

HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go." — Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

"If you are suffering from any form of female ill, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay."

"Magnet Bill." He doesn't look like a very important part of a big automobile organization, this stopped, grizzled man, but the president of a great motor car company says that "Magnet Bill" saves his salary a dozen times over every day he works. Rain or shine, summer or winter, "Magnet Bill" may be seen walking slowly about the automobile plant, his eyes on the ground. "Magnet Bill" gets his nickname from the fact that his tools consist solely of one tin bucket and a big steel magnet, strapped to the end of a shovel handle. It is his duty to save automobile tires by removing from the roadway every nail and bit of metal that might cause a puncture. Thousands of cars are run over the roadway to the testing place and it is figured that without the precaution taken by "Magnet Bill" the cost for cut and punctured tires would be \$20,000 every year. — Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance.

Uncle Pennywise Says: The auto business must be a grand one, with everybody saving up to buy a machine. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sometimes it is easy, and sometimes it is impossible to raise money on a bond of sympathy.

Like attracts like; an empty purse usually goes with an empty stomach.

Going It Too Hard

We are inclined nowadays to "go it too hard," to overwork, worry, eat and drink too much, and to neglect our rest and sleep. This fills the blood with uric acid. The kidneys weaken and then it's a stage of backache, dizzy, nervous spells, rheumatic pains and distressing urinary disorders. Don't wait for worse troubles. Strengthen the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

An Iowa Case

J. A. C. Follock, Traer, Ia., says: "The least cold seemed to settle on my kidneys and brought on an attack of backache. Often when I stooped, sharp pains seized me and I could hardly straighten. The kidney secretions passed irregularly, too. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills at these times and have always had fine relief."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKED PILLS
Low priced, reliable, and preferred by medical men. Because they protect where other venous fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of special study in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. TRUST IN CUTTER'S. It is unobtainable, under direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches, stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All drug stores. Write today. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE
Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail 10c.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Use to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

GALLSTONES
Without operations. Positive Liver & Bilestones removed. (No pain) — Results sure; home remedy. Write today. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-12195, Des Moines, Ia., Chicago, Ill.
W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 33-1916.

How to Cultivate Mushrooms

Some folks say there is no science in growing the savory fungus :: Others say there is, and prove it by their success in the industry :: Perhaps you could have good luck

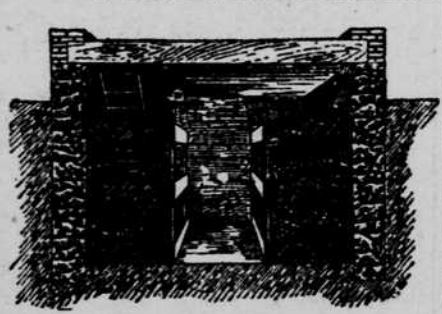
THE SUCCESSFUL cultivation of mushrooms in America has not been so general as in most of the European countries. It is in France and in England that the mushroom industry has been best developed. France is, properly speaking, the home of the present mushroom industry. Unusual interest has been shown in the United States in the growth of mushrooms within the past few years, and it is to be hoped and expected that within the next ten years the industry will develop to the fullest limit of the market demands. The latter will, of course, be stimulated and developed by the increasing popular appreciation of this product. In some cities and towns there is already a good market demand for mushrooms, while in others they may be sold only directly to special customers. This should be borne in mind by prospective growers.

Success in mushroom growing depends on intelligent study of conditions and on experience. While many American growers have been successful in the production of mushrooms, a much larger number have failed. In most cases failures have been due to one or more of the following causes:

(1) The use of poor spawn, or of spawn which has been killed by improper storage.
(2) Spawning at a temperature injuriously high.
(3) The use of too much water either at the time of spawning or later.
(4) Unfavorable temperature during the growing period.
Mushrooms may be grown in any place where the conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable. A shed, cellar, cave or vacant space in a greenhouse may be utilized to advantage for this purpose. The most essential factor, perhaps, is that of temperature. The proper temperature ranges from 53 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with the best from 55 degrees to 58 degrees Fahrenheit. It is unsafe to attempt to grow mushrooms on a commercial basis, according to our present knowledge of the subject, at a temperature much less than 50 degrees or greater than 63 degrees Fahrenheit. Any severe changes of temperature retard growth or else act injuriously, and many changes of temperature would entirely destroy the profits of the mushroom crop. From this it is evident that in many places mushrooms may not be grown as a summer crop. With artificial heat they may be grown almost anywhere throughout the winter. Moreover, it is very probable that in this country open-air culture must be limited to a few sections, and restricted, commercially at least, to a single season.

A second important factor is that of moisture. The place should not be very damp, or constantly dripping with water. Under such conditions successful commercial work is not possible. A place where it is possible to maintain a fairly moist condition of the atmosphere, and having such capability for ventilation as will cause at least a gradual evaporation, by general practice and by the most extensive experimentation, shown to be necessary. With too rapid ventilation and the consequent necessity of repeated applications of water to the mushroom bed no mushroom crop will attain the highest percentage.

Cellars, caves and abandoned mines, or specially constructed houses, are used for growing mushrooms, because in such places only can the conditions



Shelf Beds in Warm Cellar.

of temperature and moisture be best regulated. Cold is less injurious to mushrooms than heat. The former renders the bed for a time unproductive; but the latter stimulates the spawn to too rapid growth, which is usually followed by the production of unsalable mushrooms, or by the eventual death of the spawn, supposedly by damping off.

Mushrooms may often be grown in a very simply constructed shed or unadorned barn which will provide against any sudden changes of the temperature, and when it is possible to employ artificial heat the season for mushroom

room production in such structures may be greatly extended.

Cellars are very commonly used in producing mushrooms for family use. Natural or artificial caves are of the first importance, however, for commercial work, since the situation of these below the surface will best insure a temperature throughout almost the entire year more or less close to that which is desired.

In the growing of mushrooms for commercial purposes, the beds should be constructed of stable manure which has been fermented or composted. Many experiments have been made looking toward the substitution of other composts or waste products for stable manure, but nothing has yet been found which may be more highly recommended. Fresh manure should be obtained, and this should include the litter used for bedding the animals, unless the latter consists of coarse weeds. It is a great mistake, in a commercial way, to attempt to use manure free from straw. Again, stable manure which has been well trampled is nearly always well preserved, and is frequently much richer than any other kind.

The manure should be piled in heaps about three feet deep when well pressed down with the fork, and these piles may be of considerable extent. It should be watered until well moistened throughout, but not drenched. In the course of four or five days or a week it will be necessary to fork over or "turn" the manure. A second turning will be required usually in from seven to ten days, and it may be necessary to water again if the material has suffered considerable drying out. If well pressed down and merely watered, the manure will not burn, and, moreover, there will be no tendency for a sour fermentation to become established. In from 15 to 21 days, depending upon the conditions, the



Agaricus Campestris, the Cultivated Mushroom, Common in Fields and Pastures.

temperature will begin to fall, the violence of decomposition will begin to show a subsidence, and the compost will be ready for the construction of the beds. The bacteria of rapid decay will become less and less abundant, and finally, when the beds are prepared as subsequently described, the spawn will be able to grow in spite of the bacteria present.

Mushroom beds are of two general types (1) the flat bed, and (2) the ridge bed known as the French type. In making the former the entire floor space may be utilized as a bed, or the beds may be arranged in the form of tiers or shelves. In low cellars or caves and indeed wherever the amount of floor space is not the most important consideration, it would be well to avoid the use of shelves, but where the amount of floor space is an important factor they may be adopted to advantage, although the additional labor involved in the growing of a crop under such conditions as an item to be considered. When shelves are used one should be careful to whitewash these after each crop in order to avoid the increased danger from insect depredations. In any case, flat beds should be made from 8 to 10 inches deep.

Ridge beds enable one to get a somewhat greater surface space in a given area, but they are also more expensive so far as the labor of construction is concerned. Nevertheless, they are very desirable.

When a bed is in full bearing, the mushrooms should be gathered at least once in two days, and it is well to pick them every day, particularly if the temperature is up to 60 degrees Fahrenheit or more. Picking is itself an art, and the intelligent grower will soon find that the yield of a bed may be greatly lessened by lack of judgment in picking. To satisfy the general demands of our markets at the

present time it is not recommended to take the buttons; yet if there is a fancy trade for these it should be met. Little or no gain of weight occurs in the mushroom, however, after the well begins to break, so that the mushrooms should not be left after this time. Flat tops are a third-grade article, but these, as well as all defective mushrooms, should be sedulously removed from the bed every day.

In picking, grasp the mushroom by the cap (a large one by both cap and stem), twisting it to remove it easily from the soil. Where the mushrooms come up in large united clusters, it will be best to cut them, in order not to disturb the mycelial connections of all. Some good growers practice "cutting" throughout, but the stubs must decay and are a source of danger. After all good mushrooms from a cluster have been taken, remove any fleshy



Mushrooms Packed for Shipment.

spawn masses adhering and add fresh loam. As they are picked, the mushrooms are put into shallow baskets and taken to a sorting and packing table. The stems are cut off and any adhering loam is brushed from the cap. It is true that mushrooms keep somewhat better if the stub is left attached, but except in special cases this procedure is not to be recommended. It is not necessary to cut the stem off short, but the market demands that there shall be few long shanks.

For the best results it is desirable to "sort" the mushrooms, placing only those of nearly the same size in the same packages. It is certainly not well to pack together "broilers" and buttons, if this can be avoided. De-



Agaricus Campestris, the Cultivated Mushroom, Common in Fields and Pastures.

fective mushrooms should invariably be thrown out. Mushrooms should be treated as a first-grade product in every way, and therefore the package must be made an attractive one. Shipment should be made in boxes of sizes demanded by the trade. Baskets afford excellent ventilation, yet boxes are sometimes preferred.

The prices paid for mushrooms in American markets are unusually variable. Perhaps it is fair to say that one should consider from 35 to 50 cents per pound a good average price. In many cities or towns 30 cents would be as much as could be obtained. On the other hand, a price of 75 cents is frequently paid. The quotation of one dollar or more is not to be expected. It is true that for a fine grade of mushrooms such prices are paid to retailers by the fancy trade and during special seasons or for special occasions. The grower may well look for the time, however, when the market demands will support a generous supply at a constant but fair price.

Under favorable circumstances a bed may come into bearing within six weeks. It usually requires, however, a longer period, and eight weeks may more nearly represent the average conditions. If the conditions have been variable, and especially if at times a very low temperature has prevailed, bearing may be still further delayed. Again, the period of production or the profitable "life" of a successful bed may vary greatly, ranging from five weeks to as many months. As a rule, a bed which produces fine, heavy mushrooms will bear longer than one which yields plants of lighter weight. Many growers think that there is profit in a bed which yields one-half pound per square foot of surface area. One should not be satisfied with less than this, and if the best conditions prevail this yield is far below what should be obtained.

Predicts Higher Prices.
With the increase in the price of materials more reports circulate that the next change in the price of automobiles will be upward. The advance in the price of high-speed steels is one of the factors, having gone up from 45 cents a pound to \$3; it is also getting harder to obtain, according to manufacturers. The sales manager of one of the automobile companies predicts that the announcements of next July will show a number of increases in the price of standard makes of cars.

Reloading Is Unnecessary.
Some truck papers are enlarging a certain contractor who has increased his haulage efficiency by transferring his loads from small-capacity horse wagons to large-capacity motor trucks after the loads are hauled by horses out of the excavations where the trucks cannot go. Scores of squads all over the country are pulling their loads out of the excavations and carrying them to their destination without the annoyance and expense of transferring.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

August 14, 1915.
Germans bombarded Novogeorgievsk.
Severe fighting on the Zlota Lipa.
Austrians advanced along the Bug river.

August 15, 1915.
Germans neared Kovno.
Russians defeated by Germans near Kubisko.
Austrians resumed bombardment of Belgrade.
Russians advanced in the Caucasus.

German embassy at Washington published charges that many British merchantmen had flown American flag.
American note to Austria refusing to stop shipment of munitions published.

August 16, 1915.
Germans took outlying forts of Kovno and Novogeorgievsk.
French won artillery fight near Soissons.
Turks recaptured Van from Russians.
U. S. accepted Germany's plan of settlement for the Frye case.

August 17, 1915.
Germans captured southwest front of Kovno, with 4,500 men.
Von Mackensen cut Chelm-Brest-Litovsk railway.
Russians again took Van and made other gains in Caucasus.
Austrian fleet bombarded Pelagosa island in Adriatic.
Zeppelins raided outskirts of London.

August 18, 1915.
Kovno occupied by the Germans.
Germans took two more forts of Novogeorgievsk.
Von Mackensen's forces crossed the Bug.
Violent artillery duels along whole western front.
Italians took many Austrian trenches in Tolmino and Carso regions.

August 19, 1915.
Two more Novogeorgievsk forts taken by Germans.
Austro-German forces penetrated outer defenses of Brest-Litovsk.
White Star liner Arabic sunk by German submarine; 54 lost.
August 20, 1915.
Germans took Novogeorgievsk, with great stores of supplies.
Italy declared war on Turkey.
Heavy fighting on the Belgian front.

MEN AND MATTERS

Ever since the year 1396, all the fine porcelain used in China's royal palaces has come from the King Teh Cheng factory. The factory was partly destroyed and many of its choice designs were divided among certain revolutionists. Recently, the ancient factory has received a grant of \$20,000 and will again produce the rare and beautiful porcelain for which it is noted.

The Mount Wilson Solar observatory has mounted a catalogue of the magnitudes and colors of more than 1,000 stars in the globular cluster Messier 12. Nearly 11 per cent of these stars have negative color indices, suggesting that in this direction there is no marked absorption of light in space. Of the 400 brightest stars, 70 per cent are redder than a normal solar type star; of the 400 faintest, 85 per cent are bluer than the normal solar type star. By statistical methods the parallax of the cluster has been found to be less than 0.0001 second of arc. Five new variables have been discovered in this cluster, making a total of seven.

Buoys that make a flapping noise as they pass through the water and leave a plainly-seen wake have been invented in England to be towed behind vessels to guide following ones in fogs. For measuring cloth in a roll without unrolling it there has been invented a device that passes a thread between its folds and at the same time automatically measures the thread. Parchment manuscripts nearly 800 years old, from which the ink has faded from view, have been read by a Berlin scientist who photographed them with ultraviolet rays.

The 24-story frame colonial style home of William Loring Andrews, in Oak Neck road, two miles east of Babylon, L. I., is a replica of the Longfellow home at Cambridge. It is set back some distance from the highway on an elevation, which is beautifully terraced.

New York's bureau of pure foods, with its corps of inspectors, claims to have put re-enforced sugar out of the local market and killed the industry of freshening stale fish with paint. Starved chicken, bogus salmon and doped candies are also chased into seclusion.
To Clean Paint.
The easiest and quickest way of cleaning paint is to have two pails of water, one cold, to which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been added, and one hot, with the addition of a little ammonia and soap powder. With a soft flannel wash the paint with the soapy water, then rinse with the cold water, using a wash leather instead of the flannel, and wring the leather fairly dry. Paint washed like this dries with a nice polish, which no amount of drying with cloths and using hot water alone will impart.

An Unproductive Visitor.
"Say, young feller," said Broncho Bob, "have you got a gun on you?"
"No, sir," replied the man with the brand-new cowboy uniform. "I was told that it was better to be unarmed, so as to avoid any impression that I was seeking a quarrel."
"Well, that's a big disappointment. I needed a brand-new gun an' thought you'd be bringin' along at least a pair of 'em. Don't you let anything like this occur again."

Homogenized Ice Cream.
We are indebted to the board of health of the City of New York for the information that homogenized ice cream may lawfully be sold in that city, and for the further information that homogenized ice cream may be made of powdered skim milk and water. Among those things to the names of which crimes are committed ice cream ranks right along with filth and futurist art.—St. Louis Republic.

Don't Poison Baby.
FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

The Situation.
"Flubdub married a society butterfly."
"I suppose he is wining and dining all the time now."
"Whining and dining. He doesn't like going out."

When the office really seeks the man it is safe to bet that the man's signature on a bank check means something.

It's impossible for a woman to preserve a secret so it will keep.

Being popular consists largely in remembering what to forget.

WANTED 30,000 MEN
For Harvest Work Western Canada

Immense crops; wages \$3.00 per day and board. Cheap railway rates from boundary points. Employment bureaus at Winnipeg, Regina, North Portal, Saskatoon, Fort Frances, Kingsgate, B. C., Coutts and Calgary, Alberta.

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Canadian Government Agent

MAKE BIG GUNS ABSOLUTE MAN GOT A BATH OF EGGS

Western Inventor Devises an Aerial Torpedo That Gives Promise of Effectiveness.

What may eventually prove to be a highly effective war implement, and, if so, possibly render present heavy artillery obsolete for long range operations, is a self-controlled aerial torpedo that has lately been developed in Colorado. It is described in the August number of Popular Mechanics Magazine. In a general way, the instrument attempts to accomplish over land what the United States navy's new wireless torpedo does at sea. Its principle and method of operation, of course, are entirely different. As is to be inferred, it consists of a small aircraft—much like an ordinary biplane—carrying a large, high-explosive torpedo which it is designed to drop at any predetermined spot within a certain radius. The projectile, which is about twelve feet in length, forms the body of the machine and is divided into two compartments. The propeller is mounted at the front end of it, while the shaft extends through the entire torpedo to the rear compartment where an 18-horsepower motor is housed. The speed and course of the machine are regulated by means of a gyroscopic mechanism, while a timing device of some sort releases the engine containing missile at the proper instant for it to strike its target.

Imitation Pearls.
Clever imitation pearls have been made by filling thin glass bulbs with a solution of fish scale nacre. Another method is to coat the inside of the glass bulbs with a ten per cent gelatin solution which is allowed to become only partially dry before a small amount of sodium phosphate is added, then the drying process is continued slowly. The imitations look much like genuine pearls, but they can be detected by noting the place where the bulbs have been sealed.



Three Words To Your Grocer—
"New Post Toasties"

will bring a package of breakfast flakes with a delicious new corn flavour—flakes that don't mush down when milk or cream is added, nor are they "chaffy" in the package like the ordinary kind.

These New Post Toasties are manufactured by a new process using quick, intense heat which raises tiny bubbles over each flake, the distinguishing characteristic. And the new process also brings out a new corn flavour, never tasted in corn flakes of the past.

Try a handful dry—they're good this way and the test will reveal their superior flavour. But they're usually served with milk or cream.

New Post Toasties
—for tomorrow's breakfast.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.