

STOMACH ON FIRE

ONLY A SKELETON CROUCHING BY A STOVE.

Mrs. Doherty has an Extraordinary Experience and Undergoes a Marvelous Change.

Mrs. E. Doherty, of No. 118 Coates street, Moberly, Mo., is today a picture of robust health, and yet five years ago, she barely escaped a death from progressive emaciation. To a reporter she told the following story:

"In 1896 I began to have distressing attacks of indigestion that continued for two years. My stomach was constantly sore and burned as if it was on fire. It became finally so delicate that it would not retain even plain water. My inability to take food reduced my weight to ninety-eight pounds, and faintness and dizziness kept me in bed most of the time. I was really starving to death and besides I was extremely nervous. The doctor was perplexed. He gave me tonics which did me no good, and prescribed exercise which I was too weak to attempt.

"One day when I was so faint and chilled that I could do nothing but crouch down on the floor by the fire, my father brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I found on trial that they would stay on my stomach unlike everything else. I readily felt better after three doses and I kept on using them. Food began to taste well and to stay down. The pain and the burning in the pit of my stomach lessened and at last went away altogether. My weight began to increase until it reached 165 pounds and my neighbors, who were convinced that I was wasting to death before, were astonished at the change. I resumed my housework and have hardly had occasion to call a doctor since. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several friends, and I say to the pale, thin ones particularly, if you want to get strong and well take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic action, building up the digestive organs and enabling them to do the work that nature intended them to do. They are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. A diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request.

A Country Breakfast Room.
A bright and cheery breakfast room in a country cottage has broad, low windows of leaded glass—pale amber and green. The wall paper is a soft clear green which is cool and refreshing in effect and harmonious with the weathered oak furniture. The frieze above the green paper has large groups in shades of deep tan with natural green foliage on a ground of the same tone as the paper.

Marriage a Matter of Business.
The average Japanese girl rarely knows that her hand has ever been sought until all the arrangements have been made between her father and her suitor. The latter, however, does not manage this in person, but leaves all the arrangements to some trusty emissary, generally an intimate friend.

Demand for Small Farms.
In England the best remedy for farm depopulation is held to be small farm holdings. It is stated that whenever a large farm is divided into small holdings the demand for the land usually far exceeds the supply.

Women are fond of gold, but not of golden silence.

Cured Her Rheumatism.
Deep Valley, Pa., Oct. 31.—(Special.)—There is deep interest in Green county over the cure of the little daughter of I. N. Whippley of Rheumatism. She was a great sufferer for five or six years and nothing seemed to do her any good till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began to improve almost at once and now she is cured and can run and play as other children do. Mr. Whippley says:

"I am indeed thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for my daughter; they saved her from being a cripple perhaps for life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have proved that Rheumatism is one of the results of diseased kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys are right there can be no Uric Acid in the blood and consequently no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys right.

False Windpipe for Heaves.
There is a cab horse which can be seen on one of the "stands" along Broadway which has breathed for years through a false windpipe. The animal had the heaves, and not only made as much noise as a locomotive, but his speed was reduced nearly half because of this difficulty. A veterinarian inserted a tube and the horse breathes as well as ever. The only part of the apparatus which is visible is a small metal disk through which the air enters.

Our thoughts about others are of less importance than our thoughtfulness for others.

Condemn Army Step.
The congress of naturalists and physicians which recently met in Breslau strongly condemned the "goose-step" as practiced in the German and some other armies. Dr. Thawitzer read a paper on the subject, in which he showed that the adoption of this ridiculous step accounts for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops. Sixty per cent of the sores on the feet of the men are in consequence of persistent adherence to this antiquated step.

Stay in Bed.
There is something exceedingly satisfactory in the statement of an eminent London physician that "criminals are always recruited from the early rising class." There is usually something dark and devious in the ways of the man who rises before sun-up.—Boston Transcript.

Love is life's near-out to Paradise. As no road is so rough as those that have just been mended, so no mine is so intolerant as those that have just turned out salient.—Colton.



HOUSEHOLD TALKS

Vells.
Vells have become a very important accessory of the up-to-date woman's wardrobe. Many of them are not only unattractive, but are also unbecoming. The draped vell is considered modish. The best of this variety are of fine chiffon with a hemstitched hem or ribbon border. Beneath this is worn a dotted vell. Every color of the rainbow has been used by the manufacturer to dye vells. Great care should be taken in the combining of these various shades. All shades and colors are permissible in the draped vell, but brown, blue and black are favored. Black and green, blue and black are admissible combinations. Some of the expensive chiffon vells are hand-embroidered in dots and figures and shaded colors.

The First Styles in Furs.
Advanced styles in furs show the most elaborate combinations seen in years. Lace, particularly Irish point and guipure, is combined with fur in wraps, coats and stoles. The muffs have great ruffles of lace on either end.

Wraps are trimmed elaborately with narrow fur bands. A favorite combination is black velvet with sable fur and Irish point. For wear with such a wrap there comes an enormous director hat of black velvet, and around the crown is a four-inch band of Irish point, edged with narrow sable bands. Sable tails droop from the back of the hat, and tucked under the brim in the front, close to the face, is a bunch of American Beauty roses.

Picture Bonnets Are Here.
There are some sweet, plump, rosy-faced women, moving down a sunny slope just the other side of middle life, who will rejoice exceedingly over the new fashion for old-fashioned bonnets. They have been yearning for the revival of this pretty headgear, and may now find it in various styles in exhibitions of Paris millinery.

But this year's bonnets are not wholly for these peaceful ladies who walk in pleasant places. Bonnets are in vogue again for various occasions, for theaters, for concert, for visiting, for all times when a huge picture hat would seem out of place.

Basque Waist in Directorate Style.
Directorate styles are always attractive with their big pointed revers, and are to be noted among the latest and most desirable shown. The very stylish waist illustrated includes also the fashionable vest and sleeves of the latest model while it is extended below the waist in basque style. The original is made of copper colored broadcloth with revers, cuffs and belt of velvet, and the vest of white cloth enriched by embroidery, the little shield being of lace; but various combinations might be suggested.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, the fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The fronts are laid in tucks at the shoulders, which extend to yoke depth, providing fullness below, and the back in two that extend for full length. The vest is faced over the lining, a little turned collar finishing the neck at the back, but the chemise is separate and arranged underneath. The revers are pointed and so shaped as to give a labot effect. The sleeves are large and full above the elbows, snug fitting below with the flare cuffs that always are suggestive of Directorate styles.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 5/8 yards of cloth for vest, 1 yard of velvet and 5/8 yards of lace for chemise etc.

Paris Model in Millinery.
A Parisian model hat with a very wide, round brim, save at the back, where it is slashed and turned back, has a wide, flat crown two inches high, slanting inward from the top to its much narrower base. It is covered with a dark shade of mauve velvet, and around the crown, made into a wide twist, is a ten-inch taffeta ribbon in ombre blendings of mauve and white, topped in palest lavender, and tied at the right side in a wide five-looped bow, the loops extending beyond the crown at both front and back and wired to stand upright on their edges. From under the bow ends at the front starts a wide ostrich plume, shading from heliotrope to mauve, the tip of which ends with the other loops of the ribbon bow at the back.

Furbishing for House Gown.
Very attractive little cape collars to wear with house gowns are made of elaborate rows of ribbon and insertion. The ribbon is chosen to match the gown or waist in color, and the rows are arranged perpendicularly with a deep fall of lace or fringe as a finish. Some of these collars have longer ends in front, but, as a rule, they are made without, simply encircling and fitting closely around the shoulders in a shoulder-cape effect.

Hats of Chenille.
Chenille finds considerable favor for hats and shapes made entirely or partially of chenille are on show in very great variety. Some of the novelties in this line are checkered with a broad, simple design in clustered beads, rather large cut jet beads and also white and colored pearls being used for the purpose. Others have similar designs carried in small plaques gummed to the foundation. In

the latter the effect is marked, for whereas the beads stand out in relief from the chenille ground, the plumage forms what looks like an impressed design. These chenille shapes need little trimming, and are very effective. They are of a moderate size.

Velvet Dog Collars.
Dog collars of colored velvet or satin trimmed with lace and jewels are among the pretty accessories to accompany low-cut gowns. They suggest a sore throat on the woman with no neck, but as a rule they are becoming. A smart woman is wearing a turquoise blue collar with a black lace dress. A rose petal collar gives a touch to a white frock, while a collar of black lace or jet looks well with a champagne colored voile.

Tourist Coat With Fitted Back.
The tourist coat fills many needs and has come to be a general favorite for various occasions other than motoring. This one shows the latest cut and is well adapted to the costume and to the general wrap. As illustrated the material is brown cheviot stitched with corticelli silk and the sleeves are in "leg o' mutton" style, but all cloaking materials are appropriate and when liked, the full sleeves shown in the back view, can be used.



The coat is made with fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores and is finished with a flat collar that is cut in points. The "leg o' mutton" sleeves are full at the shoulders, plain at the wrists when they are finished with roll-over cuffs, but the full sleeves are gathered into bands at the wrists, the cuffs rolling over and concealing them. Pockets are inserted in the fronts and finished with stitched laps.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 44 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

Dressy Velvet Gown.
A striking gown of velvet, which is suited for calling and reception wear, gives a princess effect, in spite of the fact that it can boast of a distinct bodice and skirt. The bodice is deeply pointed at the waist line, and the front shows a yoke and plastron of net overlaid with coarse Breton lace. The sleeve shows a moderate puff above a tightly-fitted cuff of lace. The skirt fits snugly around the hips and shows only a moderate sweep around the hem, a circular flounce, which looks like a broad galloon inset into the velvet, being applied beneath the deep incrustation of chenille dotted net and lace.

Little Woman's Adaptations.
Her object is to look as big as she can, and many succeed in giving the impression that they are a great deal taller than they are by taking care of the lines of the figure. What is more in the way she holds herself than the highest heels that can be worn. She should hold her head up and her shoulders back. Then much depends upon her skirt; a skirt that is long in front increases her apparent height. Short women should not wear capes, and wide belts are to be avoided. A long waist gives height and a long skirt gives the impression of greater length of figure.

Sectional Shirred Skirt.
Shirtings and tucks continue to be favorites of fashion and are shown in all the latest models that are made of materials soft enough to allow of such treatment. The very graceful skirt illustrated combines the two features and is made of willow green veiling, the tucks simply stitched with corticelli silk, but can, with equal success, be reproduced in a variety of materials.

The skirt is made in three sections which are joined beneath frills formed by gathering the upper edges of the two lower ones. The upper section is shirred to form a hip yoke, the center one for its entire depth, while the lower is a flounce shirred for several rows at its upper edge and laid in tucks at the lower.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 10 yards 27 inches wide or 6 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

Premonition of the Overshirt.
There are already evidences of the fulfillment of predictions regarding the return of the overshirt. Up to the present it is the apron front which is chiefly seen. This has appeared in cloth skirts as an effect produced by the braiding or strapping which heads the deep bottom flounce. It has also been seen in a whimsical combination where an apron front and a little Louis coat, both of fancy taffeta, have been worn over mousseline or lace skirts.

Bows Are Still Popular.
Bows, which were introduced in the spring as a passing fad, are in great favor for fall and winter. They appear everywhere. Three or four tiny, smart bows grace the front of the pointed girdle. They are used for catching up a ruffle or for holding a ruche. Now and then a skirt panel of bows attracts the eye. The smarter the bow the smarter the effect.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Shippers' Association.
W. H. Owen, president of a co-operative fruit shippers' association in Ohio, in a talk to Ontario fruit men, said: Peach-shipping associations have been operated with more or less success throughout the peach belt of Michigan and Ohio, but in shipping in carload lots, although complying with rigid rules laid down by the association, there was an objectionable feature to the trade, and that was the lack of uniformity of grades and packing. To be more explicit on this point, you have all probably visited some of the various markets during the peach season, and have noticed the very great difference prevailing in grades of different packs. That is, some packers' B or XX grades were just as good as some other packers' A or XXX grade. Therefore, the grade marks of the general run of consigned fruit, where not put up by one set of hands, as a rule, are not of very great assistance to the purchaser, and he still is obliged to resort to his own judgment and eyesight in his selections. Now, for a shipper to make up a carload of this indiscriminate packing of fruit, where it is packed by many growers, each contributor having a different way and idea of how peaches should be packed and the kind of packages used—conceding that they are all honestly packed—how is the shipper going to bill that indiscriminate lot of fruit, and will make an inane lot of packing? This serious objection of lack of uniformity confronted the Michigan fruit growers, and has resulted in the adoption of the central packing house system by their principal association. This system was originated and established in the peach industry at Catawba Island, Ohio, in 1891, and it has resulted in untold savings and benefits to the peach grower wherever the system has been adopted. The mere shipping association, where each grower prepares his own fruit and delivers it to the association, by which it is shipped with other packs and packages, either in carload or local shipments, is a step in advance over the old or individual method of shipment; but the central packing house system is a much greater step in advance over the mere shipping association. The old adage of, "in union there is strength," is most aptly exemplified through the many advantages that may be attained through an organization of fruit growers, organized for the purpose of bettering their conditions in shipping and marketing their fruit. The many discouraging problems that confront the grower in the satisfactory marketing of his product, I believe, are satisfactorily solved through the adoption of the central packing house system. At least, such has been my observation through the management of such a company for the past twelve years.

Michigan Fruit Belt.
Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan, in an address said: The expression "Michigan fruit belt," or "Michigan peach belt," is often heard, but many persons have an incorrect idea if they think that the only place in the state in which peaches can be grown successfully is in the tract to which the above terms are commonly applied, which is a strip from five to twenty miles in width extending along the east shore of Lake Michigan nearly to Mackinac. Scattered all through the southern portion of Michigan there are thousands of orchards, many of them of considerable size, which are nearly if not quite as productive as in the famed "peach belt." The difference is that, away from the influence of the lake, the peach can only be successfully grown upon ridges where good air drainage can be secured, while in the counties along Lake Michigan little attention need be paid to the elevation, provided the soil is not wet, and hence in the peach belt a large proportion of the land is given to peaches to which the prevailing cold winds are from the west, and, as they pass over the broad and deep waters of Lake Michigan, which never freeze, they are tempered, so that if forty degrees below zero in Wisconsin, it is seldom more than ten degrees below zero in Michigan within five miles of the lake. Even in that section it has been thought that only the more elevated portions should be used for peach orchards, but less attention is now given to the matter of elevation, as thousands of acres of comparatively low land and level land have during the last ten years been set to peaches, and the trees have been fully as productive as upon the higher land. In the interior counties of the state the mercury occasionally drops to twenty degrees below zero, and in selecting a site for a peach orchard the first thing to be considered is its elevation above the surrounding country. Good results are obtained in all exposures, but especially towards the northern limit for peach culture a northern slope is preferred. While there are objections to both eastern and western slopes, they are less serious than those against a southern exposure.

Cheery Budded on Own Roots.
A well known horticulturist says that he never grafts the cherry on its own roots; for he finds in case of doing that that the root sprouts and sends up a new growth and the original scion dies. This of course prevents the using of the variety involved and gives a worthless seedling instead. It is better to plant trees that have been budded on Mazzard or Mahaleb stock, which will never sprout. One of the most annoying conditions of cherry growing will then have been done away with. All of the substance taken from the soil will go into the main tree instead of into a sprout, and the tree will keep on growing.

Where orchards have been planted too closely the only way to improve conditions is to cut out every other row and then thin the limbs of the trees where thin. An orchard so treated will frequently produce more and better fruit than it did before the cutting out of half of the trees.

Cleaning the Milk Can.
Washing soda is extensively used in the cleaning of milk cans. A good solution is one pound of soda and 20 gallons of water. This is a strong germicidal agent. If it is applied boiling hot, so much the better, as the intense heat aids the soda in its work of germ destroying. Cans that have been cleaned with this should be finally rinsed out with water that has been boiled. The rinsing out with cold unboiled water is frequently a source of germ supply and tends to neutralize the work of germ destruction in the first cleansing of the cans.

Storage of Sweet Potatoes.
The storage of sweet potatoes so that they will keep is a difficult matter. In the northern part of the South pits are dug in the ground and the potatoes placed in these, provided the drainage is good. A covering of leaves and planks may be put on and the approach of cold weather a covering of earth is added. The best way is to store in dry warm cellars.

AGRICULTURE

Soy Beans.
(Glycine hispida.)
The name Soy bean is used more commonly than Soja bean, although either is correct. The Soy bean came originally from Japan in the early part of the last century, but has received no particular attention in this country until within the past dozen years. It has, however, a more extended reign in the northern states than the cow pea, being its little more hardy season. The Soy bean grows in an upright branching stalk from one to three feet high. The growth of leaves is quite luxuriant. They are irregular in shape and drop off when the plants become ripe. The numerous pods are flat, brown and fuzzy, containing from two to four seeds. The beans are flattened, round, about the shape though smaller than the navy bean, and vary in color according to the variety. There are a great many varieties of this plant, from the dwarf which grows short stalks, bearing great quantities of small seeds, to the long branching sorts having a tendency to climb, and which do not produce their seeds in northern latitudes. The Soy bean will grow well on any of our Michigan soils, although it responds to good soil, moisture and favorable conditions for growth. On light sandy soil it develops an immense growth of root tubercles and will make a growth far in advance of any non-leguminous plant. If given a good supply of moisture during the first six weeks of its growth, it will withstand and continue to grow vigorously during the severe summer drought. It, like the cow pea, should be sown after the danger of spring frosts, and will probably give the best returns when sown in drills, with the seeds dropped singly about three inches apart, the rows being from two to two and a half feet apart.

Mr. Edward E. Evans of West Branch, Mich., who has been growing Soy beans for green manure, forage and seed, writes regarding their culture as follows:

"On rich soils cow peas and true peas run to vines, producing very little seed. On such soil the Soy produces a proportionately larger crop of both plant and seed. In growing Soy the same general rules that apply to white field beans should be followed. It must be borne in mind, however, that Soy forms their first pods about four or five inches from the point at which the seed was planted. For this reason they should be covered only deep enough to insure germination. They can be planted with a corn or bean planter, or grain drill."—Michigan Station.

The Growing of Sugar Beets.
The sugar beet is not very particular as to the soil in which it grows and has a wider range of service in this regard than have the grains. The best soil is one that is rich and loamy, but as a general thing any kind of soil that will produce grains will produce beets. Soils that have in them so much alkali that they will not produce good crops of grain may yet produce good crops of beets.

Plowing may be done either spring or fall, but the better plan is to plow in the fall. On some of the lighter soils subsiding to a depth of eighteen inches is practiced. When the plowing is done in the spring it should be just before planting that the soil may be fresh and moist for the reception of the best seed. Subsoiling is in vogue in some parts of the country, but has not seemed to give very satisfactory results in others. At the Colorado experiment station subsoiling increased the yield eighteen per cent.

The time to plant is as early as the land can be well fitted and the danger of heavy frost is passed. It is generally conceded that early planting gives the largest crops. When the soil is in good condition the seed may be planted to a depth of from one inch to an inch and a half. It is not advisable to plant any deeper than this. If the soil is very wet the seed should be planted still nearer the surface of the ground.

There are two ways of planting beets, one in single rows and one in double rows. The single rows should be about 18 to 20 inches apart. If double rows are used the usual practice is to have the two rows of the double row about 11 or 12 inches apart and have the double rows themselves from two feet to 27 inches apart. This is chiefly advantageous where the beets are to be irrigated.

One of the difficult things in beet growing is to get a good stand of beets. Experienced planters sow as high as eighteen and twenty pounds of beet seed to the acre, though here there are good crops have been obtained by sowing as low as five pounds of seed. The larger quantity is however safest.

Beets are not permitted to dry out after being dug, as this decreases the amount of sugar in them. Also beets should not be stored in a place where they can sprout, as this process about ruins them for sugar making.

How Milk Helps.
Milk as a feed, when combined with other feeds, has a very much larger feeding value than when fed by itself. It also increases the value of the other feed fed. Just how this is the scientists have not yet worked out. Thus an experiment was made in feeding 100 pounds of skim milk to pigs weighing about 125 pounds. That skim milk when fed alone made five pounds of pork. Then 100 pounds of corn was fed alone and that made 100 pounds of pork. That would indicate that 100 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of corn would make 150 pounds of pork. But when the two were fed together the experimenters were surprised to find that they made 18 pounds of pork, or three pounds more than could be explained. Thus, it is evident that milk in balancing a food makes it possible for the animal to use it to better advantage than when the grain is used alone.

WIGGLE-STICK

Wiggle-Stick
WASH BLUE
Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of bluing.
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Wiggle-Stick
around in the water.
At all wise Grocers.

Three Ways of Improvement.
Three ways there are of improving the dairy herd, by either one of which it may be brought to a paying basis. Of the three ways two of them are what we might term popular, and are generally urged on the audiences by speakers and on readers by writers in dairy papers.

The first method is for the dairy man to sell off all the cows he has and put the money into pure-blooded stock of one of the dairy breeds. The second method is to keep the cows and put a pure-bred dairy sire at the head of the herd, and then follow selecting the best dairy calves for cows, discarding the calves of poor dairy conformation. It will take ten years or more to accomplish one's aim by this process. A third process is to go out into the country and select the best animals possible, giving them the best of treatment thereafter. Some cow owners are very sure that the right kind of treatment will greatly increase the power of the cows to give milk, even far beyond that usually supposed. Prof. Sloane, of the Maryland station, says that cows well treated and properly fed have developed wonderfully. Relative to one batch of cows purchased in the country he says:

"They were stabled, curried, as is a horse, every day in the year, and received a liberal feed of grain every day they were in milk, both winter and summer. On this treatment the cows commenced to improve. Not in the first year was it so noticeable, but in subsequent years there was constant increase in the amount of milk and in the amount of butter made from this milk. In the five years that the herd has been at the station some good records have been made from cows that did not promise at the start to ever be able to pay for their feed. One cow made 200 pounds of butter the first year and 420 the fifth year, and this though she was old enough at the time she was bought to lead to the conclusion that she was or should have been in her prime as a dairy animal. This was the best record made, but only one cow in the herd failed to respond to our treatment, and she was so evidently of the best type that we did not feel that her record was against our conclusion, in the least."

Bad Milk and Infant Mortality.
The health officers of Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, say that one infant out of every seven that die in these cities is killed by filthy milk. Some of the people in those cities are urging the authorities to adopt the Chicago method and treat all dirty cans with blows from a sharp axe. A New Zealand paper says: "Walking down the streets of the Empire City on a recent Sunday morning passersby were struck by the sight of a trio of filthy milk cans that were so obviously unfit for the use to which they were put that the most callous could hardly refrain from expressions of horror and disgust. The cans referred to were in a main street of Wellington city, a few chains from the Premier's residence, and it was nobody's business to interfere. Had the sight been witnessed in an American city, a few blows of an axe would have prevented these filthy disease spreaders from doing further injury; but here they may be allowed to go on carrying disease and death to scores of children for many years to come."

Infant mortality due to the use of bad milk is incalculable as it is so easy to prevent the use of such milk. In the past, much of this mortality has been due to ignorance, as people never connected the poor milk with the digestive disorders that carry off so many small children. Now that the truth is known, there is no reason why the slaughter should not stop.

Curing Cheese.
In the United States the consumption of cheese has never reached the volume it has in some of the countries of Europe. This appears to be due largely to the fact that the quality is often so poor that people rather avoid than choose it. Poor cheese, it is true, comes from other things than poor curing, notably bad milk and bad methods in cheese manufacture. The curing, however, has had a great deal to do with the matter. Much of the cheese produced has been made from fairly good milk and under good conditions of manufacture. But it was put into curing rooms where the temperature was high and where bacteria giving undesirable flavors grew rapidly. This has led to a thorough study of the matter of curing cheese.

It has been learned by actual experience that cheese will cure even if kept at a temperature below the freezing point. In a refrigerator cheeses go on ripening at the temperature of most refrigerators, and deleterious germs grow. The flavors that develop are therefore good ones instead of the undesirable ones. Not only is the quality improved, but the keeping period is lengthened. Cheeses cured at from 30 to 60 degrees have a far better flavor than those cured at a much higher temperature.

Money that Talks.
Money that talks does little else. Money that whispers re-echoes where least expected. Money that acts might save many a broken heart from a suicide's grave.

Roused Her Enthusiasm.
A tiny girl riding in a car became deeply interested in a baby held by a woman seated beside her, frequently calling to her mother to join in her enthusiasm, culminating with: "And see its dear little hands, and its fingers, and its cute little nails; and, oh, mother, isn't this too cunning, there's dirt in them!"

Money makes many a man go-wooling.
BY PROXY.
What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought may be this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile but it was not better, if anything worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on a bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby, and have a large, healthy child now."

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason.
Get the book, "The Road to Well-being," in each pkg.



Wiggle-Stick
WASH BLUE
Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of bluing.
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Wiggle-Stick
around in the water.
At all wise Grocers.

False Windpipe for Heaves.
There is a cab horse which can be seen on one of the "stands" along Broadway which has breathed for years through a false windpipe. The animal had the heaves, and not only made as much noise as a locomotive, but his speed was reduced nearly half because of this difficulty. A veterinarian inserted a tube and the horse breathes as well as ever. The only part of the apparatus which is visible is a small metal disk through which the air enters.

Bowdoinham Eels.
Mulberry Partridge, that veteran all-round fisherman of Bowdoinham, has commenced his usual shipment of eels to the New York markets. A great delicacy, eels command a high price in the cities. "Fine-grained as smelts, they are far superior to mackerel," said a Bowdoinham epicure concerning this famous dish. "Fried brown, with plenty of salt pork, they are food fit for the gods."—Lewiston (Me) Journal.

Stay in Bed.
There is something exceedingly satisfactory in the statement of an eminent London physician that "criminals are always recruited from the early rising class." There is usually something dark and devious in the ways of the man who rises before sun-up.—Boston Transcript.

The Largest Collodium.
The largest collodium known is in Beavertown, Pa. Some of the leaves are four and one-half feet long and forty inches wide, while the circumference of the stalk is forty-nine feet.

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.
"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Condemn Army Step.
The congress of naturalists and physicians which recently met in Breslau strongly condemned the "goose-step" as practiced in the German and some other armies. Dr. Thawitzer read a paper on the subject, in which he showed that the adoption of this ridiculous step accounts for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops. Sixty per cent of the sores on the feet of the men are in consequence of persistent adherence to this antiquated step.

Village Without Government.
In the village of Altenburg, on whose borders three countries meet, there are no soldiers, no police, no taxes, and its people are ruled by no monarch. The inhabitants speak a queer jargon of French and German combined, and spend their time cultivating the land or working the valuable calamine mine, which is the boast of the village.

Roused Her Enthusiasm.
A tiny girl riding in a car became deeply interested in a baby held by a woman seated beside her, frequently calling to her mother to join in her enthusiasm, culminating with: "And see its dear little hands, and its fingers, and its cute little nails; and, oh, mother, isn't this too cunning, there's dirt in them!"

Money makes many a man go-wooling.
BY PROXY.
What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought may be this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile but it was not better, if anything worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on a bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby, and have a large, healthy child now."

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason.
Get the book, "The Road to Well-being," in each pkg.