

AS STRAIGHT MEN SEE HIM.

The Dead-Beat Is Probably the Most Despised Creature That Walks the Earth.

No man is wholly free from sin, but so many lesser evils are tolerated that a man should hesitate long before becoming a dead-beat. Criminals are despised and abhorred, but to the dead-beat all that is coming, as well as the contempt of his fellow men. There is something at once so mean and so little in taking advantage of the confidence which comes with friendship that the hand of every man is turned against a dead-beat as soon as his reputation is well established. The dead-beat may fondly imagine he is living easy and making money without work, and, of course, he takes no account of the confidence he violates and the hardships he inflicts on others. But, that aside, he really has a harder time than the man who is honest and fair. He is compelled to move a good deal, and peace of mind he knows not. Like other types of crooks, he doesn't prosper, and his finish is more unpleasant than the beginning.—Atchison Globe.

CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS.

And Suffered Annually with a Red Scald-Like Humor on Her Head.

Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about six months old her head broke out in boils. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her entirely. Some time later a humor broke out behind her ears and spread up on to her head until it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every spring. I always used Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it up. The last time it broke out it became so bad that I was discouraged. But I continued the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent until she was well and has never been troubled in the last two years. Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."
Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Almost Any Mother.

The mother of a large family fell ill and died and the attending physician reported that she died of starvation. It was incredible, but he proved it: The woman had to get the dinner and then spend the next two hours in waiting on the family and getting the children to the table. It was never on record that she got all of them there at the same time and they came straggling in all the way from potatoes to pie. By the time she had wiped the last face, her own hunger had left her and she had no desire to eat. Chickens, the doctor said, come running at feed time, but children don't. A hen has a better chance to eat than a mother.—Atchison Globe.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Tea Possibilities.

"I have just had an invitation to an electrical tea to be given by a woman doctor," said the bachelor girl. "I'm looking forward to it and wondering what is going to happen to us—whether she will give us a little battery and let us entertain ourselves, make the tea on an electric stove, or just electrocute the bunch of us."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Couldn't Blame the Boy.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "when I was your age I had to work for a living."

"Well, sir," answered the rascalously inclined youth, "I'm not to blame for that. I have always disapproved of my grandfather's attitude in the matter."

Then He Moved On.

"Hello!" said the bore, leaning over the office railing, "what's new this morning?"

"That paint you're leaning against," gleefully replied the busy man.—Caledonian.

Sore throat is no trifling ailment. It will sometimes carry infection to the entire system through the food that is eaten. Hamlin's Wizard Oil is a sure, quick cure.

When you hear a girl speak of a young man as being a bear—well, you can draw your own conclusions.



Bags of Patent Leather and Others

There has been a new favor accorded to patent leather and many of the smartest new bags for practical use are in this leather. It does not wear so well as many other black leathers, but it has a brightness foreign to any of the other leathers, save morocco, a youthful air, and made up in attractive shape with lining of some gay color, it certainly deserves popularity, even if it does show wear rather quickly.

The patent-leather bags are in almost every case more effective than any of the other leathers. The details of the bags give them individuality even when shapes vary little and the last word seems to have been said in the matter of fittings. Vanity cases, opera glasses, tiny fans, card cases, change purses, pencils, address books, all are packed into miraculously narrow limits.

The ingenuity exercised in the planning of the bag fittings deserves unstinted praise. Many women, however, prefer to distribute these fittings among various bags instead of crowding them into one. There is the ample shopping bag of pigskin, morocco, patent leather or other leather. It has purses for change and for bills and it has a card case, but the rest of its space is left free for small articles and packages.

For luncheon downtown there is a smaller bag (also used for matinee purposes), containing the indispensable vanity equipment, mirror, powder puff or cloth and possibly other items. It may have the little opera glasses and fan, too.

For visits a flat envelope bag or small handsome bag with handle is the thing if one carries anything in leather. A purse or bag of netted gold, silver or gunmetal is often preferred, but it should be large enough to hold cards as well as handkerchief, and if one is traveling by car a small change purse.

Lizard skin is considered a good skin for dressy occasions, but the leather workers are so clever in their use of dyes now that one may have a bag to match almost any costume. The very pale biscuit and gray tones and white are used for beautiful purses and small bags, often gold mounted and having precious stones set in their clasps. A new shape as shown by one well-known leather goods firm shows a succession of overlapping flaps inclosing separate pockets. This model has taken extremely well. Another well-liked model has its original note in the smooth, plain mounting of metal curving downward slightly in the middle, and in the plain metal handle, which seems a continuation of the mounting. From this same shop comes a bag with right angle double handle of leather, beneath which the bag is cut down a flap, the sides being left higher. The flap of a small change compartment buttons down on the outside of the bag.

Proper Service at Dinner Table

The young housekeeper, setting up her own establishment, sometimes finds it difficult to instruct the maid who serves the family meals to do the work noiselessly and properly. Perhaps the first principle to learn is that everything should be handed to the left side of the person who is sitting, which enables them to serve themselves easily with the right.

In laying the table one must have an eye to preserving balance with everything that is put on. That is, if a salt cellar is placed at one side there must be another in the corresponding place on the other. A fern or a dish of fruit or even an empty dish, if it is a pretty one, must always be placed in the very center. Around that are the extra forks and spoons, as attractive as you can arrange them.

In front of the places of persons who are to be seated there must be a plate. The knife is put at the right side and the forks at the left, the tines pointing up. If there is a soup spoon it goes beside the knife. The oyster fork also is next to the spoon and knife, but that for oysters is the only fork that is placed at the right. All the others go to the left. If more than one is required, as for salad after the meal, the larger fork goes next to the plate. Spoons for dessert, whether they are large or small, are over the plate; that is, are across the top. The napkin should be folded with two points under and laid in the plate, a square of bread being tucked away in it if the meal is dinner.

To give exact directions for serving a meal is almost impossible, for it depends entirely upon the mistress and whether she wishes it done formally or simply. According to present custom a plate should always be placed before a person as soon as one is removed, so that the place is never empty. In very simple living this is not done.

Few housekeepers have more than the roast on the table these days, vegetables being at the side table from which they are handed by the maid, who returns them there after each person has been served.

If they are to be kept on the table one would be at one side, another at the other side of the meat, or two dishes might be put at the foot of the table. That is a matter of individual preference which each housekeeper decides.

The maid serving should wear a small white cap and a big apron with bib and straps over the shoulders and crossing at the back. It is most becoming.

Quiet in the dining room is a thing that must be striven for by the maid. A noisy person is an abomination and the rattle of dishes and clash of silver should not be permitted.

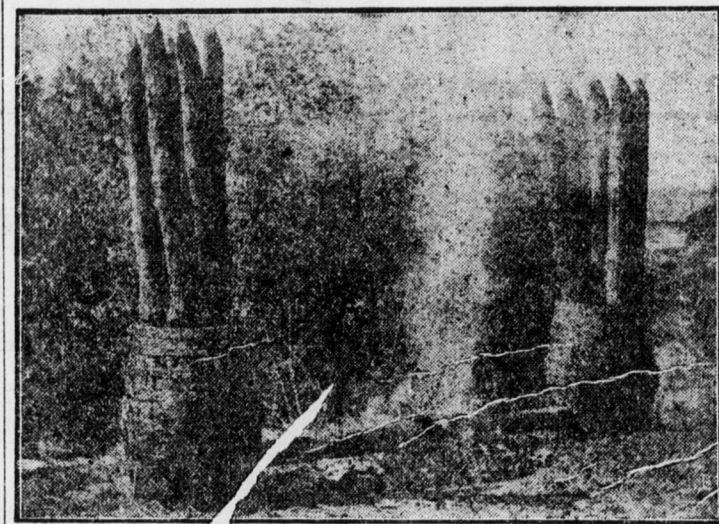
New silk parasols have handles to match, made of enameled or lacquered wood.

PRESERVE FARM FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING

Labor of Replacing Them and How to Secure New and Durable Ones Are Sources of Constant Annoyance and Expense.

Every farmer is familiar with the rotting of his fence posts at the surface of the ground. The labor of replacing them and how to secure new and durable posts are sources of constant annoyance and expense. Even the more durable woods such as chestnut, white oak and cedar, decay in eight or ten years. It is true that there are a few kinds of woods in the United States, such as locust and osage-orange, which give much longer service, but their supply, never very large, is rapidly becoming exhausted,

of merely coating the outside. If the "brush" method, or painting, is used, the creosote should be applied at a temperature of about 180 degrees F. Two coats should be given at least 24 hours apart. If the posts are dipped directly into the preservative, the creosote should be heated to about the same temperature. The best results of all can be obtained by first heating the posts in a bath of hot creosote and then transferring them quickly to a bath of creosote at a lower temperature, or else shutting



Treating Posts for Preservation.

and the farmer just now look to some other source for his posts. Perhaps directly on his farm there may be a patch of woods which includes such trees as black oak, beech, maple or pine, and cottonwoods and willows may grow along the banks of his streams. These are trees which heretofore have been thought of little or no use for posts, because of the rapidity with which they are attacked by decay. In their natural condition, they will rot in two or three years—too soon to pay for the labor of setting them. The forest service in its study of prolonging the life of fence posts has found cheap and simple methods of preserving them in a sound condition for an indefinite time, even though they are the poorest and naturally least durable woods.

Decay is not a simple process like the crumbling of stone or the rusting of iron. It is caused by low forms of plant life which thoroughly permeate the wood, discolor it and cause it to become disconnected and "rotten." To preserve the timber in a thoroughly sound condition, it is only necessary to render the wood unfit for the growth of these organisms. This is done by injecting into it substances poisonous to plant life.

One of the most widely used preservatives is creosote, one of the by-products of coal tar. When it is injected into the wood, decay will be retarded indefinitely and an old-field pine or a cottonwood fence post when properly treated, will easily give a life of 20 years or longer. Such a preservative treatment costs about ten cents per post. The creosote can be applied by painting the wood with a brush or dipping it into the liquid, but much better results will be obtained if it is actually injected into the wood instead

of the heat and allowing the posts to remain in the oil as it cools. By such a method, the sapwood will become thoroughly permeated with the creosote.



Dipping the Post.

Full details and specific directions for the treatment of different kinds of posts may be obtained by application to the Forester, Washington, D. C.

CUTTING AND SHOCKING GRAIN

There Are Certain Stages in Maturing to Cure for Storing in Mow.

There are certain stages in the maturing of grains when it is safe to cut and shock in order to cure for the storing in the mow or stack. The old rule of cutting the wheat when the kernel is in the dough is hardly applicable at present. It should stand until the kernel has hardened, but should be cut while the joints of the stem are yet green. Bearded wheats can stand a little longer than the bald varieties, as they do not shell as readily, and the beards are a protection to a certain extent. Bald varieties of wheat sprout during moist weather sooner than the bearded varieties.

Barley should be cut at that stage when the most of it has turned white. If allowed to turn yellow there is danger of loss, as the heads, after they turn down, which they do when they turn yellow, break off very easily and are lost. For malting, the barley must be cut while it is white, and if it can be secured without any rain, it is considered in perfect condition. Whether for malting or feed, the white stage, just before it is ripe, is the proper one at which to cut barley in order to get the most grain and best results.

Movable Farm Schools. The United States department of agriculture recommends the establishment of movable schools of agriculture by the state experiment stations. Where 15 farmers can be secured as students the schools may be conducted for a year or longer. The kind of instruction will depend on the needs of the section.

Feed and Pasturage. The horses are mostly kept up the year round, fed hay in winter and soiling crops in summer. All the young cattle and dry cows are stable fed on soiling crops during the summer. The cows in milk only are going to the fields, where instead of being turned loose they are secured by tethers.

The tethers are of rope and chain (the chain part has a swivel on it), and are about ten feet in length, and are fastened to a chain about the horns. An iron pin about ten inches long is driven into the ground with a mallet to keep the animals in place. These pins are pulled up and moved a few inches or a few feet forward two or three times a day, according to the growth of grass in front of them. A herd of milch cows in that way will start at one end of a field ten feet apart, each one eating a swath across the field, when the part first eaten over is ready to be gone over again. In this way a field is gone over a dozen times or more in a season. If the grass in June, as it usually does, gets the start of the cows, it is cut into hay. The winter feed of the cows is a little lock of hay night and morning, possibly four or six pounds, and a bushel or more of cut mangles. It is safe to say that 75 per cent, or more of a Jersey cow's feed in winter is roots.

Alfalfa on Sheep Farms. I have been much interested in the use of alfalfa on sheep farms, both as a pasture crop and as hay. Last summer, while in France, I saw many flocks huddled on rape and sainfoin fields, this being their only food during the season. The Frenchman is a very light feeder of grain at best to any kind of stock. In fact, sheep get very little as concentrates in France. Yet, over there, alfalfa is a universal and popular crop.—Exchange.

Resinol is Appreciated and Highly Recommended by Intelligent People in All Parts of the World.

I highly recommend Resinol Ointment to all persons who are troubled with skin eruptions of any kind. I have found these preparations most useful and efficacious in many cases. M. F. Ryan, Bedford Sq., London.

A Trying Time.

Judge—Why did you strike this man?

Prisoner—What would you do, judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?—Harper's Weekly.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

If a man never told a lie it's because no young mother ever asked him what he thought of her baby.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An easy beginning doesn't always justify the finish.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. EMMA WHEATON, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Cooked Corned Beef and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen, all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure wholesome, delicious and ready to serve at meal time. Saves work and worry in summer.

Other Libby "Healthful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

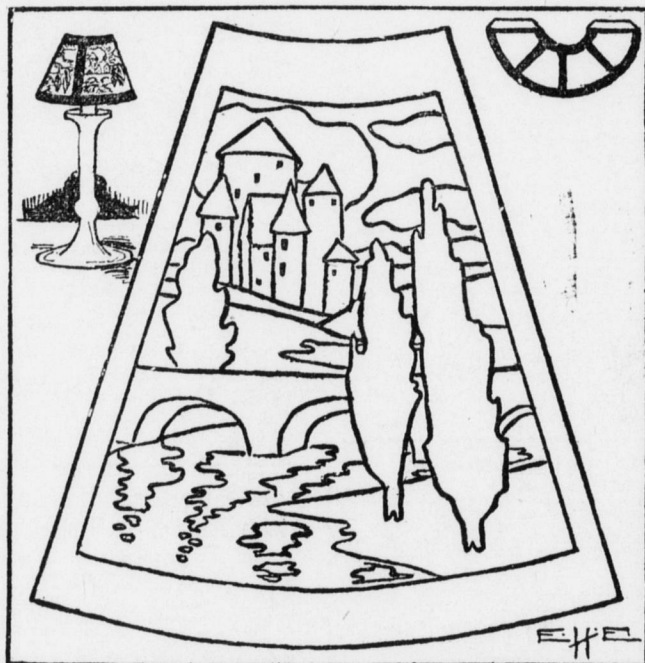
- Poorless Dried Beef
- Vienna Sausage
- Veal Loaf
- Evaporated Milk
- Baked Beans
- Chow Chow
- Mixed Pickles

"Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby brand".

Write for free Booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat".

Insist on Libby's at your grocers. Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

Neat Candle Shade



Design for Candle Shade, with One-Fourth Pattern.

ALL manner of fairs, bazars and lawn parties are being held for one purpose or another and those in charge are on the lookout for things both novel and useful. Attractive candle shades fill the bill admirably, as they prove ready sellers. One of the most effective and at the same time inexpensive variety of shades is made on a frame of heavy waterproof paper, painted black, with a thin paper, such as Japanese rice paper or very thin water-color paper, painted in beautiful bright colors and lined in India ink to give the effect of leaded glass. It is very simple to make and charming when finished and lighted.

The design for a round candle shade is given and one-fourth of the pattern. The pattern given is merely repeated four times, with a half-inch seam at each end, to be turned in at right angles to the shade and fastened with brads. Another way to finish is to leave a flap on one side only and glue the other side over it. A strong glue must be used; mucilage or photograph paste will not do.

The first step is to trace the pattern on the heavy water color paper by means of carbon paper, then paint it black and cut it out. The frame will then look like the small diagram in the upper right-hand corner of the sketch.

Next the panels may be traced and painted in water color, using these colors: Clouds, white; sky, light cobalt blue; water, darker blue; trees, green; land in foreground, a shade darker green; hills in middle distance, yellow green; hills in distance, violet; castle, medium gray, with roofs in soft old terra cotta; windows, purple; bridge, darker gray than castle, underneath part of bridge purple; reflection of bridge in water, purple; reflection of clouds in water, white. When the paint is perfectly dry go over all the lines with India ink and a coarse pen. The panels are now ready to glue into the frame.

The tiny thumb sketch in the upper left-hand corner of the cut shows the completed shade.