

## Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable for sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless aid to prepare the system for baby's coming and to bring the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anto-version or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his free booklet treating of same.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy of known composition a secret nostrum of unknown composition. Don't do it.

### Autos Spread Glanders.

Odd as it seems, the rapid increase of automobiling in Great Britain is held to be answerable for the spread of glanders among horses in the country. The accusation was brought at a meeting of the Central Associated Chambers of Commerce, where the reporter of the cattle diseases committee said that glanders was formerly almost entirely confined to London

### STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY does oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1906.

A. W. GRZESKY, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. See testimonials, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Tom's Last Fire Run.

Tom, the night horse of engine No. 39, which has quarters in the Fire Headquarters Building in East Sixty-seventh Street, died in harness on Wednesday night, after twenty years of faithful service to the city. He was a roan and was of powerful build. He loved the service, and even in his old age he was as quick to take his place in front of the engine at the sound of the siren as either of the two younger horses that pulled the machine with him.

It was this enthusiasm that caused his death at the end of a run to a fire.

Tom was the first to get under the drop harness when the alarm sounded. The metal collar dropped to the floor before the animal was ready to receive it. One of the crew sprang forward to pick it up, but Tom put down his head, poked his nose under the collar, and threw it over his neck, and the fireman snapped it in place.

The alarm called the company to Eighty-second Street and East End Avenue, Jack Leamy, the driver, sent off the apparatus with a rattle and a warning note of the whistle. Tom acted as though he knew that Fire Commissioner Lantry was thinking about retiring him for a younger horse. The fire commissioner had learned of the horse's long service. Tom kept his nose just a little in advance of Jerry B. and Bull, his mates, as the engine went clattering up Third Avenue. The engine drew up at the hydrant. At it stopped, old Tom gave a lurch and dropped to the ground. One of the crew went to help him to his feet, but he was dead.—New York Sun.

### POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

#### Guarantee On Their Products.

We warrant and guarantee that all packages of Postum Cereal, Grape-Nuts and Elijah's Manna hereafter sold by any jobber or retailer, comply with the provisions of the National Pure Food Law, and are not and shall not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and entitled, "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for regulating traffic therein for other purposes."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.  
C. W. Post, Chairman,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dec. 12, 1906.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1906.

BENJAMIN F. REID, Notary Public.  
My commission expires July 1, 1907.

Our goods are pure, they always have been and always will be, they are not mis-branded. We have always since the beginning of our business, printed a truthful statement on the package of the ingredients contained therein and we stand back of every package.

## ORCHARD and GARDEN

### SHREP ON SMALL FARMS.

Sheep are now the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. A good ewe will produce herself and will yield more than enough wool to pay for her keep. Besides this, sheep are valuable in cleaning up the rough spots on a farm and keeping down the weeds that horses and cows will not touch. The statement is made that of six hundred plants common to a section of Iowa the sheep eats five hundred and fifty, against eighty-two for the horse and fifty-six for cattle. In many places the farms are said to be "sheep hungry"—that is, they need just this kind of grazing to keep the fowl stuff down.

It is comparatively easy to care for sheep. There is little to do in feeding them, and no stable to clean. This does not mean, however, that they need no care at all, but with a sheep-tight pasture fence they will do well with less attention than any other farm stock.

There is a present tendency to undertake sheep culture more generally upon small farms. A company with large capital has been recently organized, which will let out flocks to the New England farmers to keep on shares, and a similar movement is taking place in other sections of the country.

Sheep are high in price now, and the likelihood is that they will remain so, as the demand for mutton and lamb has grown enormously within the past few years. The sales for marketing purposes in Chicago for one week recently were more than double those of the corresponding week of six years ago. A farmer may, however, begin with a few breeding ewes, and by the time his flock has reached the size he wishes he will be experienced in caring for them.

Ewes three years old are the best age to purchase in starting. Younger than that they should not be bred. The teeth indicate their age; yearlings have one pair of broad front teeth; two-year-olds, two pairs; three-year-olds, three pairs, and over that four pairs. For strong, healthy lambs the ewes should be in good physical condition when bred. The best blooded ram possible to use is none too good for building up a flock.

Sheep do not need a warm place—except at lambing time—and do well in a shed where they are protected from the wind. They should have plenty of room and air and good water. Their quarters and pasture should be dry underfoot. Clover hay with some oats make good feed for them.—The Circle.

### MILK AND CREAM FOR MARKET.

Our dairy consists of pure bred Jerseys, and we use our best endeavors to keep them free from filth. The card and brush, and sawdust for bedding, are in constant use. The manure is dropped into the basement directly underneath, on which swine are kept to prevent heating.

The stable is well lighted and ventilated, and our cows have always been free from disease. We have never lost one except from accident, and since they have been dehorned accidents are very much less frequent. We water but once a day, at 11 a. m., several rods away at a fountain that seldom freezes, supplied from a warm spring of pure running water except in rough weather. Then they are watered in the barn from a deep well. At no time are they left to shiver in the cold, and they appear to enjoy the exercise. We feed only at morning and evening. The first feed in the morning is ensilage, then mixed hay after milking. In the evening, also after milking, we feed hay, oat hay or Hungarian after grain with most satisfactory results, as they have ample time to masticate and digest the same.

We still use the deep setting process for raising cream and allow twenty-four hours, and if faithfully done there will be no butter fat on the skim milk. We know by this season's trial that there is more money in selling milk at five cents and cream at twenty cents per quart than at twenty-five cents per pound of butter fat, all being taken from the door. We are feeding cottonseed meal all the year round, even at \$1.75 per hundred, with other approved brands, according to the requirements of the animal. For tying, we use one-half inch rod twelve inches long, with hoops and rings on each end to drop over the stanchion, a piece of chain on top of suitable length with rings between links, and another piece on the lower end without rings, with a snap in the end for fastening, and made to correspond with size of animal to be tied. I have stalls for two, one tied on each side, with partings between. With such chains they cannot molest each other.—C. E. Chadbourne, Cumberland County, Me.

### CLEAN COWS.

There is a man in one of the Eastern States, who passes among his neighbors as a "good" farmer, whose cows always appear in fine condition when they go to pasture. He keeps them during the winter in a dark stable with low ceiling and no ventilation, and they are usually too filthy for description, but just before "turning out" he has his boys go over them with the horse clippers and remove everything except the hide. He has a secret idea that he has "fooled"

his neighbors, but if he would have the boys groom his stock every day and keep them in sanitary quarters, he would learn that he has deceived himself more than any one else.

This is an extreme case, but there are many farmers who do not appreciate how much good it does the cows and how much good it will do themselves to keep them clean. It has been demonstrated over and over again that grooming increases the flow of milk. It keeps the cow in better health and she does better work, and her milk will be purer and richer.

Cows do not, at the start, take kindly to the operation if a curry-comb or a stiff brush is used, but by beginning gently they soon come to enjoy it, and will repay the cost of the effort in more ways than one.

Cleanliness is essential to the highest efficiency of man or beast. The best work is not possible where vitality is diminished by foul air or foul pores any more than a machine can do good work with bearings gummed with oil and clogged with grit.

Fastidious care of cows adds profit to the dairy, and any business becomes more pleasant when it is profitable.—The Circle.

### THE BEST EGG PRODUCER.

First, we must bear in mind that health is the foundation for laying, and that exercise is the guarantee of a healthy condition.

These facts simplify the matter, for it brings it within the reach of all to have healthy, and laying fowls without physic and without any expense to speak of.

A crated frame two feet deep on movable posts so as to elevate it an equal distance from the ground or floor and, with a slatted bottom, the frame is about four by six feet, is about right for fifteen or twenty fowls. It should be placed under a shed with a base-board a foot and a half high, on the open shed front. The floor should be earthen and dug up loosely to a depth of three to four inches and thoroughly littered with leaves and straw. Then the frame mentioned should be filled half way up with the same kind of material and stood in the center of the shed. Within this elevated crate all the grain for the chickens should be scattered and turned over with a fork. The top should remain open for the birds to have free access. They soon learn to follow the feeder to the shed and to pounce in on the trash in the crate and to make things fly. Of course, a portion of the grain sifts through down among the leaves and trash below and in a short time they are willing workers after it down below, also.

It makes a kind of self-feeder which keeps the hens at work most of the day and keeps them toned up to a high pitch of eagerness and activity, dispelling all lethargy and listlessness.

There is nothing sold under the name of "Egg Producer" that equals this arrangement as a stimulus to laying. It keeps the hens in tune and soon brings the pullets to the nest.—H. B. Geer.

### FOUL BROOD IN BEES.

Foul brood is the most contagious and fatal disease that bees are subject to and is sure to spread unless immediately stamped out, not only to all other bees on the place, but to those on neighboring farms. The best plan at this season is not to try to cure it, but dig a pit and at night build a fire in the pit and brimstone the bees of all diseased colonies. Do not let a single bee escape and consign all bees, combs and honey to the pit and after they are burned, shovel back the dirt so no bee from the healthy hives can get any of the infected honey, as one drop of it will start the disease in other hives.

A common mistake of ignorant or careless beekeepers is to let a colony become weak from the disease and healthy colonies rob out the honey and carry the disease to all of his and his neighbor's bees and cause the destruction of all. It is hard, even for an expert to cure foul brood and it is useless for any one not fully acquainted with it to try to cure it, as by so doing he will only destroy his healthy bees. Many competent beekeepers put their empty combs under the brood nests and let them remain till cold weather when they are removed and stacked in some shed or out-house till spring. If the combs are subjected to zero weather all eggs of the moth will be destroyed and no danger need be feared from their future use.—The Epitomist.

### TO BREAK COLTS.

First teach them to lead by tying them at the side when driving the mother. When a year or eighteen months old, put the harness on while standing in the stable, allowing the traces to reach almost to the floor and dangle about their heels a few hours each day before hitching them up. Then hitch them to a small drag, then to a large one until they know they have to pull a pretty good load. Afterwards hitch them by an old steady horse and they will readily understand what to do and are quickly broken to work both single and double at the same time. I have known very fractious colts made good quiet work horses by this treatment.

Well-trained Spanish women learn to handle the sword from their earliest year, and as a result they have admirable figures and an easy walk.

Flowers, as a rule, are about 1-2 degrees warmer than the surrounding air.

## The Wonders of Cellulose.

By Professor R. K. Duncan.

THE commonest thing in the every-day vegetable world is cellulose—the material of which are made the cell walls of every plant. Cellulose, which makes up one-third of the plant life on the globe, is capable, like gold and silver, of resisting the efforts of time. When pure, it neither rusts nor decays, but can endure through all generations. Yet, common as it is, it is one of the least understood of substances, and its greatest wonder is that fact that every tiny chip of knowledge we have been able to extract from it has led to the establishment of some new industry, and has added enormously to the resources of mankind.

Linen is almost pure cellulose, and so is cotton, and so is silk; yet although the chemical substances are to some, their structure is very different, and their qualities vary with the structure. The paper on which The Companion is printed is made from cellulose—and this would be true whether it were linen or cotton or wood-pulp paper. It can be extracted either mechanically or chemically from the wood. Wood cellulose is not as good as lasting as cotton cellulose. The chemist cannot distinguish wherein the differences lie, yet a fortune awaits the man who can discover how to make the one as good as the other.

The entire cotton industry is based upon cellulose, and it seems as if it were a mastered science; yet so little do we know about the basic material that even a simple discovery in connection with it can still open the doors to enormous changes. John Mercer discovered that if a piece of cotton which is pure cellulose, be placed in a strong solution of caustic soda, the cellulose unites with water, the cotton absorbs twenty per cent, and becomes fifty per cent, stronger, and it has greater dyeing capacity. But if it be kept under tension so it cannot shrink, the whole fabric assumes the strength of silk. A great industry has sprung up in the manufacture of "mercerized" goods.

Linen, cotton, jute and hemp are common fibers of commerce, all pure cellulose, which we have learned how to use; but there may be, in our midst, a dozen or a score of plants of equal value and utility could we but master the secret of their chief component and learn thus to use them.

Cellulose will dissolve in a hot solution of zinc chloride, and makes a sticky sirup. When forced through a tiny orifice into alcohol this sirup precipitates a fine thread, which, when carbonized makes a filament for incandescent lamps. Paper soaked in the solution and worked up forms "vulcanized paper." Dissolved in another solution cellulose forms a material which bullet-proof sheets, such as were used for barricades in South Africa. Dissolved in nitric acid, the cellulose forms gun cotton, a high explosive; by a slightly different treatment it becomes celluloid, and by another, collodion.

One of the newest and most wonderful of its uses is in the manufacture of artificial silk from "viscose," or cellulose mercerized and dissolved in carbon disulphide. Forced through tiny holes by tremendous pressure, it issues in threads which solidify and are led to bobbins, eventually passing through the spinning and weaving processes to emerge lustrous silken goods.—Harper's Magazine.

## A Women's Co-operative Store

By Velina Swanston Howard.

THE city of Stockholm, Sweden, can boast the only women's co-operative store in the world. Shareholders, management, buyers and sellers are all women. Only two men are employed, these drive the delivery wagons. Miss Anna Whitlock, leader of the woman suffragists in Sweden, was the promoter of this scheme. Her appeal was to the cultured women of small means. She outlined the possibilities of this movement in talks before the women's clubs of Stockholm. Her propaganda met with favor; in the Fredrika Bremer association, Students and Workers, White Ribbon and the Woman's Club.

On April 5, 1905, Svenska Hem, as the women's co-operative society is called, was incorporated, with a membership of 291 women and a capital of about \$6,000. Quarters were found in Jacobsberg, Gatan, and the women went to work with a will attained, and plenty of enthusiasm.

But they found themselves, as the Americans say "up against it!" They were boycotted on all sides. The retail dealers made up their minds to crush these women, who had dared to compete with them. The women soon learned that the markets of their own country were closed to them, for every wholesale dealer had been warned. To sell to these women would be nothing short of suicidal! It meant the loss of all other customers. Drivers, who deliver to retailers, were also warned, but they got around the thing by making night deliveries. They did not dare, however, to drive boldly up to the women's store, as detectives were always on the alert, but they stopped in a side street, some distance away, where the women sent their workmen to haul barrels, sacks, etc., to their own storerooms.—Good Housekeeping.

## The Wife of a Brilliant Husband

By Mary Stewart Cutting.

IT is no doubt a most bewildering thing to a woman if she does see that her husband is distancing her. There are so many kinds of being clever that a man is expected to be that it isn't especially daunting to find him cleverer than she expected. But when his brains and his efforts raise him into a society where she has no foothold, where not only the men are on this different plane, but the women also, then she becomes conscious that there is a new condition of things.

She can let him move in this orbit entirely without her and drop down to the home level when he comes back there. She can try to take her place with him, defiantly, with the feeling, "I guess I'm as good as they are, any way!" or humbly and sensitively, feeling every lapse self-consciously. That is the trouble, that terrible self-consciousness that will not let her sit, or smile, or speak or hold her hands naturally, in the presence of people who know so well how to do these things. She can only answer questions, and that badly; she can't converse with them. If by chance she forgets herself and does talk naturally she suddenly feels as if she has said the wrong thing and that her husband is ashamed of her. She knows that he looks and talks like the other people, and she doesn't, and she knows that he knows it.

No one can be fitted either mentally or socially for another sphere of life by precept, but one's mind can learn a wider range even by reading novels and magazines of the day and talking about what is read. A very slight article may sometimes call out a real interchange of thought if one talks about it.—Harper's Bazar.

## Japanese Morality.

By J. Ingram Bryan, M. A., M. Litt, Professor of English in the Imperial College of Commerce, Nagasaki.

JAPANESE observers assert that at present Buddhism has influence in China, and the statement is still more true of Japan. The average Japanese who has any conception of the difference between one religion and another, feels that Buddhism has a scant message for the twentieth century. The real religion of Japan is Ancestor Worship—a reverence for, and service of departed ones whose spirits are believed ever to pour their light upon the life of today. To a large number of the more intelligent Japanese, this creed is no more satisfying to the spiritual nature than a worship of demons. In a very able article in the "Shin Jin" (New Man), Mr. Ebina contends that notwithstanding its philosophical excellence Buddhism is destined to be overcome by the practical efficiency of Christianity. Japanese Christians are now exerting a powerful influence at home and that influence has conspicuously followed the flag into Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. When the main points of the ethics of old Japan, loyalty and filial piety, are consecrated by the social service of a pure and noble character, a great and lasting leadership will be assured to Japan, not only in statesmanship, but in religion and morality.

In this vital point of all-morality, Japan is weakest, and so long as she continues so, she will lack one of the most essential requisites of a sure success. In assisting her to feel rightly on this question, Christianity must prove a potent factor. But at present Japan's social morality is the greatest menace to her advance.

In the Tyrolean mountains two burglars were captured the other day who had made a specialty of breaking into the Alpine refuge huts and stealing the provisions and wines stored there.

The Tartars regard onions, leeks and garlic as perfumes. A lady of Tartar will rub a piece of freshly cut onion on her hands and over her countenance to enhance her attractions.

## WORTH QUOTING

Dr. Emil Reich's theory of baldness is that it is due to the stiffening of the imagination. Use your imagination, and you need never use hair-restorer. The London Globe remarks that it certainly is significant that one never sees a bald-headed policeman giving evidence in a speed-limit case.

The commercial prowess of Americans is recognized and the general European fear of the ultimate supremacy of this country disclosed by an expression of Prof. Gustav Coen, an Italian writer, in the Rivista Marittima. Speaking of the Siphon tunnel and its relation to the future business interests of Europe, he says: "It is too inconveniently situated to fall a prey to the grasping Yankees." What is intended, perhaps, as a slur may be accepted by American business men as a tribute.

As the result of the State's systematic effort to wipe out tuberculosis among the cattle, it is said that New Jersey is now free from that disease so far as known. The State Tuberculosis Commission is quick to act when suspicious cases are reported and the work is kept up continually. The work has grown to considerable proportions in the ten year's life of the Commission. In that period the inspectors have examined 20,300 head of cattle, of which 3,225 were found to be affected by the disease and were put to death. The State reimbursed the owners of the stock to the extent of \$75,525.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, upon his return from Europe, said he was amazed at the prosperity he found in France, Belgium, and especially in Germany, where there is work for all "The Germans." President Butler said, have a better knowledge of us than ever before, and their interest is growing. Germany is friendly and believes that the commercial relations could be improved. She wants a new trade treaty with us. Wages are high and the money is being spent. People are having better environments and more luxuries are being bought.

And now we are told by the scientists that fresh eggs are a delusion, as they are liable to contain deadly germs and that they can no longer be eaten with the certainty that they are a pure article of food. Even before the hen cackles her announcement of the advent of the egg, it is liable to contain had germs according to the information communicated to the produce dealers in New York City by the scientific experts of the department of agriculture at Washington. Secretary Wilson sent out word, officially, that even the freshest eggs may, under certain conditions, cause illness, by communicating some bacteria or some parasite.

In a leading editorial article the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin expresses the opinion that war between the United States and Japan must come some day. The present school question will not cause it, if only for the reason that Japan is still too exhausted from her war with Russia. But the American and Japanese interests on the Pacific are so opposite that in spite of the efforts of the two Governments frequent occasions of a serious difference must arise. Japan demands equality of rights in America such as she grants Americans in the East, while America demands rights for her people in the East that she is unwilling to grant to the Japanese in the United States. This situation, says the Zeitung, must give rise to serious developments.

The alleged discovery in Potter County, Pennsylvania, of a parasite that destroys the Colorado beetle, the bane of every potato raiser, has been heralded with satisfaction by all the farmers of that section. Time was when the potato crops of the northern tier of counties were the most important raised. The soil was particularly adapted to the tuber. Then came the Colorado beetle and the fight has been so strenuous that attention has been devoted to other crops. The potato-raising farmer of the present day in that vicinity sets aside every year a certain portion of his income to buy Paris green, the same as for timothy, clover and other seeds. If the State Zoologist finds a way of propagating the destroyer it may end the ceaseless warfare which potato-raisers throughout the United States have waged for more than a quarter of a century.

One of the reasons for the success of American products abroad may be found, declares The Circle, in the report of Consul Rufus Fleming, of Edinburgh. He says: "For many years American lawn-mowers have been sold largely in this part of Scotland. Soon after their introduction they gained a reputation for excellent work, lightness, and durability, which has been steadily enhanced by the experience of an increasing number of purchasers. A dealer informs me that on the point of durability the American lawn-mower has a remarkable record." The American-made machine is maintaining its supremacy, although a cheaper mower of Scotch manufacture is on the market.