

IMPETUS TO BUILDING INDUSTRY EXPECTED RESULT OF MEETING

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Further impetus to the building industry, which shows marked improvement after being stagnant since the World war, is expected from the interlocking meetings here of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, April 4 and 5, the National Construction conference under the direction of the National Federation of Construction Industries, April 3, 4 and 5, and the American Lumber congress, April 6 and 7. President Harding and possibly Secretary Hoover will speak.

It is predicted that closer identification of the lumber organizations with the construction industries will aid substantially toward the revival of building, and joint meetings will be held to this end. Over 1,200 leaders in the industries are expected to attend the conferences which are described as a "Three Ring Circus" of the building industry.

The National Federation of Construction Industries has invited representatives of building trade labor. It is hoped, according to Secretary W. B. Hay of the Federation, that for the first time in this country results of progress in construction industries may be co-ordinated into one great demonstration. More than 25 associations and firms will prepare displays showing developments. A construction industry dinner will be served April 5. Business will be transacted by various concerns. It is expected, and action will be taken on problems before the industries.

The National Federation of Construction Industries comprises all the elements of the building industry from engineers to plumbers. The National Lumber Manufacturers' association represents lumber producers. The American Lumber congress includes manufacturers, retailers and representatives of wood-using industries.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMERICA AND CANADA WILL BE OBSERVED

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Pointing out that Canada and the United States agreed to restriction of armament on the Great Lakes in April, 1818, the Kiwanis club international has designated the week of April 2-8, for the observance of Canadian and United States Days by the 697 Kiwanis clubs. Canada has offered to send as many speakers as desired by clubs in the United States, and a similar list of United States speakers will be maintained for Canadian clubs. Secretary Hughes is expected to address a Kiwanis gathering in Washington, and numerous college presidents, jurists and others will contribute to programs, officers say. Each club will hold its observance on the day of its regular meeting during the week designated.

Kiwanians say the purpose of these arrangements is to further friendliness between the two English speaking peoples of North America, and to disseminate information which will give the United States more knowledge about Canada, and vice versa. They add that the recent conference on limitation of armaments gives significance to the Rush-Bagot agreement of Monroe's administration, which the observances will commemorate, and which "accomplished a practical disarmament" on the Great Lakes.

TRUCK UPSETS; DRIVER UNHURT
ANDERSON, Ind., March 23.—C. R. Ryerson emerged from a pile of broken glass with a few scratches and the loss of an overshoe, when a truck that he was driving was struck and overturned by a city car yesterday. The truck was badly damaged.

FOOD LESSON No. 15

A Pint of Milk In Every Pound

For every pound of GOOD LUCK Spread-for-Bread a pint of full-cream milk is used.

Every pound contains in its milk alone the caloric food value of five eggs—

—or of four large chops, or half-a-loaf of bread.

Thousands of gallons of this nourishing milk are used daily in churning GOOD LUCK.

Full-cream milk only is used—pure and sweet—fresh from the thoroughbred, pedigreed herds on over 300 dairy farms in the Elgin Dairy District of Illinois.

Jelke GOOD LUCK is wholesome and nutritious. It contains heat, energy, growth and repair food elements. Children thrive upon it; as do also adults.

It is at once a wholesome food delicacy, adding delicious flavor to the foods upon which it is spread; and also it is the woman's way of saving. Use—

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MARGARINE**
The Finest Spread for Bread

FOR SALE BY RETAIL DEALERS

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
Anton Stolle & Sons
44 Liberty Ave. Richmond, Ind.

Jelke GOOD LUCK Buttered Milk is for sale by dealers. It is a big sale, being the same quality of the high grade full-cream milk as is used in Jelke GOOD LUCK Spread-for-Bread. Ask your grocer.

Women Seek Sneezeless Summers

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Hay fever victims of this city are taking time by the forelock this season. A hay fever prevention clinic has been opened at the Women's Welfare association, and working women who regularly sneeze through a part of the year are looking forward to a sneezeless summer.

The time to tackle hay fever, according to the specialist in charge of the clinic, is before the appointed time for sneezing arrives. Some sneezers are at their worst in August and September when pollen from ragweed and other late blooming plants is being blown about on the wind. Other hay feverers are attacked early and are well again by July. One patient at the clinic begins to sneeze about the first of May, probably because of the pollen from early grasses. It is the aim of the clinic doctor to immunize the patient now before the deadly pollen begins to do their work.

The doctor at the clinic sits at a white table with boxes filled with rows and rows of small bottles before him. He listens carefully to the history of a case, and notes what time of the year the patient begins sneezing and if there are any clues as to the exact cause. Then he chooses from his collection of bottles some eighteen filled with pollen and other irritants which might throw light on the case. First selected for the test are the usual weed pollens that are distributed at the time of the year when the patient is affected. Grass and tree pollens, the doctor explains, are most often responsible for hay fever attacks in the spring.

In the late summer and fall ragweed is the worst offender. More cases of hay fever are due to ragweed than to any other plant. The pollen of this weed is so light and fine that a wind traveling 20 miles an hour will carry the grains five miles. Thus the pollen is brought into city streets from vacant lots, weed grown back yards, and even from the suburbs.

Goldenrod Myth Exploded
Goldenrod is not included in the selected assortment of irritants. Goldenrod pollen is heavy and is not carried by the wind. Both goldenrod and roses are regarded by scientists as negligible factors in producing hay fever, in spite of the popular theory that makes these two flowers prime causes of hay fever attacks. Unless a patient comes in close contact with these plants, the pollen of which is disseminated by insects, the clinic doctor does not try the pollen as a possible cause of the disease.

Along with a dozen weed and grass pollens the doctor next lays out vials containing other possible causes of hay fever. The labels on these are surprising. We are accustomed to calling all sorts of seasonal asthmatic and sneezing attacks by the term hay fever whether ragweed or timothy or some other plant is the exciting cause. It is strange to think of hay fever as being due to cat hairs, fur, chicken feathers, rice powder, orris or horse dander. Yet these are the labels on some of the bottles chosen for the test.

It is only in a comparatively few instances that hay fever is traced to these unusual irritants. The feathers in a pillow case have been known to cause attacks. Grain of orris in face or tooth powder, or even the organic matter of a fur necklace may, if inhaled by highly sensitive nose, be the exciting agent of a hay fever case.

The doctor arranges his bottles. The patient bares one arm to the elbow. The nurse cleanses it with alcohol, and the test begins.

Eighteen drops of an alkaline solution are placed along the arm, and then with a sterilized needle the doctor quickly makes a light scratch, not deep enough to draw blood, where each drop of liquid is. A tiny sample of one selected irritant is then added to each of the 18 drops, and the patient

settles down for 20 minutes to wait for the skin to react.

At the end of that time the arm tells an interesting story to the specialist. Some of the extracts have entered their scratches without any disturbing effect. Other pollens have set the skin to itching in protest, and pink welts have risen around these scratches. These are the agents to which the patient is sensitive. This ends act one of the drama so far as that patient is concerned.

The next time she visits the clinic the doctor proceeds to make more rows of scratches and to apply to them different strength solutions of the pollen or other matter which seems to be the worst irritant. On his card telling the history of the case he carefully draws the outline of the little welts which are produced by the disturbing extracts. At each visit the patient has fewer of the welts as she becomes accustomed to stronger solutions.

The reaction may be understood better by comparing it to the way in which "dope" gradually fails to take effect unless larger and larger doses are taken. The pollen extracts are in no way like dope, but the process of immunization is similar. Beginning with one part of pollen to 20,000 parts of diluent, eventually the doctor works up to injections of one part of pollen to only 100 parts of diluent.

Action On the Skin

If the patient fails to react to this strong dose of pollen, it is presumed that she is no longer sensitive to that particular agent of hay fever.

If her nasal membrane is especially sensitive it may be that other untested agents will still attack it, and she may suffer from hay fever in spite of immunization to one kind of pollen, but the chances are good that the patient will escape, or at most she will have a light attack.

Successes and failures.

The clinic doctor says that according to the experience of men working in this field, 25 to 30 per cent of the cases given preventive treatment are cured. Ten per cent are not benefited the first year. The rest are benefited 50 to 75 per cent.

Hay fever is not easily cured. Once a person has an attack, the membrane of the nose is weakened. Thereafter, that person is apt to be less able to withstand the pollens in the atmosphere. Regularly the attacks come at the time of year when the air is filled with the agent which affects him, unless he is cured by some treatment or unless he goes to a place where the disturbing pollens do not follow.

Doctors find that if the attacks are prevented for several years, the resistance of the patient increases, and in time he becomes immune. The main difficulty in achieving immunity is

TRULY ORIENTAL IS THIS CREATION



that there are so many possible causes of the disease. Most victims respond to several irritants, and out of some 200 wind borne pollens of a locality, it is not easy matter to locate the two or three that cause trouble. Yet the measure of success achieved encourages specialists to continue with their studies and clinics. Hay fever is no joke. A working woman cannot afford to be practically incapacitated for work during a month or six weeks of every year. So the hay fever clinic of the Women's Welfare association is a busy and hopeful place.

Called by Death

JAMES H. UNDERWOOD

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., March 23.—James H. Underwood of Jacksonburg, died Sunday. His funeral was held at Jacksonburg Tuesday afternoon at the Christian church. He leaves a widow, two sons and brothers. A. H. Wiseman had charge of the service.

EILEENE B. McCANN.

ECONOMY, Ind., March 23.—Eileen Bell McCann, five years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McCann, died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Downing, Wednesday, of pneumonia and heart disease. Funeral services will be conducted Friday

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morning. Burial will be in the Economy cemetery.

EATON, Ohio, March 23.—Funeral and burial of Ivan J. Dove, 52 years old, native of Preble county and former resident of Eaton, will take place Friday in York, Pa., where he died suddenly in his home, according to advice received here. He grew to young manhood in Eaton, and he held membership in the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Sarah Noe, a sister-in-law, has gone to York to be present at the funeral.

**Rev. Brown Will Preach
At Hollinsburg Sunday**

HOLLINSBURG, Ohio, March 23.—The Rev. Roy L. Brown, of Bethel, Ind., will deliver a sermon at both morning and evening services at the Christian church here Sunday. The Rev. Brotto will preach in the afternoon. Christian Endeavor services will be held at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Grace Whiteman, leader.

FALLS ON TRACK; KILLED
OAKLAND, Ind., March 23.—Clark Cattell, 6 years old, was killed here when he fell in front of a freight train. He was said to have been playing near the tracks when he lost his balance and fell in front of the train.

Rub on Sore Throat

Musterole relieves sore throat quickly. Made with oil of mustard, it is a clean white ointment that will not burn or blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Just spread it on with your fingers. Gently. Made with oil of mustard, it is a clean white ointment that will not burn or blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Better Than a Mustard Plaster



NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW

State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, March 25 to April 1
Fare and One-Half for the Round Trip
via

TERRE HAUTE, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

Good going on all trains March 24 to April 1, inclusive. Good returning on all trains up to and including April 3. For further information inquire of Local Agent.

Timely

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Spray for Scale Insects on Trees and Shrubbery

San Jose scale and other species of scale insects have been rapidly increasing in Indiana the last two years. The past two mild winters have given the best of conditions for these scale insects to live through the winter and make a rapid increase in numbers. Nearly all scale insects, especially San Jose scale, are controlled by a spray of lime sulphur or miscible oil. Spraying must be done before the leaves come out. When commercial liquid lime sulphur is used the dilution is one gallon to eight of water. In case the powdered form is used, not less than two pounds to five gallons of water should be used. Dilute miscible oils according to directions on package.

And, taking the matter by and large, you're tired of having your hopes raised and sharply lowered all the time and thoroughly "blue" about your prospects—until you happen to think of a Situation Wanted ad in the Palladium—

And That Changes Everything!

Because that terse statement of what you can do for the right firm calls out a number of inquiries strictly interested employers, and after a number of interviews you get a most promising offer and you grab it and start to work again on a job that looks good all the way through!

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NOTICE

We receive daily at 10:30 a. m. on the Western Union wire live stock markets. Anyone wishing may have same by calling Phone 1679.

Baby Chick Loss

Heavy in State

Indiana loses annually more than 5,000,000 dozen eggs and 30,000,000 chicks through its efforts to maintain the 17,000,000 hens on Hoosier farms, according to Purdue university poultry men. These figures mean that one-half of all eggs incubated fail to hatch and nearly one-half of all the chicks hatched die before reaching market size or maturity.

The principal causes for this loss during the incubation and brooding are directly due to management of the poultry flock used as breeders, care of eggs previous to and during incubation, and operating the incubator. How to overcome these difficulties and cut down this big loss is described in a new bulletin recently off the press of the agricultural extension department of Purdue university.

The

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