TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convinc-ingly prove the claim we have so many made in our columns that Mrs



Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully quali-fiedtogive heipful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters. Her first letter :

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful periods—the pains were execucisating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, weakington, D. C.

Her second latter. Her second letter:

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Diomick, 50th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C. 'How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to

* How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her-a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life. Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and

W. L. DOUGLAS *3.50 & *3.00 SHOES III W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Cilt Edge Line

offers ailing women helpful advice.



I. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE EN'S \$3,50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER ANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement. It could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes h which every pair of shoes is made, you make why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes re to make, why they hold their shape, ir, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe. Outglas Steong Made Shoes for \$2.50, \$2.00. Boys' School & 8 Shoes, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass



Hoxle's Gough Disks ock a cold in one hour. 25 cents at druggist mailed. A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Daisies Follow Railways. "Buttercups and daisles follow rall-

roads the world over," said an engineer. "In India, in central Asia it Brazil, the parallel rails run continually between meadows white and yellow with home flowers. In the construction of all foreign rallways American or English engineers have hand. These men know that good home grass is the best thing for holding together the earth on embankments. Grass is tough and lasting. It strikes mot so easily that it practically cements the most flimsy arhworks. So grass seed from home is sown on railway embankments all over the world by the home engineers helping to build them, and thus in the most tropical places, among gor geous orchids and palms and giant cacti, you will see mile after mile of wholesome, clean home grass, studded with white daisies and yellow buttercups.'

Where Babies Swim.

"I spend my winters in Samon, said a traveler. "It is always sum mer there. There the bables swim-Can you imagine a quainter, a more charming sight than a host of babies none over two years old, laughing and rowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water? You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babes, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around. The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk. And to see these pretty brown bables swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trialbottleandtreatisefree Dr. R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Abraham Lincoln was nine years old hen his mother died.

Useful Like the Rest.

Statutes representing the various nations on the earth are being hoisted to the top of the New York custom house. As laborious attempts are being made to explain them, it will be seen that they are as useful in a representative capacity as most figures of the sort.-Exchange.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded dis-ease that science has been able to cure in all stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh ire is the only positive cure now known to e medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment, Hall's CatarrbCure is taken internally, a-ting directly upon the blood and mu-cous surfaces of the system, thereby destroy-ing the foundation of the disease, and glying the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENKY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Curiosity Led to Fortune.

The curiosity of a woman, who exmined zome colored rock she noticed San Bernardino county recently esulted in the unearthing of a turquois mine. It has just been sold for \$24,000 to C. W. Baldwin of New York.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Nearly 5000 miles of railroad were built

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

There are no newsboys in Spain. Women cell newspapers on the street.

Salt, the Civilizer.

The use of salt as a necessary applement to diet has had much influence in shaping the civilization and exploration of the world. It is most probable that the oldest trade routes were created for the salt rafic, as salt and incense formed the chief necessaries of the ancient days. This was certainly the case with caravan routes in Libya and the Sahara, while the mines of north India were the center of a large trade before the time of Alexander.

Another interesting fact is that salt has played a considerable part in the distribution of man. When it became absolutely necessary to him. as it did at an early stage of his de velopment, he was forced to migrate to places where it could be obtained. This brought him to the seashore, where he gained his ideas of maritime commerce. Lastly, the preservative effects of salt on flesh food made long oceanic voyages possible and thus opened up the world to commerce and civilization.

5 c for the worth of leading 1906 novelities in Choice est Garden Seeds. 11's worth of Universal Frequency Compone free with every order, POLGIA NOS SEED STORE, BALTIMORE,

Thompson's Eye Water

INCHEST

"LEADER" AND "REPEATER" SHOTGUN SHELLS Carefully inspected shells, the best of powder, shot and wadding, loaded machines which give invariable results account for the superiorty of Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells. Reliability, velocity, pattern and penetration are determined by scientific apparatus practical experiments. They are THE SHELLS THE CHAMPIONS SHOOT





Sun in Poultry Houses.

If those who raise poultry would realize that fowls that have had free access to sunshine during seven, eight or pine months in the year miss it greatly during the months of confinement, they would do some changing in their methods of house-building and arrangement. Unfortunately many writers are decrying the scratching sheds, claiming that they are not suffiiently valuable to warrant their cost and maintenance. Of course, if one has a large poultry house, well lighted and so arranged that all the sun possible enters, then possibly the scratching shed is superfluous. But, how many such houses the there the country through? One may have a very small house proper, and by the aid of the scraiching shed raise a good many fowls. But whatever the arrangement of the poultry quarters, plan so that they will have all the sunlight possible, and you will see a decided gain in the egg production.-Indianapoils News.

A Forward Movement.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association took two great steps forward at its annual meeting last week, says National Stockman. The first was in admitting to registry animals from ancestors recorded in the 40th volume of the herd book instead of the 20th volume, published in 1873. This admits to record many valuable cattle which were shut out under the old rule. The second step was the recognition of the milking Shorthorn. An appendix for the registration of dairy Shorthorns was provided for and it was decided to mark with an auterisk the name of any cow giving 8,000 pounds or more milk in a year. Dairy classes at shows will also be encouraged and aided financially. There seems to be a general feeling that Shorthorn breeders should get back to the dual surpose idea in breeding and that breeders of milking strains deserve financial encouragement. Moreover, farmers are demanding Shorthoras that give more milk rather than those of extreme beef type. The association acted wisely in taking steps to perpetuate general-purpose cattle.

Keep All Machines in Working Order. Let us give some of the much abused implement manufacturers credit for placing on their machines, in plain letters, at least one half of the recipe for implement longevity: "Keep nuts tight," and "oil all bearings." Yet fear that through very familiarity with this important advice we often neglect it. For surely no one who has handled farm machinery and observed its decline in his own or his neighbor's hands, will ask argument as to the necessity of olling the bearings and keeping puts tight. There are many things to look after upon the farm. and if one is not wide awake some-

thing is apt to suffer neglect. And this when it applies to machinery, consti tutes a great farm "leak." From the vibration of many ma chines, and from the shrinking of wood parts in all of them, there is a constant tendency for the nuts to work lose. If care is taken in the first place to keep things snug, so there is no "lost motion," the vibration will be much reduced, but it is sometimes a very good plan to put on an extra nut where there is continued trouble-the two will stand a lot of shaking. Go over all machines, some wet day and tighten everything that ought to be tight. But if you will fail to have wet days, then do it before starting to work. It will surely pay, for, even if no permanent damage is done, there is great los of time when one must stop in the middle of a field and chase his shadow half a mile for a bolt. Another case in point: A wagon just coming out of its newness was neglected until one day a solid hour was needed to replace lost

nuts and bolts. Ten minutes would have done the work earlier. Little and often is a good rule in offine I think more farmers are more careful in this direction than in watching the nuts. Windmills, however, are liable to suffer, simply because they are so high headed. Don't let them queak-it's harder on your pocket book and still harder on your neigh-

bor's nerves. Plows on being put away, should have their shares and shovels carefully smeared with axle grease or a good heavy oil. Coal oil will not answer: though it is good to cut rust it will

not prevent it. Paint is a paying protection on both wood and metal parts, for it can be had cheaply and is easily applied by anyone. Two years ago the writer purchased for five dollars a second hand breaking plow. The share was very rusty and the original paint was gone entirely. We finally persuaded it to "scour," gave it a good coat of paint, used it a year, and sold it through the same man for seven dollars. One may not always wish to sell, but I believe it pays to paint just the same.

Last, but by no means least, give all machinery the kindest of care as regards shelter. It is really surprising to see tools standing outdoors, so self-

evident are the results. If you have little room, take the larger implements somewhat to pieces, and in that way quite a lot of machinery may be stored in a small space. Then, as you value your self respect, don't allow the chickens to roost over any tool. If no space is available, it will pay to build a cheap shed rather than let things go without shelter.

Finally, treat each piece of machinery as a special friend, and your reward, in dollars and cents as well as in satisfaction, shall be in accord therewith.-H. T. M. in the Indiana Farmer.

A New Farm Crop.

Four years ago I bought a two ounce package of a new grain called speltz I afterwards learned that its true name was emmer. I knew nothing about it and sowed it about the 25th of May, by which time it should have been a foot high. It made a small shock and it stood out in rainy weather and fell down, and while it probably would have made a peck of seed it was so damaged that I threw it to the hogs,

The plant resembles barley, with a larger grain and somewhat larger head. I did not think it would be worth while to grow it, but the next year I read something about it and found it was identical in name with emmer, which was largely grown in the Northwest and is taking a prominent place as a money crop. The following year I sowed a bushel of it and It yielded at the rate of forty-four bushels to the acre. I raised enough of it to test it as food for horses, cattle and poultry. It grows better than oats and, ground and mixed wih an equal bulk of bran or corn and cobmeal. It scems to give as good results either for laying on flesh or for milk for dairy cows; and, mixed half and half with oats, was found an admirable food for horses. The third year's crop was fifty-three bushels to the acre, and I grew several neres; but my crop for 1905, sown on very thin land, made a lighter yield than before, but still it thrushed out over thirty bushels to the acre, and, as it weighs eight pounds heavier than oats to the bushel this can he added to the yield when we estimate the amount of feed it will pro-

The crop is one adapted to the semiarid lands, and is not as likely to be cut down in the yield as oats by a dry spring. It has the hardy properties of oats and can be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring and can be barvested at the same time as oats. I have sown oats and emmer on the same day every spring that have grown the emmer, and they are harvested at the same time. We sow at the rate of two bushels to the acre and think it a better crop to sow clover with then oats, as it does not shade the ground as much.

In my judgment, it is one of the pest and cheapest poultry foods that can be grown, and, either soaked in hot water for twelve hours or ground and mixed with corn, it is a cheap and excellent food. From my somewhat limited experience with it, I would say it is a crop well worth growing by farmers generally. If soaked it can also be fed to young pigs and brood sows. The grain of oats being much smaller than emmer, and the first that planted having been mixed slightly with oats. I find the proportion of oats has increased ever since, so that now it is perhaps 10 percent oats. While this does not hurt it for feeding or reduce the yield materially, it is a disadvantage when grown for seed. Even with this mixed emmer and oats it would take but a short time to pul the oats out of the shocks where seed was to be saved, and I shall do this another year in order to get a pure

The straw from emmer is fully equal to barley straw, being soft and bright, and it is eaten readily by stock. One disadvantage of feeding the straw, however, is that there is such a large proportion of beards in it that it sometimes makes the horses' mouths sore and we cannot separate the beards as easily with the machine now used with blowers as we could with the old ma-

I have not made any test of the feeding value of emmer which would enable me to speak positively in regard to it as compared with other grain, but in corresponding with a manufacturer of oatmeal I find that outs give 50 to 55 percent of grain when hulled, while emmer gives 78 percent, there being two distinct grains in each hull. This can be readily discovered by rubbing out a few heads of each in the hands. In running our emmer through the fanning mill we get out bushels of almost pure hulled grain.-Walde F. Brown in the Tribune Farmer.

Easy Way to Carve.

Freddy lived in a boarding house near where they had been excavating for the subway. One day when he saw his mother struggling with a particularly tough steak the boarders were

convulsed to hear him pipe out: "Mama, why don't you blast it?" His Own Wedding.

This is the first instance in several years of newspaper work that the writer has dared to tell the troth about a wedding for fear of getting licked and does so now with a keen relish. The groom is an editor and is not an accomplished and popular leader of society; in face, he doesn't know as much about it as a rabbit. His hair is red and the freckles on his face crowd each other for room. He has never considered that the future looked bright and promising. The bride, judging from the job she has taken on her hands, is a young lady of more than ordinary nerve.-Gaylord (Kan.) Sentinel.

Smallest Coin Used.

The natives of the Malay Peninsua have in use the smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one twenty-thousandth of a cent. The smallest coin in circulation at present day is the Portuguese three reis piece, worth six one-hundredth of a cent.-Chicago Tribune.

How Russian Poor Live. Nine-tenths of the peasants in Russia live in huts without floors, and too low for a tall man to stand

On Sunday, November 18, 1883, for the convenience of the railroads and the traveling public, what is known as standard time was adopted. Stan-dard time was established on prin-

The Inventor of Standard Time.

ciples first suggested by Charles F. Dowd of Saratoga. The United States, beginning at its extreme eastern limits and extending to the Pacific coast, was and is now divided into four time sections, eastern, central, mountain and pacific.

The population of Egypt on July 1, 1904, was 112,447 foreigners and 10,-386,423 natives, besides about 602,-000 nomadic Redonics

NEW FOODLAW

know exactly what they cat.

To be told by maker or retailer that the food is "pure" is not satisfactory.

Candy may contain "pure" white clay "pure" dyes and yet be very harmboracic acid as a necessary preserva-tive, which may agree with one and be

harmful to another. Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oll. Butter may contain beef suct and

yet be nutritious.

The person who buys and cats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under which he can make intelligen selection of fond

Many pure food bills have been in-troduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been offered to Congress, but all thus far seem oblectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No government commission or officer has the right to fix "food standards" to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another and such act deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have nat-urally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors, (the retail grocer) and, guided by this experience have prepared a bill for submission to Congress which is intended to accomplish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U.S. has a right to food protection even when he enter another State it is deemed proper that the gov't take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all the States. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced.

Sec. I governs the maker whether the food is put up in small packages scaled, or in barrels, boxed or otherwise.

Sec. 2 governs the retailer, who may goods into a paper bag he must also enclose a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg, and inasmuch as the retaller cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the makers and add his own name and address a a guarantee of his seiling the food as it is represented to him which relieves the retailer of responsibility truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The remaining sections explain themselves.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for exe outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact state ment of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eat ing. A person desiring to buy, for instance, strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay the price has a right to expect not only an equivalent for the cost but a further right to certainty as to what he eats. Or he may h willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glucose. But he must be supplied with truthful information of the ingredients and be permitted to use his personal liberty to select his own food accurately.

The people have allowed the slov murder of infants and adults, by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this blight. You may not be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressman, but you can, in a most effective way tell him by letter how you desire him to represent you.

Remember the Congressman is in Congress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him, he secures a very sure guide to duty. Re-member also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interests.

This pure food legislation is a pure

movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Con-gress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability and if necessary demand equitable and honest service This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Severa years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of a free people. Work people wanted beef suct butter because it was cheap and better than much unclean milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation. The law should have provided that pags of oleomargarine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase it for just what it is, and not try to kill it by

Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress show a way out of the present and the Representatives in Congress tion of fraud, deceit and harm. must be held to a strict accountability | this pure food bill. Clip and enclose the copy berewith presented and ask them to make a business of following t through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote be and requesting that they vote for it.

Some oppressively intelligent and join the pure food movement and do carping critics may say this is simply things. au advertisement for Postum and

own interests but contrary to the in Grape-Nuts. It is true that these arterests of the people and the labor trust is always active to push through bills manner, but they are used as illustration of a manufacturer seeking or "pure" dyes and yet be very harm ful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato cutsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or contain a small amount of salicylic or strain the members of that trust from but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and decrive to those who adulterate and decrive to those who adulterate and decrive to the other trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of that trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of that trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of that trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of that trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of the trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the salicylic or strain the members of the trust from the first finite procedure has not yet forced the f but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and decrive to change their methods hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condi-

The undersigned is paying to the for their acts relating thereto. But publishers of America about \$20,000.00 when bills come before Congress that to print this announcement in practiare drawn in the interest of all the cally all of the great papers and magpeople they should receive the active asines, in the conduct of what he personal support of the people and the chooses to term, "an educational camrepresentatives be instructed by the paign," esteemed to be of greater di-citizens. The Senators also should be rect value to the people than the written to and instructed. If, therefore, you will remember your privilege is held to be a worthy method of and duty you will at once-now-write using money for the public good. Tell to your Congressman and Senator on the people facts, show them a way to help themselves and rely upon them to act intelligently and effectively,

The reader will be freely forgiven if entirely forgets the reference to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but

C. W. POST.

TEXT OF PURE FOOD RILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your Representative in Congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON

EACH PACKAGE THEREOF. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for open a barrel and sell the food in human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by small quantities. When he puts the or for them shipped from any State or Torritory or the District of Columbia as or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2. That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner ample, have from the beginning of its as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear

Sec. 3, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, after, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4, That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employes, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such artides of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Section 5, That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction snall be fined not exceeding two hunared dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court,

Sec. 6, That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7, That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed. Sec. 10. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first

day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district and Senators from his State to support this measure.

a heavy tax. Manufacturers sometimes try to force measures in their Signed...... City...... City...... State.....