and bacon becomes a dish which the French chef would name a "creation," when cooked in a paper bag.

Lay strips of delicate thinly sliced bacon into a paper bag, parboil slices of calf's liver, drain and dredge with seasoned flour, plenty of salt, pepper and a grating of onion. Put into a hot oven and cook fifteen to twenty minutes. Serve the bag on a hot platter and open the top of the bag at the table, then listen for the admiring sniffs of your guests.

A dish which is a little more work to prepare, but superlatively good, is liver parboiled, drained, dredged with flour, salt and pepper, put through the meat chopper with a little bacon, and then mix together with a seasoning of grated onion. Make into patties and roast in a buttered bag for ten minutes.

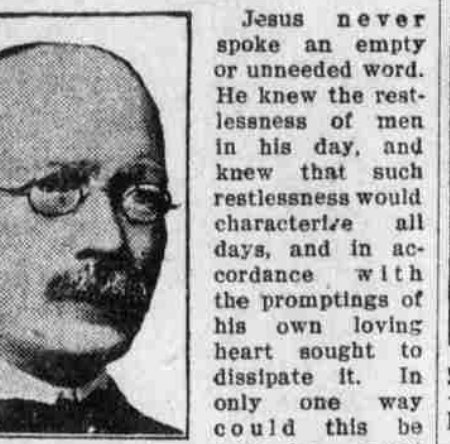
Nellie Maxwell.

Diplomacy.
"I don't like these promiscuous sort of neighborhoods. We don't know a thing about the people next door."
"But we soon will, dear. I sent Della in there this afternoon to borrow some baking powder."

Jesus Gives Peace

By Rev. J. H. Ralston, Secretary Correspondence Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—My peace I give unto you.—John 14:27.



Jesus never spoke an empty or unneeded word. He knew the restlessness of men in his day, and knew that such restlessness would characterize all days, and in accordance with the promptings of his own loving heart sought to dissipate it. In only one way could this be done—he must

displace it by something else.

Never in all the history of the race were the appliances for physical well-being so numerous and well adapted to the end sought as today. Home-making, notwithstanding the passing of the single dwelling as home, was never so perfect; sanitation is far and away superior to any period of the past; medical and surgical skill defy many diseases that were formerly fatal; institutions for the care and cure of deflections of various kinds are found even in small places; provision is lavishly made for the education of the young in literature, science, and art as never before; and millions of money are being poured out, and great conferences are being held in advancement of universal peace—but the cry is yet heard,

"O, where can't you find, Rest for the weary soul?"

We may ask, Why is this, when the things just enumerated are undeniable facts? We may have partial answer in the consideration of the things that stand out as an offset to these things, facts as undeniable as they. If we consider the conditions which characterize all activities we are given pause. If we look at men in business life, whether in commerce, finance, manufacturing, or even agriculture, the elements of competition and chance keep the nerves stretched; if we consider the professions, law, medicine, or theology, the rivalry, however inexcusable, proves a nerve-racking experience; and if we enter the spheres of politics, the game at first pleasant, at last comes to effort to overcome opponents sometimes by chicanery or even the use of corrupt practices. To such men the modern conveniences and appliances bring little relief. Even that which was possible ten years ago, the getting beyond the reach of the mails or the telegraph by an ocean voyage, is no longer possible. And so it is that men are crying for the lodge in the wilderness, the man of sixty seeks his chicken farm, in a few years to find disappointment.

Is the Case Hopeless?

Just at this point the Christian religion, by its head, Jesus Christ, appears with a solution of this problem. He says: "Peace, I give unto you," and all that man needs, of rest, quiet, contentment, and more, is offered. Loyalty to what Jesus meant compels us to say that the peace here offered rests on another peace. This peace belongs to experience, the thing men and women are crying for. That peace refers to the right relationship with God, the lack of which is the true explanation of the unrest from which we would escape. That peace is a status or condition secured by trusting or resting on Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the only mediator between God and man. We have peace with God through faith, and are placed in a position where we can have the peace of God, that Jesus speaks of in the text. In no case can a man have the peace of God without the peace with God, emphasis being on the prepositions.

The world gives to the basest part of our being, to the part that relates us to the brute creation, and only in exceptional cases to the intellectual. If so how ephemeral is its offering—for today with no promise of tomorrow!

Jesus Parallels This Giving.

He gives to the highest part of our being, the spirit. His invitation to men as followers is not to a Mohammedan heaven, or a modern clubhouse, but to physical hardship and suffering—but it is to the spirit, which is to live forever and whose requirements are lasting. He gives really, and the man or woman who by any chance seeks the peace because of conscious worth is doomed to disappointment. What he gives satisfies. It is deep, quiet, strong. It took away the fears of the early martyrs, it enabled a McKinley to die calmly and gladly and to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and today enables Chiase and other Christian martyrs to face death without fear.

This peace was tested by Jesus himself and sustained him all the way to the cross, and it is the peace of him who was God and who said to the waves on Gallilee, "Peace, be still." "What a guaranty. "My peace," tested and proven adequate, and that of the infinite God himself!

NERVOUS DESPONDENT WOMEN

Find Relief in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Statements So Testify.

Plata, Pa.—"When I wrote to you first I was troubled with female weakness and backache, and was so nervous that I would cry at the least noise, it would startle me so. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and I don't have any more crying spells. I sleep sound and my nervousness is better. I will recommend your medicines to all suffering women."

—Mrs. MARY HALSTEAD, Plata, Pa., Box 98.

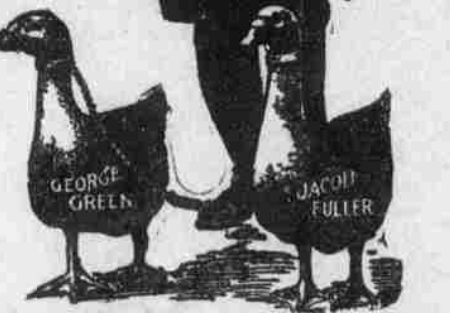
Here is the report of another genuine case, which still further shows that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be relied upon.

Walcott, N. Dakota.—"I had inflammation which caused pain in my side, and my back ached all the time. I was so blue that I felt like crying if anyone even spoke to me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I began to gain right away. I continued its use and now I am a well woman."

—Mrs. AMELIA DAHL, Walcott, N. Dakota.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Mothers, Have You Ever Used Mother's Joy?



Not why not? If you can get a thing that is better than the other it pays to use it. Try Mother's Joy just one time.

Mother's Joy is a Pneumonia Cure and Never Fails

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

GEORGE GREEN, JACOB FULLER

"Mother's Joy" is a box of MOTHER'S JOY. Manufactured by THE GOOSE GREASE CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. M. G. KREITZER'S 10c SALVE 25c

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KODAKS and High Grade Finishing. Mail orders given Special Attention. Prices reasonable. Service prompt. Send for Price List. LANSBURY'S ART STORE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A POSITION FOR YOU
Wanted Men and Boys to take 30 days practical course in our machine shop to learn automobile business. New and modern machinery; new gear. A position for every graduate. Catalogue free. CHARLTON AUTO SCHOOL, Charlotte, N. C.

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