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MAKING FARM LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE

A correspondent writing to the Houston Chronicle from East Texas states his opposition to the admission of laborers from Mexico for agricultural purposes in these words:

> We have been opportuned to pull for the Stodgepath bill, but we resisted that we were hostile to the Stodgepath bill, because to admit even Mexican labor would only give power to the arm of the monopolistic-minded plantation owner, and she-Gerty set back for a hundred years our hope of making the farm as attractive as the bright lights of the city.

If the farmer can't make the city come into the country and should we fill up the cities on the farms with ignorant peasantry—the curse of injustice and prostitution for hundreds of years? Better schools, not for balls, nicer roads, cement, those we can never be made better until education and social opportunities are made adequate.

Over in East Texas, the farm labor problem is not yet acute. In the first place, East Texas isn't much of a farming country, supported, of course, from the standpoint of productivity, with this section of the state. And in the second instance, it is quite probable that all of its negro population has not yet moved to the cities.

It would be a highly agreeable solution of the farm labor question if a sufficient number of city laborers could be induced to forsake the bright lights of the city and do the farm work. This is the contention of all of those who have undertaken to oppose the importation of Mexicans for that purpose. The trouble is that the city workers can't be induced. Until a few years ago, it was the custom of the cotton farmer, when his crop was ready to be picked, to go to the cities for his labor. And usually he had little difficulty in gathering together such numbers as he needed.

Conditions on the farm have not changed, but conditions in the cities have. The constant shortening of hours has opened up jobs for all city workers who want them, including the negroes, and as a result a surplus of labor in cities has ceased to exist.

In confirmation of this fact, note this statement from the testimony of a Texas cotton farmer before the house committee of immigration in its hearing upon the Mexican labor matter several weeks ago:

> "Twenty years ago I could go to Houston, get there in one night, and by the next night load and get back to my 1,000 negroes, just depending on how many I wanted. I went to Houston last year, stayed three days, and got seven negroes to help me, and the seventh didn't stand me after I got them open in the cotton patch."

That's the answer to the practical answer to the fallacious remedy which is offered as a solution of the farmer's labor problem by those who know nothing about it. Available labor is not in the cities. To be sure there is all labor in the cities, but, unfortunately, there is no one to say which it can be induced to work and besides that it is "working" and not "loafing" laborers the farmer needs.

Opponents of Mexican labor invasion offer the suggestion that the native American labor, as they call it, will not respond to the farmer's needs in the fact that the farmer does not pay a fair wage. What they probably mean is, that the farmer has not yet fallen for a fixed wage scale; that he doesn't pay so much an hour for so many regular hours of labor and time and a-half for overtime. No, the farmer is a wise man. He permits his business, insofar as he can control it, to be run by the law of supply and demand. He holds to the theory that the laborer is worthy of his hire and pays him for the work he does, and not the hours he seems to work.

Testimony introduced in the committee hearings at Washington showed that cotton pickers in this and other sections of Texas, during the past few years, have been earning wages ranging from $2.50 to $4.00 a day, the exact amount depending upon the actual service rendered. This does not differ materially from the compensation paid unskilled labor in the cities except in the essential fact that the cotton picker is paid upon the basis of results, rather than the hours he seems to work.

We heartily concur in the view the Chronicle's correspondent expresses concerning the necessity of making farm life more attractive. That is the very pretty and plausible solution of the problem which is constantly offered by the theorists. And yet how is farm life to be made more attractive, how is it to be so remodeled as to "keep the farmer boy on the farm?" Why, by surrounding the farm life with all of the attractions city dwellers enjoy, rural high schools, hard-surfaced roads, community centers with dances, moving pictures and all that sort of thing. In other words, move some of the city into the country. We believe such a program will produce the desired result. The only question is, who shall pay for all of these things? The answer is easy: the farmer, the land owner. If he wants them, he can have them by simply paying for them. This will be good news to the farmer.

The truth of the whole matter is, that the only way farm life can be made more attractive is for the business of farming to be made more profitable. The farmer can have anything he wants by paying for it. And so those fine theorists who would, by merely "taking their pen in hand," solve all of the farmer's difficulties and put him on "easy street" for the rest of his life, can render the farmer a real service if they will devote a little of their thought and interest to the farmer's real problem, which is to stretch the little profit he now gets from his labor so that it will meet the simple requirements of his present necessities.

The basis of the whole problem is an economic question. The farmer is not getting a fair "divvy." He is supporting too many people who are engaged in making "business" out of the things he produces. Instead of getting a third, he ought to get a half or two-thirds of the price which the ultimate consumer pays for his products, which, after all, are the basis of all business, commerce and industry. If half of the unnecessary middle-men who now make a living out of the farmer's products, and in most instances a better living than he enjoys, were eliminated, there would probably be sufficient labor to care for the agricultural needs of the nation, without the necessity of importing Mexicans or any other class of aliens.

But the problem is complex and intricate and it can't be solved in a day. And so, meantime, until it is solved, the South Texas farmer, at least, is going to avail himself of all of the Mexican labor he can get with the confident assurance that he is rendering a patriotic service to the nation and the world at large by causing his land to produce to the very limit of its capacity.

SERVICE IS ITS OWN REWARD

In the hearing before the ways and means committee, Washington the other day upon the proposal to pay a "bonus" to the four million Americans who were called to the colors during the war, Congressman John N. Garner, who is a member of that important committee, declared that "not a single former service man in my district has written me in favor of the proposed financial relief." This observation on Mr. Garner's part drew the retort from a former soldier, who was present and witnessing the discussion, that "they referring to the former service men did not know you are in congress."

Of course, to use a common expression, the soldier didn't know what he was talking about, because, as the people of Texas know, every man, woman, child and dog in the fifteenth congressional district, either knows John Garner personally or knows who he is and is proud of his splendid record as a faithful and efficient public servant.

If The Caller is not mistaken in its conception of the spirit which actuated the young men of this section of Texas in the service they rendered the nation during the war, they are indifferent to the proposal that they, with others who performed the same service, should be considered as objects of charity by the government. Most of them, we think, were inspired by a very real patriotism that did not bear the brand of the dollar mark. They were glad of the opportunity to serve their country and we believe that the majority of them bitterly resent the suggestion which the bonus proposal implies that their service was for "revenue only."

And this, we believe, is the view of an overwhelming majority of the members of that splendid patriotic organization, the American Legion. There may be, and probably are, exceptions as there are to every rule but it is safe to say that, take them as a whole, the young Americans who gave themselves in service to the nation and to the cause of civilization have already reaped the full measure of their reward in the knowledge that, wherever circumstances may have placed them, either on the fields of France or only as members of the reserve in training camps in this country, they did their duty in a service, the character of which was beyond a money value. And now that the war is over and the debt is yet to be paid, these young men, in common with all patriotic citizens, are anxious to lighten the burdens of the American people, of whom they constitute a large and important part.

REAL ENTERPRISE

Last Sunday's issue of The Corpus Christi Caller carried a complete twelve-page section devoted to the life's history of the Corpus Christi Hardware company. Edwin Plato, president; C. H. Plato Jr., vice president, and Oscar J. Koepke, secretary and treasurer.

The Corpus Christi Hardware company under its present able management, has broadened its field of activities under the construction of a magnificent new building with a floor space of 75 to 150 feet, now just being completed to take care of its ever growing trade.

Starting in near the year 1900, as a retail store, this business has grown until the trade territory comprises the entire south Texas territory and regardless of the disastrous September storm, its officers have led it to the front as one of the leading wholesale mercantile concerns in this portion of Texas.

And also that the management evidently relies on printers ink is demonstrated in this splendid spread of last Sunday. It was a magnificent example of border country enterprise and deserves more credit from the people of this section than they—the people—would possibly think to give for it fairly represents to the outside world that south Texas is not barren of big business or big business intellect.—Kingsville Record.

A COMMUNICATION

To the Editor: If you find this worth while publishing it, if not throw it in your wastebasket, but in my opinion it would benefit Corpus Christi and may be the cause to boom the city if nothing else.

Why is it not possible that oil may be found in the northern part of the city? If not oil, perhaps gas.

You have gas in plenty at "White Point," is it not natural that gas or oil may be found on the salt flats?

Some where around the year 1892 the city of Corpus Christi let a contract with the American Well company of Aurora, Ill. to bore for water. This was during the Lovenskiold administration. J. W. Young was secretary, Julius Berry was chairman of the water contract committee. The writer had taken an interest in this water matter and had kept a log of the strata the driller sent through. This log I may have among old papers. I will look for it when I come down this summer.

As well as I can recollect, Mr. Chapman was president of that drilling company and he himself superintended the work, but the biggest trouble he had in going down was he had an old and worn out outfit. He had a breakdown every few days.

This well was drilled on the Artesian square, about thirty feet from the present flowing well on that square.

First, he drilled through sand.
Second he got into shell.
Third, blue clay.
Fourth, shale.
Fifth, salt water.
Sixth, sulphur water, the same as now flowing.
Seventh, he brought up sandstone pieces.
Eighth, strong sulphur water.
Ninth, was mixed with salt water. (This gas was burning a long time.)
Tenth, he sat on the top of a hard rock which the drill could not penetrate and a strong water was on the top of this rock.

The strong sulphur water had drilled down to 1,100 feet, but caused all the house and perhaps frames that were guided to turn black. Mr. Chapman gave up the job and raised the pipe to the strong sulphur water, he built a reservoirs at the foot of the street leading to the bay. This water was so strong that it ate up the pipe in a few months.

Mr. Chapman seemed to feel as we said, that he by one-half and the city to pay the other half of the cost, his reason for his action to come from part of the revenue of the water, but the city and no money to speculate with and all the machinery was taken away.

Is it not possible that this rock may have been a salt ledge with oil underneath? At that time drillers did not have much experience in oil drilling.—Rudolph Joseph Laredo.

IN MEMORIAM

W. A. CLARK

W. A. Clark was born November 28, 1851, and died February 29, 1920, at the age of 68 years 3 months and 4 days. His early life was spent in Mississippi, coming to Texas in the year 1869.

He was married to Miss Emma Easterling in the year 1871. To this union were born seven children. One son died in infancy, and a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, died at Temple, Texas, in 1901 at the age of 27 years. The five remaining members of the family are: Mrs D. A. Stone, Corpus Christi; R. H. Clark, Dallas; L. N. Clark, McAllen, and W. C. Clark, Corpus Christi. This wife died in the year 1911 and was buried at Temple, Texas.

In the year 1851 he was married to Miss Rachel Thomas at Temple. To this union four children were born. One son, Bird Clark, died at Corpus Christi in 1905 at the age of 21 years. The three living members of this family are: Mrs. W. W. Williams, Robinson, Texas; Mrs. E. B. Bell and C. C. Clark of Corpus Christi. This wife died in the year 1882 and was buried at Temple, Texas.

"Farmer" Clark, as he was widely known, was a scientific farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock and poultry. He spent the active years of his life promulgating the best interests of his fellow farmers. He was as an active worker in farm institutes and a contributor of some note to farm journals.

He came to Corpus Christi in 1896 and has resided here most of the time since that date. His health having failed some ten years ago, he had retired from active labors. For the past year he has been an invalid and though he has been a great sufferer at times, he has borne his affliction with great fortitude, and has ever had a bright smile and a word of cheer for those around him. Though there is a vacant chair in the family circle that can never be filled, yet he will live on in the hearts and memories of those who knew and loved him well.

With the passing of "Farmer" Clark it's family has lost a wise and prudent counsellor and the world at large has lost a useful and valued citizen. He was a public spirited man who had at all times the best interests of his community at heart and drives for the betterment of his fellowman. He was instrumental in the organization and building of the Aberdeen Baptist church with its cemetery, where, at the close of his life's work, his body has been lain to rest with other members of his family who have gone on before. While the loved ones here mourn their loss they would not call him back, for though he is dead, yet he lives. Funeral services were held at the cemetery at 4 o'clock p. m. March 1.

The following tribute to the memory of Rev. A. J. Bush the father of Mrs. H. T. Pittman of this city, appeared in Thursday's issue of the Beeville Bee:

"Rev. A. J. Bush of Dallas died at his home February 27. He was born in Boone county, Mo., in 1846.

He enlisted as a soldier in his sixteenth year and fought under General Kirby Smith on the battlefields of and Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. He returned three years later a more loyal servant of his master than ever.

His early work was in South Texas where he endured many hardships. He held pastorates in Wichita Falls, Temple, Van Alstyne and Dallas. He held a series of meetings at Petrus, this county, and organized the Christian church there in 1911. He was greatly beloved by the people of that community. The secret of his beautiful life was that he lived so close to God that the world took knowledge of him that he had been with Jesus."

Americans Putting Branch Houses In Canadian Cities

By The Associated Press.

LONDON.—American manufacturers are spending millions of dollars in the establishment of branches of their business in Canada, according to representatives of the overseas department of the board of trade. This enables them, it is stated, to export products under trade arrangements guaranteeing special benefits to British goods; to handle the export orders received by the parent companies in the United States for shipments to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, and to handle the Canadian market at close range.

American manufacturers of chemicals, automobiles, welding compounds, toilet preparations, proprietary medicines, metal and wood-working tools, gas engines and wire goods, it is said, have taken a leading part in this "Americanization" of Canadian industry.

The Saving Habit

By Napoleon Hill

You believe the world-war was a curse, do you? Maybe it was, but surely this does not disprove the philosophy which we have so long believed in, that Every Adversity is a Blessing in Disguise.

We could name a hundred distinct blessings which have come out of this war, but instead we will name one—The Saving Habit.

Before the war started Americans had developed a very dangerous habit—the Habit of Spending! We were living beyond our means and teaching our children to do the same. If ever the age of worship of the God of Mammon was upon us, it was just prior to the war. Not only America, but the whole world had gone mad over money.

But the law of compensation is ever at work. Perhaps the puny little German kaiser was a mere tool in the hands of this great law—who knows?

Anyway, the war swept over the face of the earth and started us to cultivating the saving habit. And best of all, it started this habit at the right end of the human race—with our young. The Thrift Stamp was created and through a systematic work in the public schools our children's minds were diverted from the habit of poking their pennies into the chewing gum slot machine, to the habit of investing them in Thrift Stamps.

Let's keep the Thrift Stamp habit in the public schools. If the United States government does not need the money and does not believe it worth while to carry on the habit as a part of the child's educational process, then let our private banks organize the public schools and systematically collect the pennies and nickles under some plan similar to that of the Thrift Stamps.

This would be profitable to the Savings Departments of the banks and doubly so to the school children.

Most of us can get holod of all the money we need, but few of us indeed can accumulate enough to see us through periods of sickness, unemployment and old age. We all have the spending habit but very few of us have the saving habit.

Gentlemen of the banking industry, here is a million-dollar tip that you may have by merely utilizing it; an idea that will profit all parties concerned.

(Copyright, 1920, Hill's Golden Rule Magazine.)

Just Folks by Edgar A. Guest

HE LIVED HIS LIFE.

He lived his life with heart and soul
And willing hands and ready brain.
He did not talk about his goal;
He did not prate of his domain.

But worked its splendors to attain:
He did not boast of lofty things
And he content with flowery phrase,
But knowing all that honor brings,
He lived in honor all his days.

He knew the emptiness of speech
That is not founded well in deeds.
He did not undertake to teach
His neighbor all his little needs;
But little here he had to say.
Words from his lips were slow to run.
Men learned his thoughts from day to day
From something helpful he had done.

He was not one of pride of truth
And in his conduct live a lie;
He did not order eager youth
To deeds he would not dare to try.
In times of need his heart was kind;
When strength was called for he was strong;
To faults in others he was blind.
Yet tried to keep himself from wrong.

'Twas seldom that men heard him tell
What dreams he wowen in his plan.
They only knew when care befell,
That he was every inch a man;
And when at last he passed away
His every thought was understood.
Though little he had had to say,
The life he had lived was good.

Copyright 1919 by Edgar A. Guest.

UNCLE SAM DOESN'T TAX EVERYTHING IN PURSE

WASHINGTON.—"I forgot to state it," is an excuse that won't be accepted by Uncle Sam's revenue department this year. Income tax payers who are thing of "forgetting" items that they don't want to remember, had better think again. The machinery of the revenue bureau is being oiled up to catch the "forgetter," and where penalties were passed over last year on the theory that the law was new, this year are going to be enforced.

It may cost you $10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for making a false or fraudulent return. And, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax evaded. It's better to know than to think this year.

If you are in the regular army or navy of the United States, your pay up to $1,200 received during 1919 is exempt from taxation. So are the amounts of money or property acquired by inheritance. But not; especially the income from moneys left to you by inheritance must be reported to the government as part of your income.

You need not pay taxes on the interest received from United States government bonds issued before September 1, 1917, and on other bonds to the extent provided by the acts of congress authorizing each issue. If you are a big government bondowner you had better consult your bank or your lawyer on this. But as a practical matter for the ordinary man, if you have less than $2,000 worth of government bonds you don't have to add the interest from the bonds to your income.

If you are so fortunate as to own bonds of states, territories, counties or townships, the interests from such securities is also exempt. So is the interest on federal farm loan bonds, if you have any.

If you have received any life insurance paid on the death of the insured to you as his beneficiary, you need not include that as income. Uncle Sam doesn't tax insurance payments. The same is true if you have received some endowment or similar insurance paid on the expiration of the policy, provided the amount received does not exceed the amounts of premiums paid in. The amount by which it exceeds the premiums paid in is income and is taxable.

If you got any money from health or accident insurance, that also is exempt from taxation.

And, finally, if you are a state, county or city official, Uncle Sam does not tax your salary. If you are a federal official, though, you have to pay up.

(Tomorrow's article on the income tax will deal with personal exemptions.)

WIRELESS MAY BE COMMON IN NEW OIL WORK

South Texas Operators Investigate Installation For Their Reports.

Special to The Caller.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 5.—Wireless telegraphy is attracting considerable attention in San Antonio now among oil men as a result of recent tests given in army camps here and other demonstrations and it may not be long before drilling reports will be received from scouts in the field by the "da-da" method of talking over the wireless.

At the automobile show here a number of receivers and a radio plant are on exhibition and persons interested in wireless telegraphy are given an opportunity to hear the wireless messages being transmitted all over the state. This course aroused interest and several oil men are now figuring on buying a wireless pack outfit for their scouts and forming a co-operative state where one man will be in charge at different towers to receive messages from these scouts as to operations in the field, including drilling reports.

It is pointed out that in this manner hours can be saved over the use of telephone and telegraph in south Texas. A number of the telephone lines to the oil wells in south Texas are nothing more than a strand of a barbed wire fence and during wet weather it is often impossible to have communication with wells.

This method of receiving reports will of course become more popular with the coming in of additional companies to operate in the field.

The Screen

AT THE AMUSU.

"Hawthorne of the U. S. A. Is Wallace Reid's New Picture.

Wallace Reid has a romantic comedy role in his new picture, "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," which is showing at the Amusu theatre today. The story was adapted from James B. Fagan's play of the same name in which Douglas Fairbanks starred on the stage some years ago. It centers around the adventures of two American bar clerks making a tour of Europe in a rented automobile. Just when they are down to their last penny, Bob Horne, one of the clerks, breaks the bank at Monte Carlo and, laden with wealth, the pair are misdirected into a tiny kingdom called Bretnia. In the recreation that follows Hawthorne is led by his romantic attachment to the Princess Irma to espouse the cause of royalty. Ousting the country by cash promises and a judicious use of his newfound wealth, the American injects pep and system into the kingdom and eventually turns it into a republic and wins the girl.

The role of Hawthorne is said to fit Wallace Reid to perfection. His leading lady is Lila Lee and others in the cast are Harrison Ford, Theodore Roberts, Tully Marshall, Charles Ogle, Guy Oliver and Edwin Stevens.

BIG RACING PLAY AT LIBERTY THEATRE

"Checkers," the famous racing melodrama, has been made into a motion picture by William Fox and will be seen at the Liberty theatre, starting Monday. The picture, directed by Richard Stanton, is a mammoth spectacle with most realistic scenes.

Checkers is the main character in the play. He is a returned racetrack owl who falls in love with a southern beauty and gets into the most thrilling adventures. How the horse, Remorse, wins the big stakes; how Checkers risks his life many times, and how he finally overcomes all obstacles is told, it is said, with an elaboration of detail which makes "Checkers" one of the most absorbing photoplays presented this season.

Brief.

For the composition hours the class had been told to write an account of a football match, but one youngster held back.

Finally, in exasperation, the teacher cried:

"Tommy, you have just five minutes in which to write your essay or you will be punished."

Tommy held out for four minutes.

Then, during the last he wrote madly and turned in:

"Rain—no play."—London Answers.

Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water

Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

To get the healthy glow, rose in your face to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best day in and day out, just try inside bathing every morning for a week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It clears out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a fine appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate that those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges or whose skin is sallow or pallid, that one week of inside bathing will have them looking and feeling better every day.—(Adv.)

Pneumonia often follows a Neglected Cold
KILL THE COLD!
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
Standard cold remedy for 30 years ... relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine has a Red box ... Mr. Hill's picture.
At All Drug Stores

SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

GET RID of ROACHES
Use $1000 Guaranteed ROACH KILLER
For ANTS, Use $1000 Guaranteed ANT-BANE
AT ALL DEALERS
Chicago Insecticide Laboratory, Chicago

DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS!

Musterole Works Without the Plaster—Easier, Quicker

There's no sense in mixing a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean Musterole.

Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, combined in the form of a pleasant white ointment. It takes the place of mustard plasters, and will not blister.

Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsilitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars, hospital size $2.50.

MUSTEROLE

BETTER THAN CALOMEL

Thousands Have Discovered Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a Harmless Substitute

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is clean, instantaneous. They are purely vegetable and contain the principles of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel disorders with calomel.

The pleasant little tablets do the good that calomel does, but have no bad after effects. They don't injure the teeth like strong acids or calomel. They take hold of the trouble and quickly correct it. When you feel the liver at the expense of the tooth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc at the gums. So do strong liquids. It is best not to take calomel. Let Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets take its place.

Headaches, "dullness" and that lazy feeling, come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "lazy" and "heavy." They "clear" the skin and "reform" the entire system.

"A SPLENDID TONIC"

Says Hixson Lady Who, On Doctor's Advice, Took Cardui And Is Now Well.

Hixson, Tenn.—"About 10 years ago I was..." says Mrs. J. B. Gadd, of this place, "I suffered with a pain in my left side, could not sleep at night with this pain, always in the left side...

My doctor told me to use Cardui. I took one bottle, which helped me and after my baby came, I was stronger and better, but the pain was still there.

I at first let it go, but began to get weak and in a run-down condition, so I decided to try some more Cardui, which I did.

This last Cardui which I took made me much better, in fact, cured me. It has been a number of years, still I have no return of this trouble.

I feel it was Cardui that cured me, and I recommend it as a splendid female tonic."

Don't allow yourself to become weak and run-down from womanly troubles. Take Cardui. It should surely help you, as it has so many thousands of other women in the past 40 years. Headache, backache, sideache, nervousness, sleeplessness, tired-out feeling, are all signs of womanly trouble. Other women get relief by taking Cardui. Why not you? All druggists. NC-113