CARRIER SWALLOW

recently flew 2.500 miles to Tortonia a northern Italy, and is believed to a tin drat of its species to carry a lessage, the paper being tied to one its leps.

BOYSI GIRLS!

Head the Grape Nus ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dissy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

And Sounds Bed rofaulty is course; of course, it's cked, too.



NONE OTHER COMPARES TO CATMEAL

In two of the most important things to children — procious Vitamin B for hosping St. Mighty few cereals have it.

Many are nervous, poor in appetite, stem out of order, because their daily ets lack enough of the precious Vinsin B-for keeping fit.

Few things keep them back like a lack this protective food element.

So give everyone Quaker Outs every orning. Because in addition to in genaus supply of Vitamin B for keeping it furnishes food-energy, muscle and dy-building ingredients. For about 3/c r dish.

Ousker Outs has a wholesome, nur-luscious appeal to the appethe. ory, surpassingly good. All grocers



Soviet Silk Farms Thirty thousand acres in Russia will be devoted to slik farms.



ASK YOUR DOCTOR FIRST, MOTHER

Before You Give Your Child an Unknown Remedy to Take

Every day, unthinkingly, mothers take the advice of unqualified persons—instead of their doctor's—on regledies for their child.

If they knew what the scientists know, they would neper take this chance.

Por Your Child

When it comes to the frequently-used "milk of magnesis," doctors, for over 50 years, have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia—the safe remedy for your child."

Remember this—And Always Say "Phillips' "When You Buy. Your child deserves it; for your own peace of mind, see that you get it—Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Also in Tables Forms.

ipe Milk of Magoeia Tablets sow on sale at all drug stores where. Each tiny tablet is the calent of a togeth of Gruing part Milk of PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia.

Cuticura Soan For the Daily Care of Your Hands

Prolong the youthful appearance of your hands by giving them the same care you give your face. Use Eutleman Soap every time you wash your hands; it will do much to prevent redoese and roughness, omand by daily tests, and to keep the hands coft, smooth and lovely.



CHAPTER XIII-Continued

There was in him no im of Marm Pierce with pleasure; and fair, and the blue hills were beck-oning, he yielded to sudden impulse, climbed into his old car, and set out along the remembered way.

Saladine turned into the farmyard, and stopped the car, and a man at work with an ax in the shed ceased his labors and came to the door. But this was not Zeke Dace! Here was Will. He recognized Saladine and dropped the ax and came swiftly out into the sun. His smile was broad, and there was welcom in his eye. Saladine looked at this tall blond glant with hair like flax, and steady eyes of a deep blue like the sky at dusk; and he slipped to the ground, and their hands clasped

"Come fishing again, did you?" Will asked, with a chuckle. "Don't see no rod!"

"No, just come to pass the time of day," Saladine told him. "How are you, Will? Yo're looking fine!"
"I am," said Will. "I am full

fine!" Then his eyes swung to one side, toward the house, and Sala-dine saw Jenny in the kitchen door. She had a plate and a dish towel in her hands, and contentment in her countenance; and as they went toward her she smiled, and put the plate and towel down and came swiftly to meet them.

So these three stayed there together on the sunned step of the porch for a while. Saladine asked after Marm Pierce, and Jenny's eye twinkled, and Will said: "She's busy breaking Win to

bridle now!" "I thought she got too much satisfaction out of her row with him ever to make it up," Saladine suggested, amused

It was Jenny who explained, her eyes gentle. "She just did it so's I could marry Will and not have to worry about her." she confessed. 'She wouldn't hear to moving up here; lowed if she was pulled up by the roots she'd just wither and And she said new married folks had ought to be by theirselves till they got broke to double har-ness, anyway. But I couldn't bear to think of her living there alone; so she sent for Uncle Win and talked him into coming back there to live and now she's having as much fun out of making him do her bidding as she did

fighting with him!"
"I hear he's quit drinking," Saladine suggested. Will guffawed; and Jenny nodded, laughing softly too.

"She put something into his rum," she said. "It made him terrible ly: "Uncle Win's pretty old, but he exhibitors.

can do the chores, and she manage the housework. It's better m to be together so!"

And she confessed, her cheek bright: "Of course, I'm still down there the most of the time. I just come up here to do Will's dishes, come up here to do with and sweep around, and cook him up and sweep around, and cook him up Saladine asked, smiling: "What does Marm Pierce think about you

and Will waiting so long?" Her eyes were quick to cling to Will's, tenderly; and Will said gravely: "We didn't want to put no slight on Huldy, by marrying; and Jenny and me, we're young. We don't have to hurry now. We've good time!"

"But we're most through waiting," Jenny added. "It's not long

When Saladine presently moved to depart, Will urged that he stay and try for a trout in the big pools in the bog. "A day like this, yo're apt to get hold of an old rouncer, down there," he promised. "Might

be worth your while!"

But Saladine shook his head. "I can't, not today," he said. "But I'll stop and see Marm Pierce!" Jenny shook her head. "Granny's not to home," she said. "She and

Uncle Win went to the village." "I'll come next spring, then," he ed. "I left my rod down here, last time I was here. I'll have to come and get that, and try the brook again.

"She's kept the rod safe for you." Jenny told him; and Will urged hospitably:

"You do! Come and stay with us. Jenny and me, we can put you up right here, long as yo're a mind!" So Saladine left messages for old Marm Pierce, and at last bade them good-by. When he drove away, they stood together, shoulders almost touching, to watch him go. He turned up the road toward the ridge again, and looked back and saw their hands lift in a gesture of fare well. Then they swung, side-by-side, toward the house that was to be their home.

The farm was far below him; and Beyond it lay the sweep and loveliness of Hostile Valley. It was not easy, on such a day as this to understand how the place had come by its harsh ancient name. When on that night in June, now months past, Saladine departed after his first coming here, he had gone at full speed, like one pursued. But today he drove slowly, reluctant to leave the pleasant scene and these friendly folk behind.

[THE END.]

Hypnotism Defined

Hypnotism is defined as an artificially induced sleep or a trance ibling sleep. Its duration varies with the subject as well as the operator, and so also does the intensity of the sleep. While hypnotic sick, and he let on that she'd suggestion has been used to some killed him, and she said she'd extent medically, it has also been kill or cure!" She added contented-employed by others such as stage

Robert Ames Bennet's new thrillnovel of a plane lost in the untracked North.

How Alan Garth fought to save the lives of three tenderfeetwhile they were plotting to kill him and seize his platinum strike — is one of the most exciting stories yet to come from this favorite author.

CAUGHT IN THE WILD begins next week in this newspaper. Be sure to begin with the first installment.



Don't miss a single chapter of this serial starting next week in this paper

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD rectume of Sectoricity and Pre-rective Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

THE UBIQUITOUS TUBERCLE AND ITS RELATION TO MAN

According to a report just issued by the National Tuberculosis asso-clation of New York city, the turate in the United States ranks seventh a mong the 30 countries listed. New Zea-land, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Cey-lon, Denmark and the Nether-

lands are the

countries that have lower tuberculosis death rates. These figures are for 1928-1982, The listing for 1934 is not available yet because it takes time to tabulate the enormous amount of data.

Tuberculosis is one of the most prevalent of all contagious diseases. It is rightly called the white plague. It is spread over much of the known

And it is different from most of our other contagious diseases, which are what we call acute. If any one has typhold fever, diphtheria, measies, scarlet fever, mumps, or whooping cough, he has a period of a few days to three weeks when he is confined to bed. But recovery takes place promptly after the fe ver stage is over. Tuberculosis, on the contrary, is a chronic disease. It can extend over a period of vears. In the beginning stages natients may hardly be aware that

It isn't only the human race that has tuberculosis. Animals also can get it. Fish, turtles and frogs have losis. Birds, chickens and turkeys have tuberculosis. Cows have tuberculosis. The cold-blooded animals are infected with a tubercle bacillus that grows only at at a low temperature, and hence cannot grow in man. Birds have a higher temperature than man, quently it is hard to infect us with their tubercle bacillus. Some human cases have been reported, but avian tuberculosis in man is extremely rare. The tubercle bacilli that cows have, however, can grow in man and cause tuberculosis. But the disease is different from the true human type, as the lungs are seldom involved in bovine or cattle tuberculosis in man. Tuberculosis of the bones, joints and glands in children, however, are oftentimes caused by this particular kind of tubercle bacilli.

Most of us have breathed in or swallowed living tubercle bacilli many times before we reach the adolescent stage. When the bacilli enter the body they either are killed off quickly or else they find lodgment in some organ, usually the lungs, and there they grow in a small local spot of tissue. When the growth is very slow, as it is in healthy persons, then the surrounding tissues can wall off the infected area. It is as if a few thousand soldiers of an enemy country had succeeded in entering the center of some state, and then the defense soldiers in that state, who could not drive them out, had sealed them up in a tight-walled enclosure. Now if these invaders were able to live on the water, air and food that percolate through the walls, then you would have the same situation as exist in a walled-in tubercle foci. The invaders are harmless so long as the wall holds them prisoners but if the wall gives way, we find an invading army right in our midst. Undernourishment and long fevers, such as undulant fever and parrot fever, and whooping cough, mumps, diabetes and anemia, all tend to lower the body resistance and open up holes in the walls enclosing the germ prisoners. The bacilli swarm out of the opening, and spread rapidly through the adjoining tissues.

The best way to prevent tubercu losis is to prevent the tubercle bacillt from getting into our bodies. But this is almost impossible to do in the present condition of modern civilization. We have to mix with many different people. Do you ever count the number of persons you talk with daily, shake hands with, or stand or sit next to in a movie theater, church, restaurant, store, street car or bus? Some of them are sure to have tuberculosis. Children, too, come in contact with persons impregnated with this dis-

One should almost have to live on a desert island, with absolutely no contact with the outside world, to be safe from infection.

Consequently, since we can hardly prevent tuberculosis germs from coming into our bodies, the next best thing to do is to keep our bodies. best thing to do is to keep our bou-lly health in such daily good condi-tion that we can destroy the germs that do get in, or, if the dose is be-youd our ability to destroy, that we can imprison them in the capsule form just described. Then our chances are very good for going through life without being invaded

by the disease.

But medical science is conquer
ing the disease.

• Western Newspaper Union.

Treasury Gets Back \$2,400,000 of Chinch Bug Control Money

The weather early this summer saved the government about \$2,400, 000. Heavy rainfall at critical periods did all that barriers costing \$2,000,000 could have done to keep chinch bugs cut of middle western corn fields. The federal bill for chinch bus control this year will be less than \$75,000, according to Lee A. Strong, chief of bureau of enology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, who directed the governprobably lived their allotted span ment-state campaign against the pest. The rest of the \$2,500,000 that congress appropriated for the campaign reverts to the treasury.

Most of the \$75,000 used has gone for barrier material, largely creosote. A small amount will be used this fall to determine the probabilities of an outbreak next year.

Barriers between small-grain fields -where the chinch bug passes the first few wingless weeks of its lifeand corn fields-to which it crawls as soon as the small grains mature-were needed in only a comparatively few scattered localities in six corn belt states-Iowa, Indiana, Ohlo, Illinois, Missouri, and Minne

Are Our Eyes Getting Weaker?

Defects of Vision Increase With Years-Poor Light a Cause.

When born, nearly all babies have normal eyes. With the same kind of care that carries them through infancy and childhood, happy and -their eyes should remain gormal.

But it has been found that by the time children finish grade school, 20 per cent of them have defective vision. When they have finished college, 40 per cent have eye difficulties. Forty years of age shows 60 per cent with defective vision, and past sixty, 15 per cent are so affected. Why should the eyes of so many

thow such an alarming increase in risional defects? Because these chiliren, these growing girls and boysyoung and older men and women. used their eyes with too little light! In the daytime outdoors there is,

of course, plenty of light-the natural daylight nature developed our eyes to see by. The light from an unclouded sky gives us 10,000 foot candles. In the shade of a tree, the light will be upwards of 1,000 foot candles. · Close by a window there may be 200 foot candles of light shining on your book page or needlework.

What is a foot candle? It is the scientist's "yardstick" of light measurement. The amount of light one candle would shine on a surface one

But at night-that is another story! It is very common for people to read or sew with only four foot candles of light, where they should have an illumination of at least 10 foot candles for the coarsest kind of 2ye-work; 20 foot candles for reading fine print and for sewing; 30 foot candles for continued use of the

Using the eyes with less light than these minimum amounts may result in eye-strain and possible permanent injury to vision.

Be sure you have enough light! If you use electricity-ask your light company to test your lamps and fixtures to see if they give enough light for safe seeing.

If you do not have electricity, get one of the new 300 candle power pressure lamps that burn kerosene or gasoline.

When your work is held three feet away from the lamp, the latter should be of at least 275 candle power intensity to assure the 20 to 30 foot candles of light you need to protect your sight. It is important that you use a high candlepower lamp to be sure you have enough light to protect your sight.

sota. Elsewhere excessively heavy rainfall supplied an effective twoedged weapon. The rains covered the eggs in the cracks of the soil, so the little bugs could not get out. Many small bugs that did emerge were beaten again into the soil. The rains also promoted the spread of a fungous disease deadly to the pest. Many of the chinch bugs, which overwintered and came through the spring in record-breaking numbers

and laid as many eggs as usuar Had it not been for the timely rains, these eggs almost surely would have produced great hordes of hungry bugs. This reduced migration, Mr. Strong warns, does not mean that corn

growers have nothing to fear next year. Present conditions are highly favorable to the chinch bug. Since the small-grain harvest the bugs have found abundant food in the natural grasses growing luxuriantly as a result of plentiful moisture. The bugs living on these grasses have reached maturity and have flown all over the corn fields where they are now feeding and laying eggs from which the second generation will hatch. The second-generation chinch bugs may overwinter in numbers large enough to be a serious threat in 1936.

FORTUNES IN GEMS CHANGE OWNERSHIP OVER CUPS OF TEA

When it was stated the other day that a scientist had discovered a process which enabled him to make synthetic diamonds, indistinguishable from the real ones, but very much cheaper, a great many people were alarmed.

Diamonds are a favorite investment, and those who possess them would suffer enormous losses if stones exactly the same could be made commercially. It is impossible to say exactly how much money would be involved, but the total would probably not be far short of

Fortunately for the owners of jewels, however, tests of the "syn-thetic diamonds" by the experts of the London Chamber of Commerce have revealed important differences between the manufactured gems and the genuine article.

Business in diamonds is one of the best barometers of world trade. When diamonds boom it is a sign that there is general prosperity. When the demand for them falls off commerce generally is slowing down. But no other form of "big bust

ness" is carried out in so modest e way. There is no palatial diamond exchange, housed in "marble halls." Instead, you have the marble-topped tables of a teashop, where men sit over twopenny cups of ten or coffee, discussing the prices of the "spark lers" that lie spilled among the bread That's how they do bustcrumbs. ness in Hatton Garden, the center of the diamond trade.-London Answers.

This Story Has Whiskers

Mike Yerkal, the unemployed woodsman of Spokane, Wash., got police protection for his beard. Said Mike: "I got temporary work in a camp north of town and I'd only been there two-three days when a man grabbed my beard, kicked my shin and said, 'It's fellows like you who keep us barbers out of work. Get shaved or get out of town!' I have this beard many years. I like it. Maybe you arrest this barber?" The police promised heard protection in-

New Gasoline Process

By a new process used in Great Britain's government Inboratories, a gallon of gasoline worth 25 cents is obtained from a gallon of tar costing 7 cents.

Light Up Illumine your mind by the light of the thoughts of the great.

Here Is Child's Tinted Apron



We have here a cute little aproi which any youngster will love. Fits 19 by 24 inches. The bear and ball three to six-year child. It measu are tinted in yellow. Cross-stitch and outline stamping is done on un bleached material and can be worked in any dark color thread.

Package No. 6 contains this stamped and tinted apron ready to be embroidered and sewed up. Bind-ing and thread are not included.

Sent to you postpaid for 15 cents. Address Home Craft Co., Dept. A. Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Inclose stamped, addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Australian Aborigines

Are Rapidly Dying Out The aborigines of Australia, probably the most primitive of the surviving races, are rapidly dying out, it is revealed by the report of the commonwealth statistician, notes a Sydney correspondent in the Los Angeles Times. The number fell by 10 per cent last year. The figure of 54,800 is 5,200 below that which was returned in 1933 and is tragically lower than the population before the

arrival of the first white settler. Though this was little more than century ago, the blacks then numbered more than 250,000.

In their native surroundings the aborigines are self-reliant and quick; under white influence they lose stability. White man's diseases have played their part in the decimation of the last century. Whole tribes have been extinguished by smallpox and tuberculosis. European vices appeal readily to them and they fall under the strain more quickly, per-

haps, than any other native race As far back as 1840 one Australian newspaper foresaw extinction of the aborigines if nothing was done to check contacts between the two races inhabiting the southern continent, Yet the future of the natives receives little attention.

Too often the distinction between true and false is identical with mine and thine.

For Bad Feeling Due to Constipation

Get rid of constipation by taking Black-Draught as soon as you notice that bowel activity has slowed up or you begin to feel sluggish. Thousands prefer Black-Draught for the refreshing relief it has brought them. Mrs. Ray Mullins, of Lafe, Ark, writes: "My husband and I both take Thedford's Black-Draught and find it splendid for constipation, billiousness, and the disagreeable, aching, tired feeling that comes from this condition." With refer-ence to Syrup of Black-Draught, which this mother gives her children, she says: "They like the taste and it gave such good results."

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hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks of Grand Central Station.

HOTEL TUDOR NEW YORK CITY

you feel tired, run-down,

nervous and out of sorts -there is usually a definite reason for this

Now let's reason sensibly.

Don't try to get well in a day . . . this is asking too much of Nature. Remember, she has certain natural processes that just cannot be hurried.

But there is a certain scientific way you can assist by starting those digestive juices in the stomach to flowing more freely and at the same time supply

a balanced mineral deficiency the body needs.

Therefore, if you are pale, tired and rundown . . . a frequent sign that your blood-cells are weak-then do try in the simple, easy way so many millions approve - by starting a course of S.S.S. Blood Tonic.

Much more could be said-a trial will thoroughly convince you that this way, in the absence of any organic trouble, will start you on the road of feeling like yourself again.

makes you feel like yourself again

You are invited to listen in every Friday night to a program of old-fashioned music— S.S.S. Music Bon Hour—over Mutual Broadcasting Network, 9:30 p. m., E.S.T.