

"I BEGAN TO TAKE CARDUI

And Soon Saw That It Benefited Me," Writes This Kentucky Lady. Read Her Statement.

Clifton Mills, Ky.—Mrs. C. W. Woods, of this place, writes: "About 5 years ago I got in very bad health. I got thin, weighed only 91 lbs., and I am tall, too. I had dreadful pains in my left and right sides. . . I then had in attendance Dr. . . who gave me medicine for about a year, which did me no good. He then told me to take Cardui. He said he thought it would benefit me more than anything I could take.

"I would get so bad if I couldn't do my work at all, and I was confined to my bed part of the time, and suffered most of the time; sometimes awful. . . I then began to take Cardui and I soon began to see that it benefited me. It eased my pains and the enlargement went out of my . . . and I have been steadily getting better ever since.

"I am now in better health than I have been since I first took sick, am stout and can work all day long. . . I certainly am getting my former health back and I have a good color and feel better than since I got sick. I now weigh 133½ lbs."

"If you suffer from any of the ailments so common to women, try Cardui, the woman's tonic.—Adv."

She Had the Ham. A certain lawyer who was a candidate for a mandamus office went out canvassing one day and knocked at a cottage door. The door was opened by a woman.

"Is your husband in, Mrs. —?" inquired the lawyer.

"No sir," was the reply, "but I know what you want. My husband is sure to vote for you because you got him off for stealing that ham last week."

"No, no; alleged stealing of the ham," corrected the lawyer.

"Alleged he bowed!" was the woman's reply. "We've got a bit of it left still. Lemme give you a sandwich cut of it, sir!"

From Out the Skies. Joe Flaherty, the latest prisoner ever to come into the hands of the local authorities, was arrested by Policeman Tom Edmunds, the shortest man on the force, after Flaherty is alleged to have accepted a number of woman pedestrians with whom he came in contact while pursuing an alcoholic course along Park avenue.

Edmunds caught sight of the offender "out a block away" and, catching him, he yelled up at his captive.

"Well, leave go of my knees and reach up and take my hand," hiccuped Flaherty.—Anecdote Standard.

FIERY RED PIMPLES

That Itch and Burn Are Usually Eczematous—Cuticura Quickly Heals.

It needs but a single hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the most distressing, disfiguring eczemas, itching and burnings to prove their wonderful properties. They are also ideal for every-day toilet use. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Mother of pearl, tortoise shell and celluloid are needed in Catania, Italy, in the manufacture of mandolins.

Cooking and agriculture constitute an important part of instruction in the Philippine Islands.

Little men in high places cast long shadows.

Returning a Kiss. "What's that mark on your lips?" "Oh, I kissed a girl on the hand."

Father of the Man. Hatch—Is he very much heaped? Batch—He even has to mind the baby.—Judge.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night upon retiring will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

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HUNGARY IS NOW BANKRUPT

Magyar Political Economist Says Interest on Debt Almost Equals National Production.

Dr. Ede Palyi, in a recent article in the Az Est of Budapest, entitled "Hopeless," makes some startling revelations in regard to the state finances of Hungary, according to the New York Times. Doctor Palyi is not only a prominent Magyar political economist, but he is an ardent supporter of close economic relations with Germany.

He leads up to the statement that Hungary is insolvent by pointing out that, while the productions of Hungary realized in the year before the war \$950,000,000, the war had cost the state up to March 1, \$5,000,000,000, and that an equal amount would be necessary to liquidate national expenses at the close of the war—the end came soon. Hence, while the whole national production has never exceeded \$950,000,000. This is, he says, why the Magyars refused to entertain the last year loan, the true figures of which have never been published. He predicts "a revealed catastrophe" with the floating of the new war loan.

"If the wage-earners," he declares, "were to pay 50 per cent income tax and the farmers 30 per cent on their produce in taxes, and the industrial products were requisitioned entirely, even then the needs of the state would not be covered. And if the state were to seize the entire agricultural products of the country after the war from the producer, \$18,000,000 would still be wanting to cover the interest the state has to pay the war loans."

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HOME TOWN HELPS

SIMPLICITY IN NEW HOUSES

Great Progress Made in Architecture in Recent Years With Tendency Toward Homelike Structures.

The present decade of the twentieth century is a fortunate period in house-building. Lucky are the people who build, and lucky are the architects. Compared with the 1890 period, or the 1870, or even the 1900, the present disciples of the T-square are indeed fortunate, say an authority on home architecture.

Many people who built 15 years ago would give a great deal if they could get their houses back again, and doubtless there are architects who wish that their twenty-year-old dwellings were like card houses—easy to demolish and rebuild.

Great strides have been made in this country within the past decade in everything pertaining to house-making. Surely the number of beautiful houses of moderate cost springing up all over the country would tempt an optimist, so far as our architectural prosperity is concerned. Whether of rough cast, half-timbered, clapboards, shingles or solid concrete, these homes express certain definite principles as truly as if built of one material. Whether located East or West they have certain points in common. Simplicity is a threadbare word, yet no other has been invented to take its place and, in our own language, it is the best synonym. Simplicity also may be applied to these houses. Other terms come to mind, such as "livable," "homelike" and "dignified."

None is successful unless it is adapted to the needs of the owner; no house is successful unless the architect has used the material best fitted to its design. It seems to us that on these two points the present-day architect is superior to his predecessors.

Does Away With Signboards. Illinois Highway Commission Orders Removal of Unslightly Advertising Along State-Aid Roads.

In the belief that ugly and unsightly signs of an advertising nature along public highways mar the beauty of the road itself and of the contiguous landscape, the Illinois Highway Commission has directed that all such advertising signs be removed from along all state-aid roads.

The order came in a letter directed from Chief State Highway Engineer W. H. Hays to the county commissioners. Other communications sought the co-operation of county highway superintendents to urge them to township officials to advise the commission that advertising campaigns may be carried to a beneficial conclusion.

The state highway commission desires first of all, of course, to conserve the interests of the state-aid roads. The placing of signs along such a universal practice that it has come to amount to nothing less than a nuisance, in the opinion of the commission. Moreover, the commission believes such starting objects in the way of signs along highways do not really advertise; that, in many instances, they repel instead of attract the favor of travelers.

The order is expected to help bring Illinois out of its state-aid roads up to the top notch of taste and natural beauty.

Protecting Newly Set Plants. Newly set plants should be protected for a day or two from the sun, and the protection should be continued till it is evident the plants are getting a hold on the soil and securing a supply of soil water. If this is done, the newly set plants will generally live and thrive. The city clerk when protection is not needed is when the setting-out is done just at the beginning of a wet spell, which, of course, is a desirable time for transplanting.

One nurseryman says that the transplanting of plants through the spring or summer, whenever he can be sure he is to be favored by three or four days of rain or mist. However, every spring in a great many places are lost by the planting of plants through the sun or by not having the protection continued till the plants can live without it.

Adjoining Towns Should Co-Operate. A little town in the state of Ohio is planning at its corporate limits, for just outside those limits streets are being laid out and buildings erected contrary to the city's interest. A little co-operative planning now would save the spending of vast sums of money later to correct the troubles. All the more is this true where two or more towns are close together. The mutual planning of the intervening area is of great importance to each town. Where they touch each other it is sheer stupidity for them not to get together in planning the areas near their common boundaries.

Large Holes for Street Trees. Dig large holes for street trees. Too many plant them in small holes in clay or shale and expect vigorous trees. All such need a sign containing the cry of Roman gladiators, "Mortui te salutant." (The doomed salute thee.)

Possibilities of the Yard. Even the humblest home may be made attractive by a tinge of foliage and by the color of an occasional flower. Many a poor family could readily supply itself with the needed vegetables for the home by cultivating the oft-neglected back yard. As a health measure such a movement will eliminate many breeding places of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin, and abolish dark cobwebbed corners where old rags, waste paper, broken bottles, tin cans and other rubbish tend to accumulate.

LEAF CURL IS MOST DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE AFFECTING THE PEACH TREE

Effects of Attack May Last Over Several Years and Renders More Subject to Attacks of Other Diseases and to Winter-killing—Cause and Control.

(By LEONARD R. HARTILL, Instructor in Fruit Growing, New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island, Farmingdale, N. Y.)

Peach leaf curl is more or less common in nearly all the peach growing regions of the world. In many regions it is probably the most destructive disease affecting the peach. Heavy losses occasioned by the disease on the Atlantic seaboard are infrequent, yet occasionally the damage is severe. The losses from leaf curl cannot be readily estimated, for the injury to the fruit is usually indirect, through the loss of leaves and the generally impaired vitality of the trees. The effects of an attack may last over several years, and undoubtedly renders the tree more subject to the attacks of other diseases and to winter-killing. The effects on the tree seem to depend not only on the severity of the attack, but also on the vigor of the tree, its location and the character of the succeeding winter.

Description. Usually the disease is seen only on the leaves and young branches, but the flowers and young fruit are likewise subject to attack. In the latter case the disease often escapes attention since deformations are but slight and the parts affected very promptly drop from the tree. The disease when on the leaves may be detected as soon as the leaf buds have become slightly unfolded. The coloring of the young leaves is heightened and, as they unfold, a curling and arching of the blades becomes prominent. As the disease progresses the abnormally thickened, distorted leaves, from which the disease takes its name, are its chief characteristics and cannot be mistaken. The stimulation induced by fungus within the cells of the leaves, causes the cells

to develop thickened walls and increase in size and numbers. The tissues of the mid rib do not increase to any extent, with the result that the abnormal growth of the tissues on either side of the midrib causes the leaves to become puckered and curled. Since the greatest growth takes place in the tissues toward the upper side, there is a tendency for the upper surface of an infected leaf to be convex. Infected foliage usually drops and so the disease may result in complete defoliation of the tree. If such is the case the tree sets little or no fruit. However, the tree usually leaflets out again, and by midsummer little sign of the disease may be found.

Cause. Peach-leaf curl is caused by a parasitic fungus known as Exoascus Deformans. The mycelium of the fungus makes its way among the tissues and absorbs the juices needed for the nutrition of the tree. It is spread from tree to tree by means of spores. These form under the surface of infected leaves, finally breaking through and imparting to the surface a frosted appearance. The spores are given off and presumably are carried over the winter on the surfaces of twigs and bud scales. They produce new infections as soon as the leaf buds open in the spring. The fungus may also be carried over the winter by the mycelium in twigs that have been infected.

Control. Spray in the spring just before the buds swell, using bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 (5 pounds lime, 5 pounds copper sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water). It is essential that the spraying be thorough and that it be done before the buds show the least green.

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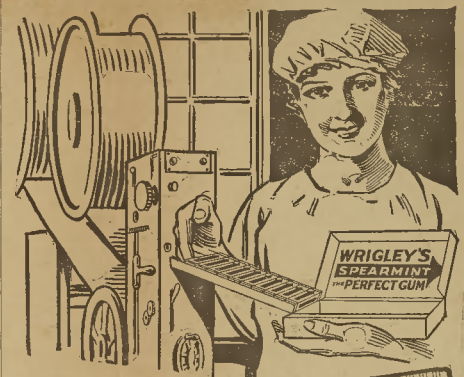
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WRIGLEYS



Wrigley's Juicy Fruit Cheewing Gum. The Flavor Lasts.

Made by machinery—filtered—safe-guarded in every process.

Factories inspected by pure food experts and highly praised.

Contented employes, of whom perfection is the pride.

Such is WRIGLEYS—the largest selling gum in the world.

Helps appetite and digestion. Keeps teeth clean—breath sweet.

The Flavor Lasts.

Useless. "Ma," said a discouraged littleurchin, "I ain't going to school any more."

Still There. "Every time I put anything down in this house somebody comes along and moves it," stormed Mr. Twobible.

Placing the Blame. "I see an English sportsman's yacht is so built that his automobile can be lowered into it to provide power."

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FANCY PEACHES READY FOR PACKING.

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FIND NEW SUMMER SPRAY FOR PEACHES

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NEW JERSEY EXPERIMENT STATION SUCCESSFULLY USES SUBSTITUTE FOR LIME-SULPHUR.

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