



Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Deep collars of panne, ornamented with embroidery or inset lace, are likely to be much worn in the fall, replacing the cape collars of lace, embroidered batiste, etc.

Keep your accounts carefully; don't allow yourself to use your trousers' pocket as a cash register. It is too handy.

It is cheering for a deserving young couple to receive a good send-off at their bridal. At the wedding of Sterling W. Childs and Miss Jenny Coffin, in Lynn, Mass., the bride received gifts valued at \$250,000. This relieves her of considerable anxiety, as now the devoted pair can start housekeeping in cozy and comfortable style.

Disraeli tells us the first newspaper was printed in Venice. It was called the "Gazzeta." The word is derived from the Italian and means a magazine or a chatterer.

If you cannot get profits, get rest. The wear and tear on your machinery is worth considerable and the wear and tear on yourself is likewise worthy of consideration.

The practice of rating arsenic is prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria, Hungary and France. They declare that this poison enables them to ascend with ease heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the lungs.

Red Cross Society Makes an Appeal.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1906. An appeal for the suffering people of Macedonia has been issued as follows:

The undersigned earnestly ask the prompt and generous assistance of our fellow citizens to relieve the terrible distress which now prevails throughout Macedonia. It is estimated that as many as a hundred thousand homeless people, largely women and children, are threatened with death, many having already succumbed to exposure and starvation. The cold of a rigorous winter is already upon the country. Practical arrangements for relief are being made, similar to those which seven years ago successfully collected and distributed more than a million dollars without loss or delay to save the survivors of the Turkish massacres in Armenia. The crushed and homeless population of Macedonia, in the stress of the unsuccessful struggle for liberty, is surely worthy the sympathy of the American people, who have never failed to respond to the call of human suffering.

Donations are to be sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.

The appeal is signed as follows: Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts, Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, United States Senator George F. Hoar, Ex-Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Pres. William J. Tucker, Dartmouth College, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., president of American Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. C. F. Dole, president of Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the Old South Congregational Church, Boston, Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Board, Rev. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, pastor of First Baptist Church, Boston, Pres. W. H. P. Fauce, D. D., Brown University, Providence, Arthur E. Clarke, editor, Manchester, N. H., Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of American Peace Society, Mrs. Mary Morton Kenew, Boston, Rev. Charles G. Ames, pastor Church of the Disciples, Unitarian, Boston, Rev. P. R. Frothingham, Unitarian pastor, Boston, Frank A. Day, Boston, John Sheppard, Boston, H. A. Wilder, Newton, Mass., Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline, Mass., Edward Whitin, Winterville, Mass., George E. Keith, Brockton, Mass.

The Board of Officers of the Red Cross Society is now in session in New York, conferring concerning the proposed plans of relief, and in correspondence with this committee. Calls have come to Miss Clara Barton for Red Cross service, and it is known that Miss Barton is deeply concerned personally and desires that the American National Red Cross shall be utilized if it is thought that through its instrumentality the suffering can be most effectively reached and relieved. Miss Barton says that the Turkish Government during the Armenian relief work in 1895 accorded aid and she believes that the Red Cross may be of equal usefulness in the present emergency. Miss Barton may go in person. She says, "I may feel it my duty to go." The rules of the British Red Cross do not admit of relief movements except in case of actual war, and then only under military direction. But the British society will co-operate informally and is in communication with Miss Barton by cable.

The stroller through the markets of San Francisco will find the Western representative of the New York weakfish—a huge creature ranging from eighty to one hundred pounds—and will be told that a similar fish is caught in the Gulf of California weighing two hundred pounds. In the Italian quarter of this city will be seen the octopus, or devil-fish, hung up for sale, a terrible array of arms or tentacles; not the little creature a foot or two across, common in the East, but a veritable monster with a radial spread of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet. Along the upper coast these animals have been found with a radial spread of twenty-five feet—well named the spider of the sea. Along the coast will be seen a bass which often tips the scales at five hundred pounds; and at Monterey has been taken a mackerel weighing nine hundred pounds—suggestive that even fishes grow large in Western waters.

Guessing somewhere near the weight of a pound of sugar, rice, coffee, tea, etc., is not very difficult to the grocer who has had years of experience in putting up these commodities, but he would be apt to find fault with the new clerk who spent his valuable time in practicing to see how close he could guess to the weights of the different commodities. Yet if the clerk was able to guess weights with accuracy valuable time would be saved in doing up packages for the trade. Here is a scoop

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCOOP.

which will make it unnecessary guessing, however, as it will automatically gauge the quantity and discharge any surplus over the amount required. In the picture the handle portion of the scoop has been cut away to expose the working mechanism by which the scale feature is operated. The commodity is shoveled up in the reservoir at the top, just as would be done with an ordinary scoop. The reservoir being suspended by a spring supported vertical bar, the weight is immediately indicated by its depression and the corresponding movement of the hand on the dial in the face of the handle. By setting the spring-pressed pawl in one of the notches on the front supporting bar of the scoop the weight is transferred to the rear bars, which slide on the reservoir and open a gate through which the commodity flows until the required quantity only remains. As the weight is gradually reduced by the outflow of the coffee, rice or other goods, the scoop rises and the gate closes automatically. William Maxwell, of Pittsburg, is the patentee.

The country office is the best primary school of journalism. No man is absent minded enough to forget to go to his own funeral.

LIKE ALL THE REST. Mother—"You husband is growing cold." Daughter—"Mercy! Why do you think so?" Mother—"He does not kiss me half so affectionately as he did before you were married."

QUEER STORIES

Maine's seacoast in a straight line is 225 miles, while following the inlets and bays it is 2,486 miles. Between Kittery Point and Quoddy head there are fifty-four lighthouses.

A Lewiston (Me.) woman sat up for her husband till one o'clock the other night, intending to discuss with him the sinfulness of his goings on. Finally she gave it up and went up stairs only to find him in bed and fast asleep there for many hours. He hadn't been out at all.

Most of us are born with about the same mental capacity. The size of the brain does not differ very widely among men. In most men the brain, including the network of the nervous system, weighs between three and four pounds; and instances after instances is recorded of men of splendid mentality whose brains were under the average weight.

Thirty years ago there were twenty-nine street railroads in Massachusetts, to-day—or, rather, two years ago, for the 1901 report is the latest at hand—there were 119 companies. This number has increased since that time. The capital invested for the two periods contrasted was \$7,203,333 and \$93,611,185. In the earlier year they transported 43,557,330 passengers. In the later 483,525,935. There was 204 miles of rail in 1873, 2,309 in 1901.

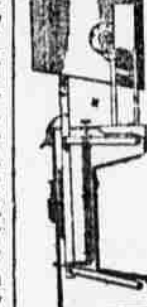
It is now known that smallpox germs are communicated through the air as well as by contact. The smallpox hospital boats anchored in the Thames have produced a regular epidemic in Essex, yet the shore is nearly half a mile away and there has been no communication. In districts over which the wind has blown from the hospital boats twelve per cent of the inhabitants have been attacked, while in the other direction the cases have been less than one per cent.

An authority on sheep says that grubs in sheep are as natural as hair on the tail of a horse, and the best way to care for them is to let them alone. Sheep raisers whose animals have been troubled with grubs in the head will not agree with this method, perhaps, but there is no doubt but what there is too much unskilled treatment of sheep for this pest, and much of the treatment is cruel in the extreme. There is no doubt but what good care and proper feed makes the sheep strong enough to resist the attacks of grubs, and unless the case is very bad little attention should be paid to grubs.

There is no way of getting the pest out of the flock entirely. If one has a bad case in the flock and the animal is valuable it will pay to put it in the hands of a skilled veterinarian for treatment. Do not use the often advised method of running wires up the nostrils of the animals in a vain endeavor to pierce the grubs.

SCRAPER FOR IRRIGATED LAND.

In preparing land for irrigation by the check system the "ridger" in crossing the first ridges when making the cross ridges breaks down the first, and the corners are therefore imperfect. For repairing these corners and filling gaps in the ridges the jump scraper or horse scraper is used. This is the work



THE JUMP SCRAPER.

of the blacksmith. The beams are 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches and 30 inches long from the draft ring to the bend downward. The shovel is of No. 16 sheet iron 24 inches long by 18 inches deep. The handles are those used on any cultivator. The beams are bent to stand 6 inches forward of a square placed on top of the beams. The braces are of 3/4-inch round iron. The shovel is slightly cupped to make it hold more earth.—Denver Field and Farm.

Bronchitis in Calves.

The wet season, in many sections of the country, is responsible for the trouble in calves, known as lung worms. The worm is small and thread-like and gets into the windpipe of the calf. The trouble is thought to be due largely to the calves drinking from ponds, which contain the eggs of the worms and also from pasturing on wet grounds. There is, at present, no remedy which may be relied upon, so that the best plan is to prevent the trouble, if possible, and this can best be done by keeping the calves in a warm, dry barn and seeing that the water they drink is from a well and as pure as possible. They should not be allowed to pasture until the grass is dry, nor should wet grass be fed to them. The plan of injecting oil of turpentine into the windpipe is not very satisfactory, but it is the best thing known, and in some cases has proved satisfactory.—Indianapolis News.

Ensilage Carriers.

The carrier which conveys the ensilage to the silo is a great consumer of power, and for a very tall silo must be driven faster than is good for the running gear. For that reason and also for convenience in feeding, it is better to have the top not more than 20 feet above the ground. For small silos 4 feet below ground and 16 to 20 feet above is quite satisfactory and convenient.



Fond Mother—What does Henry say in his letter, paw?  
Fond Father—He sez that if he had my whiskers on his head he could get onto the football team this fall.

When a mother lays down a rule, its effect is about as lasting as the curfew law.



HOME-MADE HUSKING TABLE.

It is not an easy task to handle a shock of corn and get it into a position where the corn may be husked readily and with the least expense of labor. The illustration shows a table which may be readily made of cheap lumber, and which will materially lighten the labor of corn husking. The table may be made of material an inch thick and three inches wide.

The top of the table is ten feet long and three feet wide. End pieces are arranged so that they may be used for handles, and the legs, which are two feet and three inches long, are bolted to the side pieces so they will swing. In using the table swing the legs to the sides and lay the table flat on the ground. Push the shock of corn over on the table, have a man take hold of either end by the handles, and the legs will drop down and the shock is easily raised and in a position where it may be easily handled. The cost of the table is small and its use will save both time and strength.—Indianapolis News.

Grubs in Sheep.

An authority on sheep says that grubs in sheep are as natural as hair on the tail of a horse, and the best way to care for them is to let them alone. Sheep raisers whose animals have been troubled with grubs in the head will not agree with this method, perhaps, but there is no doubt but what there is too much unskilled treatment of sheep for this pest, and much of the treatment is cruel in the extreme. There is no doubt but what good care and proper feed makes the sheep strong enough to resist the attacks of grubs, and unless the case is very bad little attention should be paid to grubs.

Profit in Chicory.

The cultivation of chicory in the country as a commercial fertilizer is rapidly increasing, though confined largely to sections of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine and Nebraska. The yield per acre is said to be from six to ten tons, but with good culture as much as fifteen tons may be grown. The average price is \$6 to \$8 per ton and the cost of growing ranges from \$30 to \$45 per acre. It is stated that under normal conditions the profit from chicory is somewhat greater than from corn or wheat. Its cultivation is similar to that required for beets, and the same may be said also as to its vesting. The roots are taken to the factory, and when washed are cut into pieces about one-half inch in diameter and roasted. Chicory has a value as a forage crop due to its ability to produce well upon almost barren soil, but when fed in considerable quantities to milk cows it imparts a bitter flavor to the milk. Swine will eat the roots and thrive on it, and both the roots and leaves may be fed to horses.—American Cultivator.

Angoras and Sheep.

It would be well if the prominent writers on the subject of the Angoras were to give more attention to pointing out the distinct differences between the sheep and the goat. They should urge the farmer with plenty of browsing to secure the Angora and thus secure economical underbrushing but for the one who has nothing but pasture and could use the sheep to greater advantage such farmers should not in our estimation be advised to attempt to raise Angoras.—Drovers Journal.

Small Silos.

Dairymen with five or six cows may profitably build a silo. It has been found that to silo a corn field adds about \$10 per acre to its value, after paying for the extra work, as compared with dry curing. Hence anyone who raises an acre or two for feeding would have a silo, which will also come handy to save a second crop of clover, soy beans, peas and fodder crops difficult to be made into hay.

Green Stuff for Poultry.

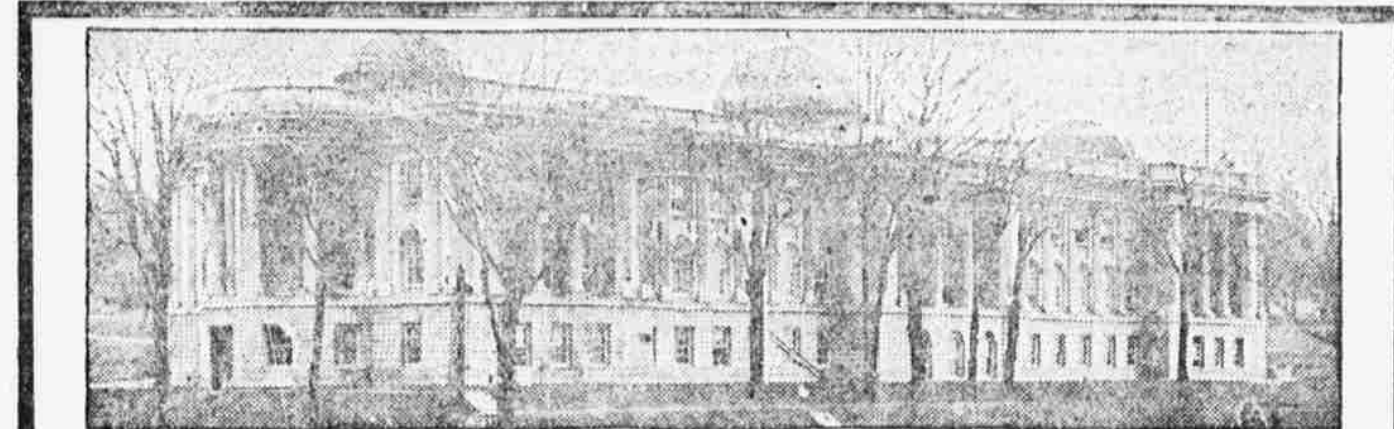
Cabbages make one of the best supplies for early winter. The soft heads are useless for market, but make good hen food. Kale, rape, beet leaves are good, also beets. Sweet apples are suitable, but sour ones in too large quantities have a bad effect. Second crop clover hay chopped and mixed with dough is the best winter substitute.

A Natural Bug Killer.

The Trinidad Botanical Department proposes a unique plan for the extermination of the destructive roaches which prey upon orchards. It recommends the plentiful use of pitcher plants as a sort of floral watch dog. This peculiar flower possesses the property of capturing and killing its prey, which venture into its enticing, urn-shaped blossoms in search of the sensitive bit of honey dew which may be found there.

Chemically "Preserved" Milk.

Speaking of the use of formalin and boric acid as milk preservatives, a



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