# METHOD OF MAKING THE WOMEN TALLER

it Costs Only \$100 an Inch, Which Is Cheap Enough if One Is Really Anxious to Be Tall and Willowy.

London special: Solomon in his wisdom said: "None of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature," which was doubtless true in Solomon's day, but cannot be considered applicable to this year of grace in which a large number of once short English folk are strutting about with a stature artificially increased at so much per cubit. This doesn't mean high heels and deceptive garments; it means an actual permanent stretching of the body, for the sake of cutting a better or for the sake of being admitted into the army.

Figures quoted recently in the house of lords by the earl of Meath proved conclusively that the British race is losing stature, and a commission was forthwith appointed to inquire into this forthwith appointed to inquire into this physical degeneracy, which most affects the working class, the chief source of recruits for King Edward's army That is what they always do in the house of lords. If some dignified peer should protest against the absence of sunshine in this month of November a commission would be appointed at once to inquire into the matter.

A Private Solution. While no more will come of the com-mission to inquire into the decrease of the British workman's inches than of a commission to inquire into peculiar behavior on the part of the sun, wealthier citizens of abbreviated statwealther chizens of abbreviated stature have taken the matter into their own hands, and as a result the British aristocracy is in the aggregate a good many feet taller than it was.

The trick came into vogue first among the men about the time the Boer war

the men about the time the Boer war broke out. To have any standing in so-ciety a man had to get into the army somehow. But to be an officer in the British army a man has to attain the height of 5 feet 8½ inches. The situa-tion was a desperate one for many a drawing room favorite, until some one whispered news of a scientist named Atkinson who had discovered how to lengthen people. Since then Professor Atkinson has had his hands full and her probably become rich. He holds forth \_ fashionable Park Lane, and I forth \_\_fashionable Park Lane, and I am told that his charges run to about \$100 an inch—in other words, that ''ents pay as a rule \$500 for a course of treatment which adds, on an average, five inches to their height.

Candidates for the British army generally enter at Sandhurst or Woolwich when they are between 16 and 18 years of age. At that period a large proportion of them is greatly below the required height, but they pursue their studies and trust that Providence will be the studies and trust that Providence will be studies and trust that Providence will be studies and trust that Providence will be studies them they are the studies and trust that Providence will be studies them they are the studies and trust that Providence will be studied to the studies and trust that Providence will be studied to the studies and trust that they are the studies are the studies and trust the studies are the studies and trust that they are the studies are the studies and trust that Providence will be studied to the studies are the studies and trust that Providence will be studied to the studies are the studi render them tall enough for the final measurement. A large number of cadets however fail in this respect, and it has become the fashion to go to Professor Atkinson and be stretched. It is said that nearly 400 of the cadets have been through the process, which means that over 150 feet have been added articially to the Eritish army.

Roberts Too Short. It is interesting to note in this con-nection that both the present com-mander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, and his predecessor, Lord Wolseley, would be precluded from entering the-army at the present day on account of their lack of inches. Indeed Lord Roberts, it is predecessor, Lord Wolseley, would be precluded from entering the army at the present day on account of their lack of inches. Indeed Lord Roberts, it is said, obtained his commission only through a much used device. When he presented himself to join the Bengal artillery, after leaving Addiscombe Military college in 1853, he was too short. Itary college in 1853, he was too short by a quarter on an inch, but this difficulty was overcome by the youthful "Bobs" subjecting himself to a crack on the head from the stick of a comrade, which raised a bump so big that the hero was just able to touch the standard and thereby enter the corps. In this unscientific manner the commander-in-chief was admitted as a subaltern, but things have changed since 1853, and the would-be British of-ficers have acquired a distinct distaste for hard knocks.

Stretcher Is a Hose Doctor. The ingenious "professor" who per-forms the miracle that Solomon declared

impossible doesn't appear to be a quack. He does not advertise, and his claims to distinction as an expert on bones and cartilage have been recognized by a good many of the medical profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal Veterinary college, and is an authority on wrestling. He it was who, after curing the dowager duchess of Sutherland, who had suffered mightly from stiff joints, was called in to attend the king, then prince of Wales, when he had sprained his knee from a fall down the steps of Lord Rothschild's house some five or six years ago.

A man who became a convert to the system and was permitted to take some photographs of it says that the patient, after the removal of some of his outer garments, is placed in a seat that might a cross between a bathtub and a barber's chair. Aan air proof mackintosh, which fits tight around the throat, is fastened around him. Beneath this is fixed a pipe which conducts hot als. After sit-ting in a high temperature for some time the patient is massaged by the brawny "professor." Then the height increaer starts operations by placing his left hand on the spine, and his right on the back of the neck, gently but powerfully manipulating the cervical bones, squeezing them apart, to put it in untechnical language. The same process is repeated with the spine, the joints of the knee, of the ankles, of the wrists and of the elbows, each joint being rubbed, for three min-After this the patients are subject-a hot air and electricity bath and are then ordered to dress and have ten minutes' exercise with Indian clubs or dumbbells. They then pursue their ordinary occupation until the next day, when

In this way the height is gradually increased, from three to eight and even ten inches in the space of about three months. The explanation of the seeming miracle is that the hot air and electricity render the joints supple, and the powerful manipulation to which they are afterward subjected causes the layer of gristle which nature places between each joint to thicken, thus increasing the height, while the use of the dumbbells and Indian clubs, by broadening the chest and strengthenng the arms, keeps the rest of the body

In the Craze for Tall Women. Numerous titled people are indebted to Professor Atkinson for their height and figure. The son and heir of the Earl of Meath, it is notewortny, had six inches dded to his stature in the space of four

months. And while the craze for tall women lasted the professor was rushed to the point of exhaustion by society girls whose inches were not up to the standard required by the marrying man. The average number of society women who subjected themselves to the stretching pro-

jected themselves to the stretching process was about six a month.

Unfortunately, however, a reaction has set in and tall society women are going out of fashion in the matrimonial world, and short, petite brides are the rage. A great opportunity exists for a scientist who will discover a method of making the tall short. The Japanese do this successfully with oaks, firs and other forest trees, which they are able to dwarf to the dimensions of a small geranium. Why should not the Twentieth century science, now it is able to make the short tall, be now it is able to make the short tall, be able to converse its methods and make the tall short?

### AN IDEAL SCHOOL.

It Was Seen on a Little Journey Inte

Utopia. From Impressions Quarterly: "The school house itself, to begin with, is not a barrack. It's a charming building, as much as possible like our homes. The views from it are glorious; It's full of the purest air; its gardens and shrubbens are fine; inside there are flowers everywhere; and it is furnished beautifully, hung, too, with good pictures—good ones, not the dreary sort of thing with which clubs and art associations and graduating, classes, in their ignorance, so often classes, in their ignorance, so often endow the unhappy schools of the land. Why, I know, and I dare say you cam parallel it, of a school that has on its walls a huge staring photograph of broken columns, labeled 'Roman walls a huge staring photograph of broken columns, labeled 'Roman Forum;' a colored print called 'My Mary, She Minds a Dairy;' a 'platin-ette' of coquettish slender angels in a beifry, entitled 'Christmas Bells,' and Sargeant's never-failing 'Hosea,' the pleasant young prophet in a becoming burnoose. The money for these was raised by a woman's club, and they were chosen from the catalogue of an 'educational company,' by a committee of eminent citizens and their wives,

who knew what they liked, and got it!
"Oh, I'm 'setting myself up,' I'm well
aware. But who can help it when he
sees such—bumptiousness? for that's
exactly what it is; confidence in yourexactly what it is; connected in your-self as the measure of all things under heaven. It's the note of the American life; just the bad side, I suppose, though of a general tendency that's

"But our school. As the building is different in many ways from others, so is the life that is lived in it. You'll see but a handful of pupils in any room, six or eight or ten. They gathered round the teacher informally. They're allowed to whisper! Think of that! O temporate! Think is there is tempora! That is, if one of them is burning to make some comemnt to another upon what is being said or done, and will do it without interruption or discourtesy to the teacher, it's permitted. 'Communication! You will allow communication! an excelent woman once said, while visiting us. If she'd said 'Matricide! You encourage matricide!' her tone couldn't have conveyed more horror. She had 'taught.'
"This all means that our school work

"This all means that our school work is vital. The children have the same sort of eager interest in what is going on that a group of brothers and sisters has at home, when the right kind of father or mother gathers them together for instruction. Perhaps I might claim that as our ideal—to make the school as similar as possible to the best child-life in the best home. Usually it resembles too much a 'zoo,' where the it resembles too much a 'zoo,' where the poor animals shift restlessly about, in cage not too clean, and dream of freedom. Even the very best schools are full of bad air and languidness, and the children pay for their knowledge of partial payments and the restrictive relative and the magnetic meridian with headache nearsightedness and indication."

Is Our Language Becoming Corrupt? In his article on this question in Har-per's Magazine for December, Profes-

sions used by the tradesmen, and begs Mercury to translate his gibberish into English. A few of the words and phrases, then indicated as corruptions, are still strange to us; but most of them are now used every day by those who are in a state of distress because of the impending ruin of the tongue.

"It is both suggestive and instructive to learn a little of this new language which had just come into fashion, as Mercury gives Swift to understand. Instead of life, new, wish for, take, plunge, etc., he told him, you must say existence, novel, desiderate, capture, ingurgitate, etc., as—a fever put an end to his existence. . . . Instead of a new fashion, you will do well to say a novel fashion. You must on no speak of taking the enemy ships, towns, guns or baggage; it must be capturing.' This last word, we are told, had been imported about twenty years before. Sort and kind were unfashionable nouns, and indeed quite vulgar; description, on account of its length and Latin original, was better. Instead of undervaluing your enemies, you set no store by them. Unfriendly and hostile had both given place to in-imical. This word is said to have come in at the same time with capture; but though a great favorite, it was pro-nounced differently by those who used

There are many other words and phrases censured, some of which the majority of us would now think we could hardly get along without. Line, meet, marked, feel and go, we are told, were employed on all occasions whether they had any meaning or not. Instead of saying conduct it was feeb stead of saying conduct, it was fash-ionable to say line of conduct. You meet a person's wishes and arguments.

You are received with marked applause, or contempt, or admiration.
"The words am and be were in dan-The words am and be were in danger of being forgotten, having been crowded out by feel. Accordingly, instead of using is with the following adjectives, one says he feels anxious, afraid, warm, sick, ashamed. Instead of saying that one's arguments proved cartain things. certain things, we must assert that his arguments went to prove. For reformation, again, everybody was learning to say reform, this latter being a French word and the other vile old English. Instead of for the future it had become fashionable to say in future."

"Billy" Oliver, one of the Waldorf crowd, stood on the floor of the stock exchange in New York the day after the Heinze decisions apparently pre-pared to take everything offered. For half an hour everything came his way One broker in particular sold the list all round. Oliver took Atchison, Amalgamated, Union Pacific—in fact, everything. The bear trading weakened gradually. The selling movement was entirely checked. Oliver stood in the middle of a crowd, cool and collected as ever. Picking out the chief seller of

stocks, he asked:
"Haven't you anything to sell?"
"Not now!" said the other. "I'll give you a dollar for your boots!" said Oliver, AN AMERICAN PERIL.

Dr. Buckley Returns to the Consider

ation of Dowie and Mrs. Eddy.
From Dr. J. M. Buckley's "Fanaticism
in the United States," in December Century: This country appears to be exposed to fanaticism for reasons peculiar to the American people. It is the most conglomerate large nation on the globe. The free dom allowed and exercised, the incessani experimenting, the extraordinary genius of the people for free and full speech, the immense proportion of half educated persons, the publication of all sorts of truths half truths, errors, and chimeras, the im-portation of all sects in religion by im-migrants from all lands, the method of carrying on political campaigns—munci-pal, state and federal—by the press and the mails, by a house to house canvass, and by countless speeches under exciting circumstances, by alarming prohecies, at-tacks on personal and political character, and the scattering of distorted statements far and wide, might naturally be expected to generate fanaticism.

Here scores of communities of fanatic have been formed and have long pros-pered, several of them based upon ideas incompatible with morality. A conspicu ous example is the Oneida community with its branches in Vermont and Con necticut. This system, involving strange and unnatural relations between sexes, was founded on a perverted view of the scriptures and the doctrine of perfection by John H. Noyes, an alumnus o Yale and a Congregational minister. Here modern Spiritualism arose, and

spread as in no other part of the world. Other forms of superstition have monopolized many of the class which furnish its believers, and the present generation cannot realize how that wave, with its excrescence of free love, spread through the states, as rapidly in cultivated Massachusetts as in the scattered and partly educated communities on the frontier.

educated communities on the frontier.

Here Mormonism originated; and controlled, concentrated, and stimulated by the powerful personality of Brigham Young, has become a religion which, after the lapse of sixty years, in spite of the opposition it has encountered, shows elements of permanence, and sends out missionaries to all parts of the world.

Here the speciacular Dow's exercises

Here the spectacular Dowle exercises a despotism over his adherents which becomes grotesque when at his call they by the hundreds and furnish the testi-mony he needs, whether to the soundness of his views on the eating of pork, his financial ability, his miraculous healings, for his being the special messenger who was to come in the spirit and power of Elijah. His votaries, undismayed by his many failures to heal, and not undeceived even by the complete contrast between his even by the complete contrast between his methods, manners, utterances and spirit, and those of the Founder of Christianity, do his bidding as they might had he visibly descended from heaven in their presence. Fortunately, unlike some other religious fanatics, Dowle warns against vice and inculcates a rigid morality. His present claims and inconsistent spirit are the natural evolution of a career marred in every stage by evidences of intense in every stage by evidences of intense fanaticism. Here Mrs. Eddy succeeds in fascinating

large numbers by a copyrighted system in which she claims to destroy disease without depending in the least on hygiene without depending in the least on hyglene or medical treatment, and to eradicate sin and disease by steadfastly denying their reality. In the beginning of the chief elements of her control were her dominating personality, her calm contradiction of natural science, and the equally calm substituting of a half truth for the whole. Ever a wholesale denial of common belief has never noteen over many minds. liefs has more potency over many minds than a properly limited and reasoned attempt to modify them. Her organization being perfected, she now rules by Delphic oracles and Sibylline leaves issued by a secluded personality, inaccessible to the many, though at rare intervals exhibited at state fairs as a passing show, to demonstrate her actuality. Her head is already surrounded by halos of mist and myth, and the exalted few who mediate, between her and the world increase the effect by the under-breath reverence with which they speak or write of her. Hence, although she has been compelled by her failures and those of her followers to sur-render the treatment of physical injuries to the surgeons and to cease from treating contagious diseases; and though through the whole land many of her devotees having thrown away the learning and experience of mankind in treating diseases, are dying or making pitiful denials of their obvious debility, disease, or the natural effects of age, such of them as are in good health, and some who are not (many of them highly intelligent on themes and things outside this subacute fanaticism), smile and prattle on cerning the "errors of mortal mind" respects Bright's disease, the "claims' of consumption, the "false belief" in bile, and the "delusions" of dropsy and dyt-

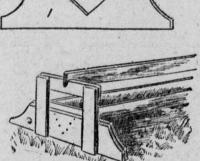
# PAPER OF THE FUTURE.

The Many Advantages of the Afternoce Over the Morning Journal.

From an interview with W. J. Pattison of the New York Evening Post in Printers' Ink: "I incline naturally to the conviction that the afternoon paper is the paper of the future. These are a few of my reasons, and I have never seen them successfully contro verted: A careful comparison by a disinterested party would probably show that from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the news appearing in the morning papers every day for a stated period appeared in the evening papers of the day before, and it would also be shown conclusively that it was only occasionally that news found in morning papers and not covered by the evening papers of the day before was of any material importance. Therefore as newsgatherers they do not compare favorably with the evening pap Then again, the evening paper is Then again, the evening paper is essentially a home paper. The evening paper is either bought by the male member of the family on his way home or else is served to him by his newsdealer at his residence. In either case it is read not only by himself, but by most of the other members of his family, and after they have finished with it it was ally falls into the peaks of the it it usually falls into the nands of the servants and is read by them. From From the point of view of quantity this home circulation cannot be overestimated. For example, say the Morning Democrat has a circulation of 100,000, and the Evening Independent, by actual count sells 35,000 copies, its circulation is therefore slightly more than that of the Morning Democrat, owing to the fact that it is easily read by at least three times as many people. In addition to this, the evening paper is to be found in all clubs, libraries, reading rooms, etc., at a time of the day when rooms, etc., at a time of the day when these places are frequented by many more people than at any other time. The careful reading which the evening paper gets, not only by one, but by all the members of the family, should be kept constantly in mind by the adver-tiser. It is read during the leisure part of the day, when business and housekeeping cares have, at least, for the time being, been dismissed from the mind. The morning paper, in a comparatively few instances, is re-ceived by the male member of the family at the breakfast table, but in most cases is purchased by him on the way to business. In either case it is hastily and generally read by only one member of the family and then thrown away or destroyed. The value of an evening paper as an advertising me-lium is not to be compared with that of a morning paper."



Cheap Trough for Swine. swine is a food-waster usually because it is not well made nor made so that the hogs cannot tip it over. The illustration shows a trough that is not expensive yet one which will wear for years and be an economizer of food if properly built. The trough may be of any desired length but the planks used should be two inches thick



and eight inches wide. The plank selected should be two feet longer than the trough when finished, this two foot length being cut off the end of each plank to be used for the end pieces as described. The two long pieces are spiked together edge-wise and form the body of the trough. Take a piece of plank ten inches square, saw in two diagonally and nail in either end of the trough, then cut two pieces, one for each end of the trough, like that shown in figure 1 of the illustration. These rests are three feet long and cut from 2x6 material, notches three inches deep being cut in the center in which the trough rests. This not only gives strength to the trough but prevents its spreading apart and leaking. To give additional strength and also weight, cut two other pieces of board the same size and shape as the rests, but without the notch, and nall across the end of the trough as shown. To the top of the frame bolt a two by four strip of board the length of the trough to prevent the affimals from stepping into it. Of course it is understood that both ends of the trough are alike and like the end illustrated.

Curing Colic in Horses.

It would not be fair to say that the following remedy would always cure collc in horses for there are several kinds of troubles coming under the name of collc and arising from different causes. The ordinary colic or spasmodic colic as it is known to veterinarians may be usually corrected by the following remedy. Take four ounces each of essence of peppermint, tincture of oplum, tincture of ginger sulphuric ether and spirits of nitre; mix well. Put two tablespoonfuls of this mix-ture in a pint of warm water and give to the horse from a bottle. Repeat in twenty minutes. If relief does not follow give half doses every half hour until the pain is less severe. In case the bowels do not move freely give the horse a pint dose of pure raw linseed oil. This remedy for colic should be kept on every farm, for while some cases of colic may occur which are beyond the reach of the remedy it will be found to effect a cure, or at least give relief, in the majority of cases.

Eggs and Breeding Stock. If one keeps fowls for egg production it is reasonable to expect that they will be stimulated as much as possible in order to obtain the eggs, but when this is done one ought not to expect that the eggs laid by these hens will hatch well. It is asking too much from hen nature. It is not meant to convey the idea that the hens which furnish the eggs for market cannot be expected to furnish eggs which will pect the percentage of returns hatching period that might fairly be expected from hens that had not been pushed so hard during the winter. The best way of keeping up the flock from the eggs raised on the farm is to select the best hens from the breeders and, during the three months before their eggs are needed for hatching, feed them rations which will strength and vitality without inciting them to egg production. If any great quantity of eggs was required for hatching it would not, of course, be pos-sible to do this and still obtain the eggs needed for market. In such an event it would be best to buy eggs for hatching from some reliable breeder. It is not an easy task to properly handle the flock so as to have eggs for market and also eggs hatching, and this is where many of failures come in which discourage the fallures come in farmers in poultry raising. As one gains experience one also gains discrimination and then the work of obtaining the com-

Using Insecticides on Orchards. One of the readers of this department objects to the space given to advocating the use of Bordeaux mixture and other insecticides on orchards because "farmers have not the time to give to this work." The only reply one can make to this work."

The only reply one can make to this obtaining, making it necessary at times to depart from the crop rotation that will do the soil the greatest amount of good and put would better cut them down and use the the time to properly care for his trees would better cut them down and use the land they occupy for crops which he can find time to cultivate. In objections similar to that given lies the cause for many of the failures in farming and fruit growing. The best orchardists in the country, those that feed and cultivate the soil in which their trees are standing, recognize the fact that even this good care will not ward off the attacks of insects, and they use the spray as a part of the requisite culture. The man who cannot find time to go all of his farm work properly would find it a good plan to cut off portions of it until the work is well within his capabilities, for he will make more profit than by his present method of working. It is the men who "cannot find time" whose fowls roost in the trees and feed around the kitchen door and who complain that poultry keeping (?) does not pay.

Making Barn Conveniences. On the majority of farms considerable time is spent in the barns during the winter, and yet there is scarcely one barn in ten that contains any of the little con-veniences which will enable one to work to advantage. Two days' labor and a bundle of old newspapers and a few tacks are all that is necessary to fill in or cover the cracks so that the wind would not blow in and chill the animals. Then a few boards laid over the cracks in the hay loft would prevent the dust from coming down on the horses and cows and save so much cleaning. A few days of labor and a few planks will put a gutter in opera-tion by which the liquid manure from the stables can be conducted to vats and saved. Twenty-five or 50 cents invested in hooks of good size will provide places for hanging harness, blankets, ropes and other things that are frequently used and

be proper hooks provided in different parts The average trough used for feeding of the barn where a lighted lantern may wine is a food-waster usually because it be hung without any danger of its being knocked down. There are a dozen other conveniences which all farmers think of having some time and most of them may be had at the expense of a little time and less money. Why not have them this winter when there is time to get them to-

and plate and through the center of the iron circle and a bolt, shown at B, provided which is kept in place when the tongue is straight. When it is desired to turn in either direction simply remove the bolt and the tongue slides on the iron circle. When the team is turned straight again slip the bolt in place. This sliding tongue is a labor-saver and will cost but little.

Buying Stock Food Cheap. Food for stock is high this winter and, naturally, there are many dealers who are taking advantage of the situation and palming off mixtures which have little value. Here is an opportunity for every farmer to make good use of his state experiment station. If it is necessary to buy stock food obtain samples, buying a bag if necessary to get an honest sample, and send a portion to the director of your experiment station for examination. Tell him in a letter that you must buy food, cannot afford to be swindled, and ask his cannot afford to be swindled, and ask his opinion of the sample you submit. He will reply quickly and give you an honest and correct opinion. He is likely, however, to place the value of the food low for he will cut out of his calculations the manufacturer's profits and expenses, so if he reports that the food is worth \$10 a given weight you would be reasonably safe in paying \$15 for it, provided the contents were suitable for your stock. As a rule avoid buying mixed foods. Buy the grains separately for there is less chance of mixing in foreign substances, and they are more easily detected than in the mixed

Scrub vs. Pedigree Cows.

Breeders and others who are familiar with pedigree cows are fond of talking and writing about their pets. They urge farmers to get rid of the scrub stock, buy the pedigree stock and change their loss the pedigree stock and change their loss in the dairy to profit. Unfortunately this is only haif the story. We are quite ready to admit that the pedigree cow is superior to the scrub cow, but why should any farmer sink his money in pedigree cows until he learns thoroughly that such animals would be little better than his scrubs under the except place of feeding? If under the present plan of feeding? If those who urge the pedigree cow would take some trouble to educate the farmer in proper ways of feeding there would be more pedigree cows sold than now. It is the man who has learned to feed properly who most quickly sees the value of the well bred cow. A high bred animal is not likely to do any better, if as well, on a ration of corn and corn stalks than the scrub cow. The chances are nine out of ten that failure to make the dairy pay is due to improper feeding of the cows. Correct this fault and one will quickly see how much better the dairy would pay with better cows back of it.

A Thousand Hen Farm.

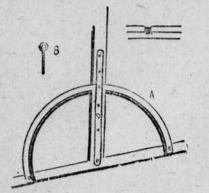
'It is safe to say that dozens of inquirle come to the editor of this department monthly about the possibilities of making a living from the poultry industry. Most of the writers figure that if 100 hens will pay \$100 a year profit, 1,000 hens should pay \$1,000 a year profit. It does not follow that such is the case, for any one who has handled a thousand hens realizes thoroughly that it is a vastly different proposition from handling a hundred hens, From years of experience in the poultry business we have discovered that it is unsafe to venture beyond the number of hens one can care for himself; this number varies according to location and condition, but whatever the number may be when one gets beyond it then comes the question of hired labor, which cannot be relied upon, the necessity for more watch-fulness to avoid disease, the danger of an epidemic if disease once gets in and a number of other things which increase expenses without a corresponding increase of income. Still, many men are so situated that they could have a thousand hens and make them profitable, and if such men will start with a few and learn the business as they go along they will find more profit in a poultry farm with less hard labor than in any other branch of ordinary farming they could pursue.

The Annual Weed Fight. All farmers agree that the annual growth of weeds is the most disturbing element in their work and many of them get so discouraged over the problem that they let the scythe and the mower take

the place of eradication by cultivation. The statement has been made that the Russian thistle takes from the soil more potash than would two crops of wheat covering the same area. Other weeds rob the soil in the same way or in other ways quite as injurious. Nor is that all; they to rid the soil of the weeds. The weed fight is an everlasting one, perhaps, b is one which no farmer can afford to abandon. His greatest success will come in making his cultivation of hoed crops thorough whenever they occur in his crop Do some studying on this point this winter and lay out a campaign

A Sliding Sled Tongue. Any farmer who has occasion to use a sled, either on the snow or as a stone carrier, knows how hard it often is to move it when the horses must pull in a straight line. The sliding tongue shown in the il-lustration makes it possible to swing the horses so that they may pull sideways in either direction. A notch is cut in the top of the tongue and over it is placed an iron

plate which is bolted on at either end. The



not always to be found under the present and one-half inch thick, slides through this plan of keeping them. Then there should notch. A hole is bored through the tongue

NECDOTES FROM ANYWHERE

They are telling a good story on a prominent citizen of a New York town. who tried to repeat a joke to his wife and found the joke was on himself. It seems that the citizen was in a downtown hat store one evening, after closing hours, and the proprietor from some incentive said: "I will give to any man here a new slik hat if he will swear on his word of honor that never since his marriage has he cast a languishing glance, or the eye of love, on any woman other than his wife."

A young man stepped forward and said: "Give me the hat."

id: "Give me the hat."
"Are you ready to so swear?" asked the shopkeeper. "I am," replied the young man firmly.

"Take the hat," said the hatter, who en added: "When were you married, then added: 'by the way?"

"Last night," replied the young man.
This was the joke—the joke on the hatter—which the prominent citizen ran home and repeated to his wife with much gusto.

After he had finished the wife did not seem to appreciate the humor as keenly as had been anticipated by the

"Why don't you laugh?" asked the latter. "Don't you see it is funny?"
"I was thinking," replied the wife.
"Why didn't you bring home the hat,

"Well, darn it! A silk hat never did look well on me," remonstrated the prominent citizen.

Strangers in New York always notice and comment on the childlike curiosity of the crowds on Broadway. New Yorkers will stop and look at anything, from the hoisting of a safe to the up-lifting of a fallen horse, and they chase fire engines like boys.

An incident of this sort is related by one of the older bankers. When Rufus Hatch was in his prime there was a little restaurant down town where the men of finance took luncheon. Hatch went in one day and found every table occupied. He was in a hurry. There seemed to be no chance. So he said to the man in charge, loud enough to be heard all over the small room: "Terrible accident down at the Battery."
"What?" asked the manager.

"Full-rigged ship has just gone down in the channel, with a lot of people on board.'

There was an immediate rush for the door. Tables were deserted, and the men who were eating ran pell-mell down Broadway. Hatch sat down and ate a quiet luncheon. Then he paid his check and went out. The street was full of people running toward the Battery.
"What's the matter?" asked Hatch.

"Ship gone down with a lot of people on board!" gasped the runner.
"Gracious!" shouted Hatch. "Is that so? I must see that," and he, too, ran down the street, hoaxed by his own

One of those fledgling orators that frequently are let loose during these political campaigns was discoursing fervidly a few nights ago on a street corner in New York. He was new at the business and was more than slightly attacked by stage fright. McClellan

as his theme. was his theme.
"He was nursed in the cradle of democracy!" shouted the young man of
the candidate. Then he worked off the
line for half a minute, when again came the phrase:

"He was nursed at the cradle of de-mocracy!"

Once more he started on a new tack, but it lasted less than half a minute, when the old phrase was repeated. "Say, for heaven's sake, get the can-didate away from that bottle!" yelled a man in the crowd.

# TWICE WON.

Wife Fell in Love with Husband "All Over Again."

The wife of a well-known attorney at law of Seward, Neb., tells the tale worth reading: "My husband was a soldier in the Civil War, and was, as he called himself, 'an old coffee cooler' and had always drank very strong coffee.

"About a year ago he complained of a feeling of faintness every time after climbing his office stairs, and was also troubled by terrible headaches that almost drove him wild

"He gradually grew weaker and weaker until his affliction culminated in nervous collapse, and for weeks he seemed to be fading away from us in spite of all our efforts.

"The physicians pronounced him strong and well, with no organic trouble whatever, and there seemed to be nothing the matter except the complete giving out of his nervous system,

"The doctors decided that coffee was at the bottom of all his trouble and ordered Postum Cereal in its place. He improved daily since he quit coffee and began drinking Postum, and now says he feels better than he has felt for 20 years, headaches are gone, no more fainting spells, and is gaining in flesh every day, and he seems so much younger and heartier and happier than he has for years that I have fallen in love with him over again.

"Now for my brother's case; a few years ago he had a peculiar trouble. His tongue was swollen and sore at the roots and covered underneath with festers.

"He thought his affliction was of a cancerous nature and his doctor was of the same opinion. He could scarcely eat anything and became so poor and run down he was simply a nervous wreck. He consulted various physicians, but none were able to diagnose his case or help him in the least.

"At last a doctor to whom he applied said he believed my brother was coffee pois ned and advised him to quit coffee and drink Postum. He gave him no medicine, but told him to give Postum fair trial and return to him in 6 weeks. My brother had used Postum only about ten days when the festers disappeared from his tongue, and at the end of two weeks the soreness and swelling were gone and he began to pick up in flesh and spirits.

"He has never touched coffee since, but drinks Postum all the time and has never had the slightest return of the trouble.

"To look at my experience is it any wonder I can write a heartfelt testimonial for Postum?" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville "