VESTERN GIRL STRENGTHENED

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ion when a friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it and after a short time I felt better. We are a family of five and live on a 360acre farm, so have quite a good deal to do both indoors and out. At first I was unable

de anything and had to have a girl, uffer taking the Vegetable Com-I finally gained my strength mek and also gained considerable in lost I will gladly answer letters Mas. Orne J. Gerer, R. F. D. 1, 18 Manchester, So. Dakota.

Samband's Attitude Counts radio address recently, Dr.

ble C. Gildersleeve, dean of e college, New York, declared & susband's attitude is an essenelement in careers for women. million of the 8,000,000 working in the United States are mar-L she said.



Laboratory Visitor-Proof

he new home of John Hays Ham-L Jr., now under construction on was point, near Gloucester, Mass., the fined with secret passages so t me one may see the inventor ener mave his taboratory.

The BABY



mother in this enlightened age aive her baby something she was perfectly harmless, ally when a few drops of plain will right a baby's stomach end almost any little ill. Fretfulm and fever, too; it seems no time the everything is serene.

The beauty of Castoria; Its On importance seems just what is med. It does all that castor oil size accomplish, without shock to the system. Without the evil taste. Il's delicious! Being purely vegetatone you can give it as often as re's a sign of colle; constipation; larries; or need to aid sound, natal steep.

Just one warning: It is genuine Metcher's Castoria that physicians nmend. Other preparations may e just as free from all doubtful drugs, a ne child of this writer's is going best them! Besides, the book on rors and freeding of babies that comes The Fiencher's Castoria is worth its date in gold.

Children Cry for Fletchers

PASTOR KOENIGS NERVINE

Epilepsy Nervousness & Sleeplessness

TODAY

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

General Motors and Henry Ford agree that this will be the higgest automobile year in the history of the industry. That is cheerful news for the impoverished newspaper publisher, also the other kind of publisher, not impoverished. Ford's prediction doesn's deal with his new low price car. He thinks that all fields in the motor world, high priced, medium and low priced, will break records.

Airplanes everywhere. Lindbergh flying to Bogota, first flight over those mountain ranges, teils of a jungle unlike some other jungles, trees covered with white flowers, and casually mentions, "I was escorted by an Andean plane, a Sikorsky amphibian, for 25 miles." Later 'crossing the rivers Nechi and Cauca I passed over Puerto Berrio, saw several river steamers and a Scadta airplane on the river's bank.'

Then you read of a French "goliath" airplane, taking travelers on a tour of the Alps, flying with 13 passengers over Mount Blanc, highest

mountain in Europe.

Man now owns the earth, the waters and the air.

Important in the history of aircraft is Secretary Wilbur's announcement that the big dirigible Los Angeles on Friday landed on the deck of a ship built to carry airplanes, then, rising from the deck, flew away.

That makes it possible for such an airship to meet an enemy ship out of sight of land, pick up fighting troops or commanding officers, and carry them to the enemy's territory.

In Revelations, sixth chapter, St. John "heard as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see,

Then behold, "a white horse, the rider carrying a bow, and he went forth conquering, and to conquer." Next "there went out another horse that was red, and power was given

to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one arother. That one carried a great sword,

Then came a black horse, with the man riding him carrying "a pair of balances in his hand.' And last "a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was Death,

and Hell followed with him." That makes you shiver. Ibanez, who wrote "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," dies eaving unfinished a novel to be called

'The Fifth Horse.' What Ibanez planned we shall never know. What color would you suggest for that fifth horse, what kind of a rider? White for conquest, red for war, black for justice; and the pale horse death. the pale horse, death. What color and job for a fifth horse?

Would it be a bright gold, representing modern conquest by money?
Would he be a "pinto" or plebald science and religion, so disturbing to

young genius will find his subject ready-made in that "Fifth

Ibanez "Fifth Horse" was to deal with the league of nations, so perhaps his idea was a piebald horse, which would represent the league

It would have two riders, one France, one England, perhaps with Uncle Sam tied to the tail, if he would

Harriet Kallen, weight 10 pounds 6 ounces, age 11 weeks, is studied by psychologists with the consent of her father, a doctor and lecturer on philosophy and aesthetics.

The baby's moods, awakening emotions, likes and dislikes, cries and movements and facial expressions will

Darwin did that thoroughly with his own children long ago, in his studies of evolution.

He showed that in human infants, as in all animals, fear comes first, then anger, then jealousy. The brain of man, like the body of man, develops along the same lines as in lower creation.

Before birth a child goes through all stages of animal evolution. At six weeks it can't be told, with the naked eye, from a number of unborn lower animals.

At one stage it has two feet like those of a gorilla. A child born with a clubfoot has retained one of the gorilla feet.

The study of embryology might enlighten the wise men of fundamen-

Canandaigua, smallest city in New York state, votes in favor of Sunday

Those opposed lent their automobiles to carry voters to the city hall. Those convinced that Sunday is made for man, not man for Sunday, and approving movies on the day of rest, went to the city hall on foot and outvoted the others.

The league of nations, that really doesn't want to fight no matter what happens, is at a disadvantage with a man like Mussolini. That "Duce" gentleman, to whom fighting is just a natural exercise, thinks a Hungarian combination with Italy might be useful, and Italian firms ship arms into Hungary. When the league objects Mussolini replies, "Attend to your business; for all you know that shipment may have been 'agricultural implements."

Fifteen hundred Chinese, men, women and children, were killed in a raid by alleged Chinese bolshevists, attacking two villages. Being murdered may have saved them from death by starvation.

Why He Has Changed.

From Plankinton, (S. D.) Heraiu Two years ago Charlie Day helped elect Mr. Bulow governor but now Bulow is not fit to be governor be-cause he is in favor of "free trade." says Day. Mr. Bulow was just as much "free trade," two years ago as he is now. Day doesn't tell us though that the governor and South Dakota legislature has nothing to do with making "free trade" laws, that's for Cut out the "free trade" falsehood Charlie and tell the truth, tell your readers the reason Mr. Bu-low is no longer fit for the job is because you want it yourself.

PINE CREEK RANCH 9 HAROLD BINDLOSS

He went in front, and when | they went in Mrs. Ogilvie gave him a disturbed glance.

"Mr. Elliott wants to marry Margaret," he remarked with ironical calm. "Larry's a fastidious Britisher and he allowed he ought to put us wise."

Mrs. Ogilvie's color came and went, but her look got resolute. "If Margaret agrees, you mustn't meddle. When I mar-

ried you my folks were mad, but you were the man I wanted and I didn't hesitate. For all the old folk's warnings, we made out. Lawrence is the sort I'd like my girl to marry and he has shown you he can run a farm; Margaret has your eleverness, and although she's not as hard, they may go farther than we have gone. Anyhow, she's entitled to choose her husband and must not be bullied. When one gets old one hates trouble, but she's my daughter-"

"She's yours and mine," said Ogilvie. "Folks trust and love her mother, and it looks as if she'd inherited some qualities I haven't got." He turned to Margaret. "Well, the young fellow wants you, and although his bank roll is not large, I allow he can support a wife who's willing to pinch and work. What are you going to do about it?"

Margaret blushed like a rose, but her look was proud. "Had Larry been beaten and

lost his farm, I would have married and gone where he went. So far, however, he has won, but if the years in front are hard, I'll try to see him out."

"Then it's fixed," said Ogil-

vie. "Your man's not my type, Margaret, and I guess all his highbrow notions are not economical, but he's got some sand and I admit he's white." He turned to Lawrence. "The girl's my daughter. I don't want to boast, but when I married her mother I was a sick store clerk and now the Crossin is the best farm on the plain. Well, my wife helped me make good and I guess yours will do as much. You start where we did not and take an easier trail, but if you hit a rough piece, she will help you along.'

Lawrence's thanks were awkward: the old fellow was kinder than he had thought. Mrs. Ogilvie kissed him, and when he left the homestead he was altogether satisfied.

In the morning Ogilvie went to Fairholm and sent a harvester for George. Millicent received

him and he gave her a queer "My aims not to bother you

and I hope our disputes are done with," he said, and when George arrived went on: "Your brother is to marry Margaret and we must try to fix things for the young folks."

"All I can do is to allow Lawrence to take the farm," George rejoined. "To some extent, you are responsible for my poverty.'

"Maybe so. Anyhow, Margaret's ambitious and Larry's not a hick. I'd like them to start with all they need to help them go ahead."

"Then, you approve the marriage?" Millicent inquired.

"I don't grumble," said Ogilvie dryly. "When you get old, Miss Elliot, you don't look for fresh trouble, and perhaps I lose my vim, because not long since three people have beaten me; your brother, Mrs. Spiers, and Hart, who goes to jail. Anyhow, I can take a knock, and when I saw Larry wanted Margaret I thought I'd try him out. His reckoning me his antagonist was the sort of joke I like. You see, the girl is all I've got, she has talents, and all that's mine is hers. I meant her to be rich and nature planned the Crossing and Fairholm blocks for one big farm. Consolidation implies pros-

"No," was the reply, "I'm one of the suckers."

If a man who can make people

Haten when he's talking about him-

self is not famous, he ought to be.

perity; you have got to use economical rules."

"In Canada, the small man claims an equal chance,' George

"Maybe so," said Ogilvie, and his eyes twinkled when he resumed: "Your brother's blood is red and he has got some sand. I guess he reckoned he beat me; but I don't know-I want Fairholm for Margaret and it's going to be hers. Well, we must draft something for the lawyer, and since you can't help, why, I'll put up the wad."

He asked for paper and got to to work, and when he left the homestead Millicent frankly admitted he was much less hard than she had thought.

A few days afterward. Margaret and Lawrence one evening started for Pine Creek. The thrashers had hauled away their mill, the stooked sheaves had vanished, and only the tall strawpile bins broke the sweep of stubble. Harvest was over, Indian summer was nearly gone, and in the melting sunset all was strangely claim. After the long strain, Lawrence was willing to indulge a soothing reaction, although he knew when day broke he and his teamsters must start for the railroad. Margaret was happily quiet. Sometimes when one is happy one does not want to talk.

Geoffrey and Helen Spiers occupied the bench by the homestead door; Heath and an Ontario harvester smoked their pipes in the grass. Nobody else was about, and when Lawrence glanced at the empty field Spiers smiled.

"The last bushel is in the bin and the thrasher gang is gone. Helen made the boys a feast and wantil I get back from the settlement she and Mrs. Heath must starve. I imagined Heath and the other could hold out for three or four days."

"Sometimes one likes to be royally extravagant; I rather think one ought," Helen rejoined. "Besides, they were a first class lot and when they went off the boss was very nice-"

Lawrence knew a thrashing boss is not as a rule polite, and he imagined Mrs. Spiers had captured the gang. She, however, turned to Margaret.

"Then you have not started for Montreal?"

Margaret blushed and Lawrence smiled.

"When Margaret goes she goes with me. As soon as the wheat is off the farm we start.'

Helen kissed Margaret and gave Lawrence her hand.

"Oh, I am glad," she said. "Lawrence helped us, and I wanted you to marry him. For his sake and yours, I hoped he could persuade you."

"You helped us all," said Margaret in a gentle voice, for the other's frank sincerity touched

"The new combine's a strong combine," Spiers remarked, "I see Larry going far, and his habit is to carry his friends along. I have cause to know he's not daunted by an awkward load."

"We must have another feast," said Helen. "Larry has the proper wife, we have reaped a splendid harvest, and the tide has turned. Not long since I was a frightened stranger now I've got all I hoped for, I'm proud and thankful and I want to cele-

"One reaps where one sows," said Spiers quietly, and then saw Helen had turned her head.

Two Royal Northwest troopers took the homestead trail and stopped their horses a few yards

"Hart goes to jail, and Spalding was thanked in court." said the corporal. "We thought you'd like to know, Mrs. Spks.s. You

Abolished Amenities. From the Wichita Eagle. In the board rooms of all the brok-From the Washington Star. "The traffic cop says he wants you te stop," said the lady in the carerage houses of Wall Street there are "All right," answered Mr. Chuggins. customer's men" whose concern is chiefly the increasing of the firm's "He knows his business. business and their own coterie of fol-lowers. One of these trade hounds But you should pause and speak saw a stranger seated in front of the "What for? It would merely irriquotation board, and, after making tate him by delaying travel." some general observations on the state of the market, inquired if he was one of the customers.

Hypocrit!

From Answers. "What do you think of Brown?"
"He's one of those people who pat
you on the back before your face
and hit you in the eye behind your

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

PROGRESS OF ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

Artificial incubation, defined in its broadcast terms, means the hatching of chicks by use of man-made machines known as incubators the hen and the natural instinct which goes with natural incubation are entirely eliminated in this modern practice Tradition and history show us that artificial incubation has been successfully practiced since prehistoric times. Some of the earliest and most reliable records show that eggs were hatched artificially in the so called "egg ovens" in Egypt many centuries ago.

In these ovens the eggs were placed in large baskets made of reeds and straw. They were in the early days surroundd by fermenting manure, the heat from which was sufficient to bring about embryo development and to cause the chicks to hatch. These crude artificial hatching practice were carried on by the same families year after year and generation after generation until these particular experts became very proficient in manipulating the

equipment. This same crude method of hatching eggs was in the early ages superseded by the use of more efficient egg oven where the heat was supplies by burning wood or charcoal. The remains of those early Egyptian ovens are still found in Egypt at the present time, and the practice is used there today in hatching eggs by this method, although much improved and modified. One of the most interesting exhibits at the World's Poultry Congress recently held at Ottawa was a duplication in wood of one of these early Egyptian egg ovens, fully equipped, showing exactly how they functioned. The modern Egyptian egg ovens, have capacities ranging from 1,000 to 300,000 or more Egyptian egg ovens have capacities ranging from 1,000 to 300,000 or more eggs in the single season. These egg ovens are centrally located in large village in the agricultural districts. The eggs are usually purchased from the surrounding native by the managers of the egg ovens, and the chicks are sold when hatched.

It was but a few years ago that eggs could be purchased for this purpose at from \$3 to \$5 a 1,000, and the resulting chicks sold for \$1 to \$2 per 100. A description of these egg ovens in interesting in that it shows us how simple a construction is necessary to produce desired results. In the main, these modern egg ovens are large, low buildings, constructed usually of clay, through the center of which runs a long alley. Opening out of this alley are many small circular compartments with two floors; the second floor being

about four feet above the first floor. The eggs are placed on straw.

The heat necessary is generated by burning fuel set on elevated ledges around the side of each room. The amount of fuel regulates the heat. There is an opening in each room which carries eff the surplus heat and smoke. In the center of each circular compartment is an opening where the operator stands when turning and handling the eggs. After they hatch, the chicks are taken to the central alley, which is somewhat cooler, where

Historical records show that artificial incubation was carried on in China in ovens somewhat similar to the Egyptians ovens. In all of these early practices, success dependeed entirely upon the judgment, skill and ability of the operator.

It was not until the 15th century that more definite progress was made in articifical incubation practices. This was in France, and evolved the development of more efficient practices, but even these were far from what we know them today. It was not until the latter part of the 18th century that water was first used as a means of suppling heat to the eggs. In all previous efforts heated air had been the means of maintaining the correct temperature It was not until 1845 that the first self-regulating valve was invented, the use of which made it possible to regulate the temperature of water in pipes. This device opened the way and made possible the modern selfregulating incubator.

Numerous efforts to improve or develop artificial inclubation met with little success until the last quarter of the 19th century when owing to an ever increasing demand for poultry, largely because of a rapidly increasing population, much experimental and construction work was done in this country and abroad, resulting in many new and superior type of incubators being developed. To Charles Cyphers belong much of the credit for developing here in America the socalled commercial incubator. While he was probably not the first to construct experimental machines, it was he who first successfully developed their manufacture on a large commercial scale, and through education he made it possible for a large number of persons to own and operate incubators successfully.

So it was that the individual lamp heated incubator came into wide use in America and has from the early days of its development until the present found favor in the hands or our practical poultrymen and farmers. These machines were of two types—hot air and hot water, one being about as

efficient as the other. They ranged in capacity from 60 eggs up to 300 or 400, rarely larger than the maximum mentioned. The last 20 years has witnessed a marked improvement in incubator construction through the development of mammoth incubators with almost unlimited capacitties. Machines which will hold thousands of eggs heated from one unit plant, easily turned, with absolute temperature control, have made possible the immense development of the baby chick industry which we are experiencing in America today. Today incubator hatched chicks are apparently just as the control of the control arentiy just as vigorous, as healthy and just as normal as are chicks hatched under hens; and it is possible to hatch millions, where under hens but thousands could be hatched. It is therefore due to the progress and development of incubator design and construction that we have been able to build the poultry industry up to such a high degree of development, and to enable the American hen to continue to supply the ever increasing needs of a rapidly growing population.

GROW SOME PEPPERS

Green pepers are a staple article in the culinary repertoire, going into hash, soups, stews, macaroni, spaghetti and many other dishes, and equally valuable sliced raw in salads of various sorts. They are as easily grown in the home garden as a tomato and require exactly the same conditions and treatment, warmth, good soil, but not too rich, culture and sun. They also seem to relish a drenching of the foliage with the hot hose from time to time in weather.

Plants from the hotbed or from dealers are due to go into the ground. There are now more varieties from which to choose than formerly, particularly in the large, mild-fleshed, sweet types. Bull Nose and Neapolitan are standard varieties. The Chinese Giant is a fine variety, but of so late maturity that it sometimes disappoints unless an early start has been made with it. The Pimento a heavy-fleshed sweet pepper that is

popular. The garden needs a few plants of the little red-hot varieties to go into the various condiments for winter use. They are also highly ornamental. Of these, the Chite and Tabasco are well known for their extreme heat. Steeped in vinegar they give fiery sauces. Other small varieties are red cherry, celestial, red Japan cluster and creole or birdseye. These are all hot, and the mistake should

bluffed us about the horse your husband lent."

"Oh, well, I knew Spalding was not the proper man," said Helen in an apologetic voice. The young fellow laughed.

"That is so; I reekon our officers knew and we hunted Spalding to help us get the other. Anyhow, we don't grumble. You gave us a bully breakfast and we thought you a sport. Well, we're for the settlement. Your servants, ma am!"

They saluted her like an officer, the big horses took the trail, and Spiers, smiling, said in a quiet voice, "All are your servants, Helen the Conqueror."

END

DON'T USE SCRUBS In the building or maintaining of

not be made of putting them into

Give the big sweet peppers two

anything where heat is not desired.

feet apart in rows three feet apart.

They need staking as they mature.

as they blow over easily when laden

with fruit. Keep the soil well stirred

around them. The number of pep-

pers matured depends upon the care

of the plants. It is an excellent idea

to pick the first peppers when they

are half grown to encourage free

fruiting, as the plant has a habit

sometimes of stopping to mature one

big fruit before going on with others.

This is a trick of the cucumber, al-

so, so the first cucumber is picked by

the expert gardener so the vine won't

stop producing for its first offspring.

PULLETS VS. HENS

has been disclosed by trap-nesting,

as well as the records which have

been kept by commercial poultrymen,

is that pullets are more dependable

winter layers than yearling hens. Not

only do the pullets lay more eggs

in a year, but also more during the

The following figures, taken from

high as compared with average re-

sults This is due largely to rigid cull-

ing, combined with good breeding,

feeding and management Hens that

are loafers should be quickly culled

out of the flocks. This makes it pos-

sible to greatly economize on feed

16.4 16.4

records kept by an expert poultry

breeder illustrate the difference

November 1.1

January 4.0

March 15.7

June 15.3

December

February

season of high prices.

One of the important facts that

a high quality flock of pourry, no one factor is as important as the males heading the flock. Upon these few males falls the responsibility of contributing 50 per cent. of the characteristics of the next year's crop of poultry. Do the males heading your flock have the qualities which you wish your next season's flock to show?

LEAVE 'EM ON

It is often asked if hogs that have their tails cut off feed better than hogs that have not. It is hard to see how cutting off a pig's tail would help in him making better use of his feed. It doesn't cost a great deal to grow a tail on a pig. Besides, the tail is some indication of how a pig is doing. Curled tail is a pretty good indication of a healthy, contented, well doing hog, while a tail that hangs straight and seems lifeless is generally found on a hog that isn't doing well. Then, too, long tails at killing time are handy to take hold of in scalding the hog in the barrel. while finally, and probably this is of no particular interest to producers, pigs tails are something of a delicacy and are put up by packers for consumers whose tastes in hog by products runs in this direction. In other words they have some value.

THE WEED PROBLEM

At the bottom of the weed problem is the practice of sowing impure seed. If you're not sure whether your seed supply is free from weed seeds, send a sample to your state agricultural college for inspection.