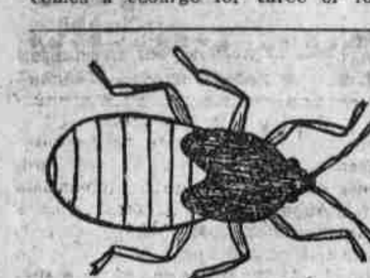
Fighting the Chinch Bug

Barriers of Dust, Oil or Tar Will Prevent These Insects From Attacking Corn After Wheat Harvest

By Leonhard Haseman, Entomologist in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri

The one insect of vital importance to the farmers of Missouri this year is the chinch bug. It has destroyed much of the wheat and seems certain to destroy a great deal of the corn in the badly infested counties of the state this year. The loss to agriculture is sure to amount to millions of dollars in this state alone.

Like most of our insect pests, the chinch bug is destructive for a few years and then it seems to disappear for many years. In reality it is with us all the time, though in reduced numbers, and when a few seasons come which especially favor it it becomes a scourge for three or four years. Seemingly, the reappearance of the chinch bug as a scourge is associated with the periodical droughts. Past records show that it also tends to move eastward. It usually first appears as a pest in Kansas and in a year or two begins to attract attention in Missouri, and later in the states east to Ohio.



The Chinch Bug Much Enlarged.

Record of Present Outbreak.

This is the third year the present outbreak has attracted attention in Missouri, and even four years ago it was at work in Kansas. Two years ago it was scarce, though in some cases it did injury to wheat in the west-central counties of the state. Last year it had advanced across Missouri and was attracting attention in Illinois. The main injury last year was in the west-central counties, though some occurred in central and north-central counties.

Development and Life Cycle.

The chinch bug lives through the winter as a mature insect in open fields and meadows which are heavily covered with sod and trash. It also lives in woods, under leaves, in corn shock, in straw, weedy fence rows and other protected places. With a mild winter like the past, practically all the chinch bugs live through, and are ready to fly in search of food in early spring. They usually first attack wheat, though not infrequently they will injure the early corn.

These "winterover adults" suck sap from the plant for a time and then begin to lay small eggs at the base of wheat plants, and from these hatch small, active, red bugs which also begin sucking sap. As a rule, these young bugs are just about mature when the wheat is cut, and, being deprived of the sap of wheat plants, they move on foot to corn fields, meadows and other growing crops. Those which reach corn soon complete their growth and lay eggs for a second brood of young, which feed on the sap of corn and mature and later go into winter quarters.

What Can Be Done?

In the early part of the year, while the chinch bugs are feeding upon the wheat, the farmer must stand by and see his crops destroyed. But when they are found collected in armies, and before they move on to the corn field, there is a chance to prevent injury to the corn or other crop.

BARRIERS.—The latter part of June or early in July the chinch bugs are obliged to search for a new supply of food, and, as most of them are yet without wings, they migrate on foot, so that barriers placed around the infested fields help greatly. There are two good types of barriers—the dust and the oil or tar barriers. The aim is to destroy as many of the bugs of the first brood as possible and to prevent their getting into other crops to rear the second broods, which lives through the winter.

Dust Barriers.—The dust barriers are very effective and easily maintained so long as rain does not interfere. The plan is to keep a supply of fine, dry, hot dust over which the bugs attempt to crawl during the hot part of the day. The heat destroys many, and the fine dust closes the breathing pores and smothers those not overcome by the heat.

A dust barrier can be made by plowing a strip 10 or 15 feet wide and thoroughly working it until a fine dust mulch is formed. It is best to plow before the ground gets too dry and hard and then be ready to work it when the bugs begin to migrate. During the migration period, which may last from one to two weeks, it is necessary that a brush, harrow or other device be dragged back and forth over the strip to keep the dust stirred up from about 10 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon, when the bugs are most active.

Oil or Tar Barriers.—Dust barriers are all that we need during dry weather, but in case of rain we must establish an oil or tar barrier. A thick, viscid road oil similar to No. 7 of the Standard Oil company gives even better results than the tar. Before applying the oil, a low, well-packed ridge should be formed. Then by using an ordinary sprinkling can with the sprinkler removed, or, better still, by attaching a hose to a barrel of oil, one can run a narrow line of oil along the ridge. This line must be kept fresh by adding more oil from time to time. At first it may be necessary to add the oil twice a day, but later only once in two or three days. The line of oil should not be more than an inch wide.

Post holes every rod or so on the side of the line next to the infested field will help to trap the swarms of migrating bugs, where they can be killed by means of a little coal oil. A mile of this kind of barrier can be maintained throughout the migrating period for less than $5.

Winter Burning.

If farmers will co-operate in fighting the bugs with the barriers during the summer, few will succeed in reaching corn or other crops, and those can be killed by sprinkling with strong soap suds or tobacco tea, or by burning with a flame. But where careful summer work is not done swarms of bugs will be collected during the fall in meadows and pastures, in bunch grass and other grasses and hedges, under leaves and other protection.

All such harboring places should be burned over in the early winter, when it is dry and the wind is not too strong. This does away with the swarms which fly to wheat in the spring.

SOILS ADAPTED TO WHEAT

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri.

An ideal wheat soil is one with good drainage, with a medium to fine texture, and one of good fertility. Lack of drainage is one of the greatest obstacles to winter wheat-growing. It is on poorly drained lands that the alternate freezing and thawing of late winter has its greatest effect in causing "heaving."

The direct freezing out of wheat in winters of light snowfall is also worse on wet lands. Good wheat can sometimes be grown on land that is inclined to be wet, but it is never sure. This is particularly true on the tight soils of the more level prairies and heavy clay loam bottom lands.

The time of year when wheat is seeded naturally affects the freezing out. While it is usually the late-sown wheat that is most affected, sometimes the condition is reversed. The manner of sowing is also an important factor. Wheat sown with a drill which throws marked furrows and ridges is usually much less apt to freeze out than that sown on ground left more level.

In general, seasonable seeding on ground that is well settled through early plowing and proper working, and on a soil that is either fertile naturally or that has been made so by manuring, will go a long way in preventing both direct winter killing and heaving.

Nutritious Wild Rice.

The wild rice which grows in lakes in the northern part of the United States and in the southern part of Canada has a long black grain and is quite different in many respects from the true rice familiar to everybody. Wild rice is best known to many persons as a favorite food of wild ducks and other water fowl, but it sells in some cities at two or three times the price of ordinary rice. It is considered the most nutritious grain grown in North America.

Here's a Tip.

If a girl worked half as hard to please a man after marriage as she does before marriage, lots of lawyers would starve to death.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Time Is Sometimes Kind.

Father Time is not always a hard parent, and, though he tarries for none of his children, often lays his hand lightly upon those who have used him well, making them old men and women inexorably enough, but leaving their hearts and spirits young and in full vigor. With such people the gray head is but the impression of the old fellow's hand in giving them his blessing, and every wrinkle but a notch in the quiet calendar of a well-spent life.—From Barnaby Rudge.

Conscientious at Least.

"Why did you say your prayers twice, dear?" asked his mother, kissing Charlie good-night. "'Cause I was too tired to say it last night, and I'm making up for lost time."

Moving Signs.

Yeast—I see in Lyons, France, all perambulating signs are subject to the traffic regulations.

Crimsonbeak—Do you suppose that applies to the man with the red nose as well?

How Does It Get Across?

At a certain eastern university one of the professors was conducting an examination in physiology. He asked for a description of the circulation at the extremities, meaning of couse, the capillary circulation. The youth he called upon evidently did not know much about the matter, for he replied that the blood went down one leg and up the other!—Youth's Companion.

Rules for Candles.

An old rule calls for as many candles on the table as there are guests about it, and it is a rule that might be followed with interesting results. There is so much variety shown nowadays in the way in which candles are placed on a table that the candles could be put one in front of each guest, in a circle or oval or oblong about the floral centerpiece.

Literal Description.

"Are those boys belligerents?" asked the lady, as two urchins showed signs of clinching.

"No'm," replied a boy in the crowd. "They're second grade kids."

TOWER OF LONDON

British Restoring Walls to Their Original Shape.

Government Making Effort to Undo Mischief Wrought by Ignorant "Restorers" of Past to Put Structure in Condition.

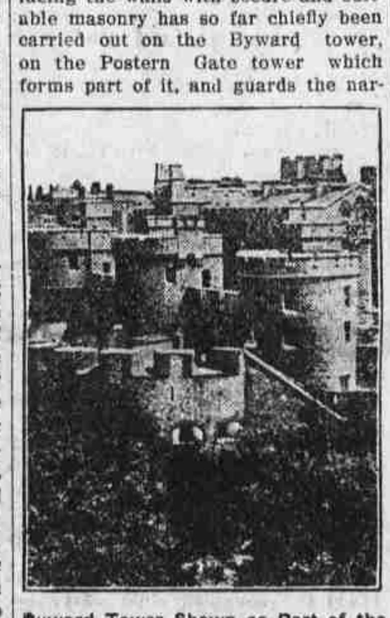
London.—In his collection of essays entitled "A Tragedy in Stone," Lord Rosedale gives an account of the work that was done in the late seventies in connection with the preservation and restoration of part of the Tower of London, in the course of which work the bones of Queen Anne Boleyn were laid bare.

The work, then begun under the supervision of Sir John Taylor, has been continued with more or less energy since, but now the office of works, which is responsible for the fabric of the tower, is making a great effort to undo the mischief wrought by ignorant "restorers" of the past and to put what is left of the great structure—a historic relic almost unrivaled in the world—into something like the condition in which it was in the days of the glory—and its shame.

A writer in the Times describes in some detail the work that is being done. Partly, perhaps, owing to the dredging of the channel in the river, to a depth which is greater than any previous records show, settlements have taken place in various parts of the tower, and cracks which may cause serious future trouble have developed in the Beauchamp tower, in St. John's chapel (on the White tower), and elsewhere. These are kept under careful observation. But the decayed face of various parts of the walls and towers has necessitated immediate attention, and repairs to the most seriously dilapidated sections have been carried on for some time.

Here, as elsewhere, it is the constant aim of the staff of the office of works not merely to safeguard the ancient buildings from further decay, but to use every care to preserve their character and to harmonize necessary modern constructions with the original work.

In the last century many of the finest parts of the tower were defaced with a coating of cement interspersed with flints. This was presumably done in order to keep out wind and weather from the decayed walls at little expense, but the eventual result has been to increase the insecurity of the buildings, while giving them a singularly shabby appearance. The work of removing this flint plaster and refacing the walls with secure and suitable masonry has so far chiefly been carried out on the Byward tower, on the Postern Gate tower which forms part of it, and guards the narrow bridge giving access to Tower wharf and the Thames, and on the Martin tower, which stands at the northeast angle of the inner wall.



Byward Tower Shown as Part of the Main Building.

The cement was in many places perishing, and the embedded flints imperiled passers-by. On the upper part of the Postern Gate tower a thin facing was hanging out from the main surface of the wall to a distance in many places of four inches, and was thus extremely dangerous. After the plaster was removed it became necessary to repair the masonry effectively.

In the course of centuries the walls have been worked over and over again with old and new material, much of which was indifferent, while the rebuilding was often poorly constructed. The face disclosed beneath the flintwork was thus in many places loose and rotten, and sometimes consisted of mere rubble. On the Martin tower, where the work for the present is completed, one such mass of half-disintegrated rubble had to be secured with a chain to hold it fast while the repairs went on. The joints had to be repointed to a depth of four inches, owing to the decay of the mortar; large cracks were filled and consolidated by liquid concrete injected by the grouting machine, and the old disconnected quoins were reinforced at intervals by new ones securely bonded to the wall faces.

The improvement in the appearance of the Martin tower is great. One guiding principle is to use stone which is not only durable but harmonious in texture and color, and another is to keep the joints subordinate to the outlines of the stone. This is done by using a special grit mortar which is brushed over when still soft, so as to leave the grit standing out and avoid the flat and soapy appearance which is an eyesore in itself and hides the characteristic lines of ancient masonry.

The work still proceeding on the Byward tower offered slightly different problems. Here, too, there was much disintegration, but it was largely caused by the decay of the iron cramps securing the ashlar and the iron grilles guarding the windows. The iron had expanded so much in rusting that it had fractured stone after stone, splitting off a rough segment of a circle from each angle where the ends of the cramps entered. The loosened ashlar face, which in places was only four inches thick, had fallen away from the masonry behind it, and was merely secured by the string-courses, leaving an abhorrent void.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Optimism Throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

During the present summer a number of important delegations have visited the Canadian West for the purpose of securing information as to the crop conditions and the conditions of business generally. For some months the financial stress was felt throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as well as in other portions of the country. With a development taking place there, such as has never before been known, it was to be expected that when the money bags were tightened that this would be the case. The fact is that money could not keep pace with the development natural to demands of 400,000 new people a year. Towns and cities had to be built to take care of the country and capital had not made sufficient preparation.

The Dairy Herds Throughout Canada Are of the Best.

But the crop of 1913 will restore conditions to a normal state, and the natural and reasonable development will continue.

Owing to a wet fall in 1912, and a heavy snowfall during the past winter there was a large area which it was difficult to seed at the usual time the past spring. Therefore as a general thing seeding was later than usual. A trip through the country in the early part of August showed that this was no drawback. Wheat that had been seeded in May was already ripening, and had a stand fully as good as any country had ever produced; the heads were large and the prospects were of the brightest. It was not only in wheat but in flax, oats and barley, the same splendid conditions obtained. Rains in all parts of the country came at the right time and the best of weather throughout the season prevailed in all parts.

The hay crop was excellent. Alfalfa, clover and timothy grasses were good, and many farmers are now cultivating these splendid fodders.

The homestead shack is giving place to comfortable residences. Large barns are being erected where the improvised log and mud stable gave shelter to the few head of cattle that the early settler may have had in his possession. Fields are fenced, roads constructed and great fields of grain and pasture land are always in evidence.

The quality of Western Canada wheat is recognized everywhere.

The latest census returns show that in the Province of Manitoba, which stands out as one of great wealth and wonderful opportunity, the land area under wheat increased from 1,965,200 acres in 1900 to 2,760,471 acres in 1910, being an increase of 40.46 per cent. in the decade. The wheat area of 1911 is greater than that of 1910 by 324,461 acres. There are increases in the area of production of all cereals for 1910 over 1900, excepting peas and mixed grains.

Of cereals grown in 1910 the largest gross monetary return per acre was given by peas with $20.51, followed by beans with $16.37, fall wheat with $15.67, corn for husking with $12.63, flax $11.15, buckwheat $11.06, spring wheat $10.34. The smallest returns were obtained from oats, rye and barley in the order named.

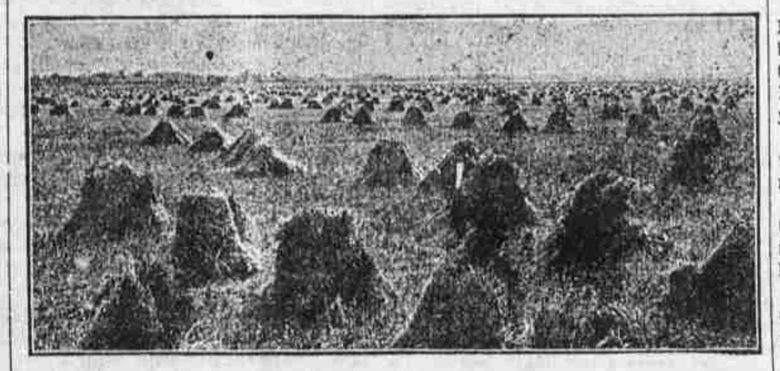
The average value per farm holding of field crops, vegetables and fruit was $1,024.71 in 1910, as against $518.03 in 1900, being an increase of 79.18 per cent. in the decade.

Coming back to the crops of 1913, it may safely be said that the yield of wheat in Saskatchewan will be about 115,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of over 22 bushels per acre. Oats, which are but a fair crop, will yield an average equal to that of last year. Barley is excellent, while flax, of which the average is considerably less than last year, will produce a greater average than for years. What is said of these crops will apply to all districts.

Under date of August 12th, a report comes from Regina which says:

"Unless some dire calamity occurs in the next few days farmers of the Regina district will reap the greatest wheat crop ever recorded in the West.

"A correspondent made an automobile trip to the north and west of the city, over twenty-seven miles being covered. Several fields were seen which were almost ripe enough for the binder. Others require about a week more warm weather, but everywhere was the indication of a phenomenal yield. Oats do not average up with the wheat, but several good fields were seen. This time next week the hum of the binder should be the prevalent music around Regina.



Wheatfield in Stook, Western Canada.

"One farm was passed on which there was one square mile of the finest wheat imaginable. It is just turning yellow and will run forty bushels to the acre."

In Alberta there will be a high yield of all grains. Wheat will be a heavier average than last year. Oats about the same, flax heavier and barley about the same.—Adv.

For a Minute He Was Conciliatory.

This story is told by an old miner just returned from Alaska: "Mike and I were prospecting far away from camp when night overtook us. We decided on a short cut. We came to a canyon deep and narrow, and after some delay we found a fallen tree across the canyon. Mike stepped boldly on and started to cross. The bark scaled, almost causing him to fall. He made another attempt; he gingerly picked his way, muttering as he went: 'Sure and God's good, sure and God's good, and the devil ain't a bad fellow at all, at all.' He repeated this until safely on the other side, where he turned and shaking his fist at some imaginary foe exclaimed: 'Aw! g'wan wid the both of yez.'"—Kansas City Star.

Bouncing Arrival Was a Baby.

There was a stork party in Atchison recently, and the husband was in the room when his first baby was born. He suddenly rushed from it and downstairs to where several persons were waiting to hear the news. "It's a baby, it's a baby," he said, greatly excited. "What did you think it was going to be, a cat?" asked his brother.—Kansas City Star.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It's Illuminating.

"Did you see where in some city they have put luminous paint on the park benches to prevent spooning?"

"Luminous paint? That's a bright idea."

Not Half Enough.

Kitty—They say, you know, that love makes the world go round.

Marie—Maybe; but it cannot make the eligible young men go round.

He Got From Under.

Some of the boys had arranged for a nice little poker party one night and had induced Jones to be one of the group around the table. He was twitted about his wife and called a "wifey's boy" until he couldn't endure it, and he bravely declared his independence. He notified his wife by phone that he wouldn't be home until after midnight. "What'd she say?" asked one of his friends. "Oh, I dunno," admitted Jones. "I hung up the telephone as soon as I told her."

Summer Annoyances

such as prickly heat, ivy poisoning, insect bites and offensive perspiration are quickly relieved by applying Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists or write J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C., for free sample.—Adv.

Another Refusal to Talk.

"Wasn't Jason the man who tried to land the Golden Fleece?" asked the youthful student.

"I shall not undertake to say," replied Senator Sorghum. "I positively refuse to discuss anything pertaining to the wool business, outside of office hours."

Truth Will Out.

She—If I'd known you'd be such a brute to poor Fido, I'd never have married you.

He—The anticipated pleasure of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing.—Boston Transcript.

To Get Rid of Mosquitoes

You can Sleep, Fish, Hunt or attend to any work without being worried by the biting or singing of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Gnats or other insects by applying to the face, ears and hands, DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. 25c.

Warning.

He—I could jump at you!

She—And I could say "boo to a goose."

The ups and downs of life often consist of keeping up appearances and keeping down expenses.

REALLY FRIENDS OF FARMER

Sparrow, by Its Consumption of Weed Seeds, Saves Agriculturists Immense Sums Yearly.

One of the most useful groups of native birds is the sparrow family. While some of the tribe wear gay suits of many hues, most of the sparrows are clad in modest brown tints, and as they spend much of the time in grass and weeds are commonly overlooked. Unobtrusive as they are, they lay the farmer under a heavy debt of gratitude by their food habits, since their chosen fare consists largely of the seeds of the weeds. Selecting a typical member of the group, the tree sparrow for instance, one-fourth ounce of weed seed per day is a conservative estimate of the food of an adult. On this basis, in a large agricultural state like Iowa tree sparrows annually eat approximately 875 tons of weed seed.

Some idea of the money value of this group of birds to the country may be gained from the statement that the total value of the farm products in the United States in 1910 reached the amazing sum of $8,926,000,000. If we estimate that the total consumption of weed seed by the combined members of the sparrow family resulted in a saving of only one per cent. of the crops—not a violent assumption—the sum saved to farmers by these birds in 1910 was $89,260,000.

DREW THE LINE AT SPURS

One Thing Frederic Remington Insisted on While Undergoing Medical Treatment.

Augustus Thomas, in his recollections of Frederic Remington, relates the following: "One Sunday morning in those later days I went with him to the office of an osteopathic physician who was treating him. The osteopath was a slight man and not tall. Remington, lying face downward on the operating table, presented a skyline so much higher than that of the average patient that the doctor standing on the floor lacked the angle of pressure necessary to his treatment. The doctor, therefore, mounted a chair, from which he stepped to the table, and finally sat astride of Remington, applying his full weight to the manipulation which he was giving to the spinal column. 'I hope I'm not hurting you, Mr. Remington?' said the doctor. Remington answered, 'It's all right, doctor, as long as you don't use your spurs.'"

Appeal Sustained.

A mouse being chased by a cat in Mr. Joe's brewery, fell into a vat of beer. The cat sprang to the edge of the vat and called: "Aha, Mrs. Mouse, you had better have let me eat you than to drown."

"Yes," replied the mouse, "if you will save me from this, you may eat me."

The cat went to the edge of the tank and extended his paw, and the mouse landed and ran hastily into its hole.

"Come out," demanded the angry cat, "redeem your promise and let me devour you."

"Oh, no," said the mouse, "when I made it I was in liquor."

His Fatal Error.

"Well, Wildboys has himself to thank for his troubles. He mistook license for liberty."

"Eh? How's that?"

"Marriage license."—Judge.

The most successful matrimonial agencies are those conducted by handsome young widows.

FEEL ALL USED UP?

Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further?

Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all used up.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Illinois Case

Edwin Gucker, Western Ave. Road, Mattoon, Ill., says: "I had terrible pains in my back. I lost flesh, had a poor appetite and couldn't sleep. Doctors said I couldn't live long. On taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I gained health and strength and before long, I was cured. I am now in the best of health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sure, He Was Glad.

A Boston father the past summer sent his boy Reginald and his three sisters to visit a relative in Maine. Though it was understood the visit was to consume three weeks, their stay lengthened to two months.

"Well," asked the father upon the return of his offspring," was your Uncle William glad to see you?"

"Was he?" reiterated the eldest boy, as though surprised by the query. "Why, dad, he asked me why we didn't bring you, mother, the cook, the maid and the dog!"—Harper's Magazine.

Got a Jar.

"What are you looking at me for?"

"I'm a meat inspector," answered the man addressed.

And then the end-seat hog blushed and moved over.

Patients.

"Takes a lot of patience to run an automobile and keep it up right, doesn't it?"

"It certainly does. And none knows this better than we doctors."

The world's production of copper last year, estimated at 990,000 tons, was the largest on record and was nearly double that of 1900.

Complicating the situation, the kicker is nearly always headstrong.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG.U.S.PAT.OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

CALIFORNIA Homeseekers guide, circulars, maps and facts concerning the great San Joaquin Valley lands, wonderful alfalfa crops, fruits, dairying, general farming; cheap transportation. All for 25c. SHAWGO, 720 American Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY at home with my Mail Order Plan. Others have made thousands. You can do the same. Complete plan 25 cents. EUGENE HILL, Butte, Montana

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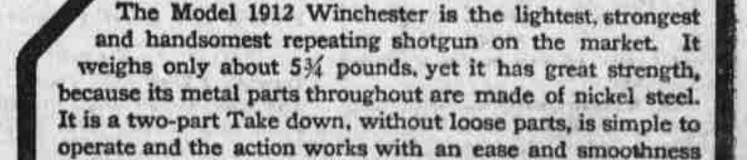
WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver and Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Grown People & Children.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Biliousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and sure appetizer. A Complete Strengthener. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

WINCHESTER



20 GAUGE

HAMMERLESS REPEATING SHOTGUN

The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. It weighs only about 5¾ pounds, yet it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or

Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL REPEATER.

WANTED

HOMES FOR THE FAMOUS

FAULTLESS STARCH DOLLS

Send 6 tops from ten cent packages of Faultless Starch and ten cents in stamps (to cover postage and packing) and get Miss Elizabeth Ann, 22 inches high. Send three tops from ten cent packages and four cents in stamps and get Miss Phoebe Primm or Miss Lily White, twelve inches high. Send tops from five cent packages if you wish, but twice as many are required. Cut this ad. out. It will be accepted in place of one ten cent or two five cent tops. Only one ad. will be accepted with each application. Write your name and address plainly.

THE BEST STARCH FOR ALL PURPOSES

FAULTLESS STARCH CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, $1.00, retail.