## NO MORE BALD HEADS

#### A CONSTANTINOPLE PHYSIOIAN DIS-OVERS A REMARKABLE REMEDY.

Ploughs the Head With a Swarifler, Cut-ting the Scalp, and Then Plants the Hair Like a Farmer Would Plant a Willow Wand.

Willow Wand. Dr. Menahem Hodara, of Constanti-nople, announces that he can take a fragment of hair, and, by implanting it on the scalp of a bald patient, make the meagre clipping take root and grow into a long, heavy hair, with a root of its own

He is own. He says that he has tried it upon sev-eral patients and has afterward demon-strated its success by microscopical ex-

strated its success by microscopical ex-amination. Every one knows that a bit of willow twig, when stuck into the earth and let alone, will probably throw out roots and in time grow into a tree. Even dried-up looking sticks have been known to accomplish this. Dr. Hodara virtually says that a hair will do the same thing. He does not transplant it in any sense of the word. He does not take a hair that is attached to skin, or that has its root and follicle entire. His discovery is not the result of any mere grafting experiment. Dr. Hodara says, in effect, that he can take the clippings of hair as they fall be-neath the barber's shears and from each of these bits of hair can cause a new hair to grow. It has long been known that the hu-man hair was a composite organism and that it closely resembled skin in its structure, but it has never been thought that it contained within itself the pow-er to initiate growth. It has always

er to initiate growth. It has always been believed that it depended for its Bie and existence on the nurrient ves-sels which supplied its follicle, or cheath

The and existence on the infinite version of the sheat of the second sheat. Dr. Hodara's discovery means that each hair, or fragment of bair, must contain within itself the same power that resides in a willow twig—the eell-producing capability. His discovery was the result of a pure experiment. It happened that two of his patients were suffering from a scalp disease known as "favus," which is prevalent in the Eastern countries. Its cause is a minute fungus; its usual result is absolute baldness of the patch of scalp attacked by disease. Careful examination of the scalp on the bald area showed that the hair was non-existent. Microscopical examina-

the bald area showed that the kair was non-existent. Microscopical examina-tion of a section of the scalp showed also that the follicles of the hair were empty, shrivelled and dead. Before beginning operation, Dr. Ho-dara carefully washed a selected part of the patient's head on which hair was luxuriant, with an antiseptic so-lution. This was repeated until the hair was thoroughly sterilized. Then about fifty hairs were clipped off with a pair of scissors and were laid in soak in a neutral solution of sodium chlor-ide.

The next thing done was to render the bald spot on the scalp thoroughly aseptic. This was done by almost the same measures as those used to steril-ion the holes as

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# THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE CO-OPERATION. Features of the Work Defined by National Lecturer.

In a recent bulletin issued by the na tional grange lecturer, Governor Bachelder, there are some suggestions relalive to the co-operative features of grange work. This is a highly important matter, and probably three-fourths of the farmers in the grange are miss ing the privileges and opportunities of fered in co-operative buying and sell-ing. Co-operation is the keynote of success in the Order. It has reference not only to the buying and selling of farm products, but numerous other things. In its social and educational work associated efforts are an abac. work associated efforts are an abso-lute necessity, and in its legislative work the united expression of its vast work the united expression of its visit membership on a given question is what makes the grange a convincing power in the halks of legislation. In its business features it is the concentra-tion of individual orders into larger shipments that makes it possible for the members to secure goods at the wholesale rates or at manufacturers' prices. In this matter of business co-operation it has been said that we do not seek to overturn business principles or cripple business industry, but we do claim the right to buy or sell in the best market. Our merchants and dealers will not pay the home grower a cent more for potatoes or corn than they can import them for from a distant state. Co-operative buying is but the application of their principles to our

business. One of the latest movements in the grange along the line of business cooperation is the exchange of farm products between the members of the Order in different sections of the country by means of a business arrange-ment in which information is given in regard to what is for sale by members of the grange in one locality and what is needed by them in another. This is, of course, most advantageously car-ried out within state limits, some states having information bureaus es-tablished for this purpose. This is a line of co-operation that can be great ly developed. Conditions are such at the present time that farmers must avail themselves of every such oppor-tunity to secure the best prices for their crops and to buy their farm supplies to the best advantage, and this surely can be done by the co-operative plan better than in any other way.

# THE GRANGE AND POLITICS.

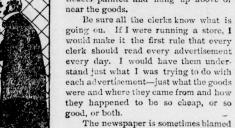
What It May and May Not Consist-ently Do. The grange cannot go into politics for the places that are to be had, said R. E. Connel in an address before a grange audience in New York state. There are about \$,000,000 too many at this stready. The grange gas go into this strendy. The grange can go into politics, however, to see to it that those who have public place shall not forget that they are public servants and must render an account of their work. It is true that the grange could not prevent the voting of millions of dollars against the best judgment of the majority of its members, but it can see to it that the money shall be homestly spent and that what was projected as great public improvements shall not be turned into a saturnalia of public plunder. It is true that no or ganization into whose membership come men of every shade of political and party feeling can resolve itself into a political movement for any par-ty purpose and live, but it is true that the agriculturists of the country are in a position to impress upon the parti-sans of the land the great fact that they have in their hands the making and the unmaking of political parties. With such an organization, always on the heights of patriotism, overlooking the field who doubts that whatever party might be in power the people would receive the best service possible at its hands?

Make the Grange Practical. The lecturer should endeavor to make part of the literary work of the



Don't expect the newspaper to do it all. Look out for the show window and the cases and counters.

When you advertise something of special interest in the papers, fill the window with it and have it prominently dis-played in the store. Have some neat tickets painted and hung up above or



The newspaper is sometimes blamed for the ill success of an advertisement, when the real fault is right in the store. Don't ever expect spasmodic advertising to pay. Don't ever let an issue of a paper you are using appear without

our advertisement. The day you leave the ad out will probably be the very day on which somebody will look for it, and, not finding it, go to a competitor. The last of a series is the one that sells the goods. A man may see your ad thirty days in July and not buy till the thirty-first ad wields conviction into his mind.

It's the last stroke that makes a horseshoe—all the others were merely preparatory. The shoe was not a oe till the last blow fell. If that had not been given it would only be a semblance of a shoe-merely a bent piece of iron. A sale is secured by the last word that is spoken-by the last ad that is read. If it remained unspoken, or unread, the sale would often fail entirely.

"I would have them understand just what I was trying to do."

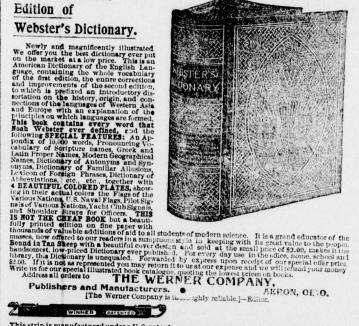
Advertising is the insurance of business, but you must keep up the premiums or the policy will lapse.

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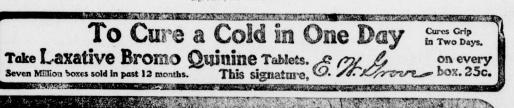


It will clean out the bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys, streng the mucous membranes of the stomach, purify your blood and out you "on your feet" again. Your appetite will return, your bowels move reguhaly, your liver and kidneys cease to trouble you, your skin will clear and freshen and you will feel the old time energy and buoyancy.

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and ramaty remember, but the most economical, because it con-nic, and at one price, 25c, or (6c. At druggints. Such for first vasual Street, N. Y., and meration the many of your drugging





ANTING HAIR ON BALD HEAD.

PLANTING FAIR ON BALD HEAD. A week later Dr. Hodara examined the scalp. The cuts were practically healed, and he was pleased to notice that every implanted hair was still in position. Three weeks later another examina-tion was made. The hairs were still in position. Dr. Houara picked up a pair of for-ceps and tweaked one of the hairs. It came out easily, and was obviously in placed in the scalp. Dr. Hodara thought his experiment had failed, but pulled out another.

his experiment had failed, but pulled out another. That sample astonished him, for with the hair came a follicle. Dr. Hodara looked at it in real astonishmeat, and then laid it by the side of the first hair. It was perceptibly longer, ai-though when he performed the opera-tion Dr. Hodara had been careful to see that all the hairs he used were of the same length. Another and another hair was quietly tweaked out, and it was found that many had grown bulbs, and in every way had acted as mere tree twigs might have acted if planted in good ground.

ange of the most practical nature. Town and village topics should be dis-cussed, topics in which members have a strictly local interest. This makes the grange a helpful organization. Methods of town improvement, securing new industries, developing old ones, increasing the efficiency of the public schools, improving the roads, establishing rural telephone service, local library privileges—these and many others are fit subjects for discussion in the grange. The Order should take a leading and active part in such matters.

#### Grange Fairs In Maine.

They have a way of doing things "down in Maine" that usually brings results. Grange agricultural fairs are no exception. The Central Maine Ag-ricultural society effered each prizes for the best grange exhibit, open to the state. Winslow grange captured the \$100 premium therefor. Vassalboro took second and Sidner third. The silthe \$100 premium therefor. Vassalboro took second and Sidney third. The sil-ver loving cup offered for the grange registering the largest number of names on grange day also went to Winslow. Several other granges in Maine held fairs "en their own book," which were compared to account of which were eminently successful.

A cement grange hall to replace the wooden structure destroyed by fire at Leroy. Mich., is something new under Examination under the microscope showed that the hairs had undoubtedly taken root and appeared to be likely to grow into good, long hairs.

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# BEWARE OF INITATION **of FOLEY'S HONEY** A

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