# IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain, Mrs. Pinkham's-Advice and Help.

the Has Guided Thousands to Health .-How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Fred Seydel.



It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential ietails about her Illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, a wo-man full of sym-pathy for her

pathy for her sick sisters, and above all, a woman who has had more experience in treating female ills than any living person.

Over one hundred thousand cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day. Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as they have been.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, of 412 North 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham;—
"Over a year ago I wrote you a letter asking advice, as I had female ills and could not carry a child to maturity. I received your kind letter of instructions and followed your advice. I am not only a well woman in consequence, but have a beautiful baby girl. I wish every suffering woman in the land would write you for advice, as you have done so much for me." Just as surely as Mrs. Seydel was

cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every an suffering from any form of

No other medicine in all the world has such a record of cures of female troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Therefore no prudent woman will accept any substi-tute which a druggist may offer. If you are sick, write Mrs. Pinkham,

Lynn. Mass, for special advice. It is free and always helpful.

#### A Royal Cobbler.

King Edward is said to have worn shoes of his own manufacture. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort believed in their sons being taught a trade, and the King learned boot and shoe making when he was a

FITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer, \$2 trial bottleand treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

England has just built the biggest troop ship in the world.

## BOYSANDCIRLS ADAMS'S MACAZINE

ADAMS'S MADAZINE, 131 W. 24th St., N. Y. City

Complete External and **Internal Treatment** 

Consisting of warm baths with



to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal; and CUTI-CURA Pills to cool and cleanse the blood.

A Single Set, costing but One Dollar, often sufficient to cure the most tortur-g, distiguring skin, scalp, and blood

P. N. U. 27, 1905.



There has been a great deal of dis-appointment because the Garifeld report shows that the profits of the packing industry only amount to about two per cent, on the volume of business transacted. There is no doubt, however, that the report is correct.

The census reports compiled by the Government in 1900, before the agitation regarding the "beef trust" began, throw considerable light on this question. tion. It appears from the census that the packing industry is conducted on a smaller margin of gross profit than any other industry in America. The gross other industry in America. The gross margin of profit of 871 flour and grist mills in Illinois, in the census year, was nearly seven per cent, on the vol-ume of business. The gross margin of fifty-one wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Illinois was only about one-third as large, or a little more than two per cent, on the volume of business.

The millers have not been accused of being in a "trust," and combina-tions would seem impossible in a business where there are several thousand mills in the United States competing actively for the flour trade, but it ap-pears that the gross profits of the millers are larger than the gross profits of the packers. It may turn out that the agitation regarding the packing indus-try will show the same result as the devil found in shearing the pig: "All

#### The Wooden Pavement Revival.

It is interesting example of the endency of things to move in cycles that New York is turning back to the use of wooden blocks for pavements on some of its streets of heavy traffic. The wooden pavements of 30 to 40 years ago proved so ephemeral that they were discarded for asphalt and then for stone blocks. The newer wooden pavement is thought to have treated. Fay's New Proline is rich somewhat more enduring qualities, but the great argument in its favor is Cherry it is equal in size, better in one too often ignored in selecting flavor, with much less acid, and is five payements, namely, the minimum of times as prolific; while, on account of

Carlies Can Wear Shoot
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, It makes tight or new shoot easy. Cures swollan, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and aboe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

In Norway servant girls hire for half a

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

London, England, lays out for poor relief

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1909.

Stealing bicycles has become prevalent in Burmingham, England.

#### Noon and High Noon.

Some explanation for the confusion n people's minds as to the right definition of afternoon may be found in the old confusion between noon and midday. Noon, of course, was originally at 3 o'clock in the afteroon-if the "bull" be permittedhat it was put back to 12 o'clock may lie in the fact that the monks were not allowed to eat their dinner until after they had said Nones; for in time they anticipated the service, and their dinner, by saying Nones immediately after the midday service, and that is probably how midcame to be called noon. In the old almanaes noon is generally marked as midday and high noon as at 3.-London Chronicle.

play a musical instrument, in polish- the ordinary way. Fowls are fed in ing their manners and in studying the this manner for two or three weeks mysteries of dress and fashion, yet their voices are left uncultivated, crease in weight from two to three though on these depends in highest legree the charm of social interourse. Go into a drawing room or a lining room crowded with women and he din of the vocal discord is disressing. Yet all this is conquerable by education, and the conquering of man can feed three hundred chickens 's one of the most important functions of education. The musical instrument most carefully to be cultivated is the human voice, from the earliest childhood to maturity.-New York Sun.

#### IN COLONEL'S TOWN Things Happen.

From the home of the famous "Keyhnel Keeyartah, of Cartersville," away down South, comes an enthusiastic letter about Postum.

"I was in very delicate health, suffering from indigestion and a nervous trouble so severe that I could hardly sleep. The doctor ordered me to discontinue the use of the old kind of coffee, which was like poison to me, producing such extreme disturbance that I could not control myself. But such was my love for it that I could not get my own consent to give it up for some time, and continued to suffer till my father one day brought home a pack-

age of Postum Food Coffee. "I had the new food drink carefully prepared according to directions, and gave it a fair trial. It proved to have a rich flavor and made a healthy, wholesome and delightful drink. To | Most of them are not really large my taste the addition of cream greatly

"My health began to improve as soon as the drug effect of the old coffee was removed and the Postum Coffee had time to make its influence felt. My nervous troubles were speedily relieved and the sleep which the öld coffee drove from my pillow always came to soothe and strengthen me after I had drunk Postum-in a very short time I began to sleep better than I had for years before. I have now used Postum Coffee for several years and like it better and find it more beneficial than when I first began. It is an unspeakable joy to be relieved of the old dis-tress and sickness." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, Rend the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.



#### Pigs and Skim Milk.

Sweet skim milk from the cream separator is worth a good deal more for pigs than when it becomes stale. It should be used in mixed shorts, ground oats, or cornmeal, for best results. It is very digestible, taxes the system to a minimum, and produces a pound of growth for an exceedingly small quantity of dry matter. tests carried out by experiment stations one pound of grain was obtained for every 10 1-2 quarts of skim-milk when fed alone, but where the milk was fed in association with middlings, making an ideal food for young pigs, decidedly better returns were ceived for the milk. It makes them grow more rapidly than any other feeding.

Currants and Blackberries. The current during the hot summer weather, is a most healthful and acceptable variety of fruit. Large, fine fruit and none other is wanted or will readily sell. They want the best of cultivation. Fay's Prolific and the Cherry are both good varieties, and will produce large fruit if properly red in color, as compared with the its peculiar long stem, it is much more

The blackberry is the most easily grown of the small fruits, and yet one that is grown more under neglect than any other. The kinds which are hardy and give general satisfaction are the Snyder, Agawam and Wachusett Thornless. The Snyder is the one great blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winterkill, even in the northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero; ripens medium to late. The Wachusett is free from thorns, fruit of good size and fine flavor, continues bearing into September, wants high culture and will not thrive in dry, thin soil, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. The Agawam stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness.-Mary E. Cuiler in the Massachusetts Ploughman,

### Fattening Fowls by Machinery.

Fattening fowls for the market by means of machinery, on first thought to most people seems ridiculous, hardthe hour when the monks said their to most people seems ridiculous, hard-"Nones" or neen song. The reason ly more so, however, than the hatching of chickens by means of an incubator a few years ago. The incubator has come to stay, and the chicken feeder, although an innovation, has found a place in some of the largest poultry yards. Modern genius in recent years has affected the poultry farm just as decidedly as it has the dairy or the stock farm, and its problems have offered a wide field for scientific study.

It is claimed that chickens fattened by machinery comprise sweeter and Women spend years in learning to tenderer meat than those fattened in pounds. The chickens are not allowed exercise in this time, and are allowed no other food than that which is received from the machine. The feeding is done twice a day, and one in a day. It is a patent liquid food that is fed in this manner, the ingredients of which, of course, are known only to the maker.

The food is forced through a tube by means of a suction pump, which in turn is operated by a foot pedal. The tube, which is about ten inches in length, reaches through the chicken's mouth into its crop. When the crop is full the flow of liquid food stops instantly, and the chicken is not infured in the least. This feeding by machinery is done chiefly in the preparation of roasters for the market and for finishing the fattening of broilers. -Indianapolis News.

### The Farm Chunk.

This is the time of year when the greatest demand exists in the great markets for agricultural horses. Such animals otherwise known as farm chunks sell at prices ranging from \$60 to \$115 or \$125 on the top. They are bought by farmers outright or by dealers who run them out into the country, where there is a shortage of team power and sold at public or private sale at a profit. They are not large. enough for profitable farm use. Mares are generally preferred to geldings and bring the best prices, the intention of the purchasers being to breed them. Nevertheless, many small man geldings are each spring bought for farm consumption. We cannot see where there is any money to be made using geldings on the farm, save as a preliminary to selling them. Mares do just as much work and will breed at the same time. A gelding returns nothing but the work he does for his purchase price and the feed put into him. Of course, the geldings cost less money, but is there real economy in buying a thing because it is cheap when a profit can be made on the expenditure of a little more money and none from the purchase of the cheap article? We know that the wise farm- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

er is he who buys as heavy mares as his purse will allow. No farmer should buy a mare weighing less than 1400 pounds and 1500 or 1600 pounds is far better still. It does not take such a great deal of money to buy a pair of 1600-pound mares. They can be got for from \$300 to \$350, perhaps for as little as \$280 or \$290, and sure ly there is more real economy in such a purchase than in paying \$250 or \$250 for a pair of mares weighing 1100 or 1200 pounds each. The added emount of work done will make ample interest and the first feals will far more than make up the purchase price. -Breeder's Gazette.

### Twig Girdlers.

Frequently complaints reach entomologists regarding insects that girdle the twigs of fruit and shade trees, as well as shrubs and flowers, causing them to drop to the ground. There are several kinds of girdlers, but the species doing the greatest amount of lamage is known as Oncideres cingulatus.

The female punctures the branch, generally near a leaf bud or axil, and there inserts an egg. The writer has picked up twigs about three feet long and containing 13 eggs. The egg is flattish white object which is pushed through the puncture and thrust from one-sixteenth to one-third of an inch downward between the wood and bark. It is after egg-laying that the female gnaws a groove around the punctured branch. The twig dies and the young larvae when hatched feed on the dead wood. Sooner or later these girdled twigs fall to the ground and in them the larvae become full grown, change to the pupae, and final-

ly escape as the adult beetles. The adult insect is a robust beetle, about eleven, twentieths of an inch long, of a brownish gray color, with dull reddish spots and a broad, reddish band across the middle of the wing covers. The feelers or "horns"

are longer than the body. As the insect completes its transformations in the fallen branches, the best method for subduing it is to gather these fallen twigs and burn them. This should be done in winter or early spring. It is sure to get most of the insects, and it is the season when the farmer finds most time to do it,

There are other insects called "prinrs" that attack the branches of fruit rees in a similar manner, but they rarely become injurious enough to ommand attention. Instead of girdling the twig like the girdlers, by beginning on the outside, they begin on the inside. By examining the cut surface the intruder can be recognized before he is seen .- A. F. G., in Southern Fruit Grower.

### A Wonderful Tree.

carnahuba palm. The description given of it seems incredible. In no other region of the globe is a tree to be found that can be employed for such varied and useful purposes. It resists intense and protracted drouths, and is always green and vigorous.

Its roots are useful medicinally, while its stem afford strong, light fibres, which acquire a beautiful lustre, and serve also for joists, rafters and other building materials, as well as for stakes for fences. From part of the tree vinegar is made. It yields a kind of sugar, as well as a starch resembling sago.

In period of famine caused by protracted drouth, the nutritious substances obtained from it are of immense benefit to the poorer classes. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. The pulp has an agreeable taste, and the nut is sometimes used as a substitute

stitute for cork .- National Fruit Grow-

#### Unchanging Circus Rings. Amid a great hubbub the old circus

man sat on the grass in the sunlight smoking a pipe and directing the making of the rings.

"Circuses," he said, "have developed, evolved and changed. From the one ring of the past they have grown to three rings, plus an elevated stage, and there are many other improvements. But in one particular there has been no change since time began. and that is in the dimensions of the ring. A circus ring is always the same size-42 feet 9 inches in diameter. Go where you will, you will never find a circus ring with different dimensions from that,

"A bareback rider can ride best in a ring of this size. All riders train in such a ring and all horses are trained in such a ring. There would be trouble for horses and men if the size of the ring should be changed. It would be like changing the size of the baseball diamond, only worse."-Minneapolis Journal.

### Pie's Wooden Partner.

The wooden pie plate has come and will doubtless stay. A factory in Maine is turning out 300,000 a day. The forests are being devoured whole sale for paper, for wooden butter dishes, chip baskets and matches. We shall have to replant or be ruined,-



### The National Aid Proposition.

WE HEN what is known as the Brownlow Good Roads bill was first offered in the House of Representatives

It was regarded by some as proposing a dangerous innovation in our economic affairs, but when studied in the abstract it is found to be strictly within the line of well-established precedent and clearly written constitutional limitations. Gov rnment aid to good roads was entered upon under the auspices of President Jefferson, who set forth the policy with great spirit. Had not the author ity been in the Constitution, it would have had his sanction. There is nothing in the Constitution inhibiting national aid to good roads. There is abundant authority in the Constitution for such aid. The doubt about this ne longer exists. The paramount ques tion at this time is, have we in the United States satisfactory highway conditions; are the means of communi ention between town and country adequate to public necessity; are the highways creditable to our advanced intel licence and civilization; de we nece better roads, and can they be had it any other way than by national nid Government co-operation with the States? Every intelligent being within the bounds of the Union knows that the average wagon read is for perhaps six months of every year a community horror and a State and national shame It is just as well to use plain speech in dealing with practical facts. When carefully collected statistics show that only five per cent. of the wagon roads are good, we know by the same token that ninety-five per cent, are bad; and the questions just asked are answered at once. Can these unhappy conditions be corrected by the States? There are all the years of State experience in road making to prove the negative Since the earliest organization of the States the country has experimented with roads under local systems, and yet the average wagon road to-day is but little better than when first blazed out in the forest or laid along the plain. It is this that has convinced advanced thinkers that effective road construction in the States is only possible through Government aid and co-operation. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Good roads-roads that will last-ean only be built upon scientific plans. There are but four or five States in the Union wealthy enough to inaugurate such a plan. If scientifically constructed roads will benefit the counties they will benefit the States and Nation. This is a self-evident de duction. Then there shiuld be co-operation of the Government with the

States and counties. Another thing:

The Government owns properly in all

the States upon which it pays not one

cent of taxes. It has taken charge of

the public roads for the transaction of

its rural mail business, upon which it

places fixed charges upon the people

who built these roads without its aid.

It ought in mere justice to be willing

to help better the roads for its own

uses, even if it had no concern in the

welfare of the people. In addition to

its postoffices, enstom houses and court

houses in all the States and Territories

the Government possesses lands, parks

and other property. It has a direct in-

community, and the reciprocal obliga-

tion of Government is to protect and

foster the natural interest of each in-

dividual. These obligations will not

be fulfilled until the Government as-

sists in improving the public roads.

aid in the improvement of its water

courses for the extension of commerce

small percentage of the total commerce

of the Nation-then, it is surely the

duty of the Government to aid in the

improvement of the land, or primary,

means of transportation over which

ninety-five per cent. of all products

must be moved before it reaches a rail-

way or steamboat. The proposition

for Government aid to good roads is

right, and we hope to see it enacted

into law, as it will be if the people

keep after their Senators and Represen-

-which courses must ever carry a

the advancement of ever-

The most marvelous tree in the world grows in Brazil. It is called the

If it is proper for the Government to for coffee,

Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, water tubes and pumps are made. The pith is an excellent sub-

### English Roads.

tatives in Congress.

What good roads they have in England! Look at the piles of broken stone for repairs, stored in little niches all along the way; see how promptly and carefully every hole is filled up and every break mended, and you will understand how a small beast can pull a heavy load in this country, and why the big draught-horses wear long and do good work. A country with a fine system of roads is like a man with a good circulation of the blood; the labor of life becomes easier, effort is reduced and pleasure increased.—From "A Day Among the Quantock Hills," by Dr. Henry van Dyke, in Scribner's.

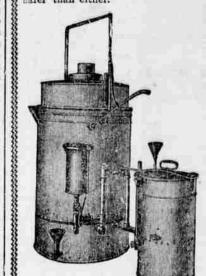
#### A Pathetic Story. A pathetic story of the war is told

by a Japanese correspondent at Kobe Feodor Chesnetzky, a young Russian soldler, was taken to the Red Cross Hospital at Matsuyama riddled with shrapnel. All his limbs were amputated, and after the operation, to the amazement of the doctors, Chesnetzky lived for eight months, lying quite helpless. He was attended by Nurse Kawaguchi, and he became so much attached to her that he would cry like a child when he could not see her. Her devotion and tenderness were such that she scarcely left him for eight months, and she was with him when he died.

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# **Conviction Follows Trial**

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, how do you know what you are getting? Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

# Lion Coffee.

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, It costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFER is sold only in 1 lb, sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our head on every package.

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