

Plain Citizen—No, sir, I never look at the Sunday papers. They contain the most trivial allusions to the goings and comings of the most uninteresting people. It's silly.

The Caller—Yes, I saw an item about your going on a vacation in yesterday's paper.

Plain Citizen—Is that so? Here, Johnny, run across the street and buy me 50 copies of the Sunday edition.—**Cleveland Leader.**

A MILD AND BITTER REQUEST.

Wife—(during the spat)—Come, dear, we have no occasion to quarrel in this manner. Of course I do some very foolish things at times—and so do you. You'll admit that, will you not?

Husband—Certainly I'll admit that you do, my dear. That's what I've said all along.

Wife—Wretch! How dare you—**Cincinnati Enquirer.**

Much Too Smart.

"This watch," began the youth.

"Yes," interrupted the watchmaker, seizing it and rapidly opening it, "I see. It wants thorough cleaning, the mainspring's nearly worn out, and—"

"Why," said the youth, "that's the new watch my father bought here yesterday, and I want to change it!"

"Oh!—ah!—um!—or, yes! Certainly," murmured the watchmaker.—**Cassell's.**

Anxious for Criticism.

Scribbler—I always make it a point to submit my poems to friends for suggestions and criticism before publication, and I have brought some pages for you to look over.

Bibbler—Um—yes, of course; but why not take it to Nibbler?

Scribbler—Huh! He's a born idiot! The last time I showed him a poem he found fault with it.—**N. Y. Weekly.**

Thrift.

They were talking about misers, and Simple mentioned a man he knew who always wrote with a crow-quill—the smallest pen he could buy—in order to save ink.

"Oh, that's nothing to old Pincher," said Bowling. "He stops every clock in the house when he goes to bed at night, to save wear and tear of the machinery."

Modern.

See, mine, mine, mo.
Catch a grafter by the toe,
If he hollers, let him go,
Ene, mine, mine, mo.

—**Life.**

In After Years.

Patience—I'm very much afraid I'm losing my mind, doctor.

Doctor—What reason have you for thinking that such is the case?

Patience—I found a package of old letters in my wife's room yesterday, supposed to have been written by me during our courtship, but I can't remember having written such fool stuff.—**Chicago Daily News.**

The Gallant Grocer.

Mrs. Blinks—My husband did not like that tea you sent us last.

Grocer—(politely)—Did you like it, madam?

Mrs. Blinks—Yes, I liked it.

Grocer—(to clerk)—James! Send Mrs. Blinks another pound of the same tea she had last. Anything else, madam?—**N. Y. Weekly.**

Decorating.

Stranger—So you don't think much of college boys as harvest hands?

Kansas Farmer—No, sirree. Why, they come out here and cuss at the mules in Latin and Greek and the mules don't understand English again for six months.—**Chicago News.**

"One Touch of Nature."

One fact my love for me a little cools;
Another fact, though, dearly makes me love them.

The first fact is, that men are mostly fools,
The second is, I see one of them.

—**Life.**

A Condensed Proposal.

"Blinks has a perfect mania for condensing everything. Did you hear how he proposed?"

"No."

"He held up an engagement ring before the girl's eyes and said: 'Eh?'"

"And what did she say?"

"She just looked."—**Tit-Bits.**

John's Sermon to the Summer Girl.

Johnus had the commandment the most to stand still in A-lon.

"How perfectly sweet of him," exclaimed 210,264 young couples on hotel piazzas.

"Thus indeed did he prove himself benefactor to the race."—**N. Y. Sun.**

Merely a Suggestion.

"Here's a letter from a woman," said the usurer-to-correspondence editor, "who wants to know what to use in cleaning carpets."

"Oh, an old married woman," suggested the same editor, "tell her to use her husband."—**Chicago Daily News.**

His Mistake.

"You don't seem to care much for the girls at this summer resort?"

"No."

"What became of that girl you were flirting with last summer?"

"You mean the girl I thought I was flirting with. She married me."—**Cleveland Leader.**

Jinks' Joke.

Jinks—To-day I pleased a certain woman by telling her that a pretty red-faced, snub-nosed, bald-headed mortal looked like her.

Winks—Get out!

Jinks—The red-faced, snub-nosed, bald-headed mortal was her first baby.—**N. Y. Weekly.**

Alliterative Necessity.

The raven was sitting on the pallid bust of Pallas.

"If Poe wasn't so frightfully fond of alliteration I could sit in a much more comfortable place," he croaked.

"Thus, indeed, do we see that genius claims her martyrs even from the lowly."—**Judge.**

Menagerie Talk.

Monkey—What's the matter with the kangaroo?

Ape—He's going to die, I guess.

Monkey—What makes you think so?

Ape—The baboon saw him about an hour ago and told me that he appeared to be on his last legs.—**Cleveland Leader.**

A Great Man's Phil.

"You are going to sit for another portrait in oil?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I've got to go before posterity with some evidence in rebuttal of what the sketch artists and amateur photographers are offering."—**Washington Star.**

Couldn't Return Km.

Johnny—I'd like to buy some shoe strings, please.

Salesman—How long do you want them?

Johnny—Why, I want to keep 'em.—**Cleveland Leader.**

Progressing.

"Don't you find it hard hunting for yourself?"

"Yes," replied the ambitious young chap, "but it's not half so hard as hunting for other people."—**Detroit Free Press.**

RIGHT SORT OF HOUSE.

The Kind That Keeps to Morris' Idea of Discarding Everything Lacking in Beauty or Utility.

One of the eternal questions is this: How shall we, on our incomes, make our home as we want it?

The characteristics desired are comfort, convenience and a measure of beauty. To attain the last is usually the hardest problem. Some few are able to build their own homes, planning every room and nook according to their idea; but most people must live in houses or flats built by others—rarely persons of artistic susceptibility—and it is there that the woman needs most the exercise of thought and ingenuity if she would have her home a consistent and fine expression of herself. She is responsible for it—often her very character will be judged by the imprint which her individuality has left upon it—and it is her part to make her environment an adornment by which she may be fairly judged.

In this connection let me say that cost has nothing to do with it. A pretty and harmoniously decorated home does not necessarily mean the outlay of large sums of money. It does mean a large outlay of rightly directed thought and care, and with this a novel might almost be beautiful.

Decorating can be done artistically without following rigidly all the rules of "high art," but there must always be found fitness, proportion, simplicity and harmony in every home which pretends to beauty.

"Have nothing in your house which you do not know to be useful or which you do not believe to be beautiful."

The famous rule of William Morris should be enshrined on the mind of all would-be home decorators. If it were to be enforced all at once in one of our large cities, what tons and tons of bric-a-brac, ornaments and pictures—would go to the dump heap, drawn from every home.

It is just this tenacious clinging to ugly and useless things which gives so many homes the aspect of old junk shops or which ruins the harmony of an otherwise beautiful room.—**New York World.**

CEMENT FLOOR FOR LIQUIDS.

How a Servicable One Can Be Laid Right Over the Planking and Great Saving Made.

The cut shows the arrangement of a cement floor laid over an ordinary board floor that will save all of the liquid manure, the waste of which is



one of the dairyman's greatest losses, says the Farm and Home Cement laid directly on the floor. Slope the cement back to the point a, from the manger, c, and from there let the surface rise again back to the rear wall. Bed the floor planks, b, of the stall directly in the wet cement and pour very thin cement over the top that all cracks may be filled. By placing such material as is used for absorbents at the point a, all liquids will be taken up and saved.

FEEDING SHEEP TO MARKET.

The Too Liberal Use of Grain Makes the Margin of Profit Too Small.

The man who uses grain to put all or nearly all the gain of flesh on any kind of stock fed for market will not realize any great margin of profit. Every farmer knows that grass is the cheapest and usually the best feed for making growth and flesh. The most money I have made feeding sheep has been done by depending on grass for the most part in putting on flesh.

A few years ago, says E. P. Snyder, of Huron county, O., in writing to the Ohio Farmer, when sheep were very cheap, I had 50 fine woolled wethers that I offered for sale, just at the beginning of winter. They were in good condition, but the most the buyers would offer was \$2.50 per head. Hay was a light crop, corn was scarce and high; I expected to have to buy both before spring, but felt that I ought not to sacrifice so much on the sheep. I had a large stack of wheat straw and by feeding this straw liberally once a day, and hay or cornstalks for the other feed, with a light feed of corn—one-half pint each per day—I brought them through in very good shape. They were sheared and put on grass and it was remarkable what gain they made right from the start. They were at no time on fall feed, just kept in a thriving condition. They put on flesh rapidly as soon as turned on grass. I offered these lambs for sale in the fall at \$3 per head. Buyers thought them too small for the money. The lambs and wool brought me \$7.30 each.

My sheep are high grade Merinos. It pays me to keep them through the winter in thrifty condition, and, after getting their fleeces, depend on grass to put on the flesh. I know that with rather large, coarse woolled, light shearing lambs, it usually pays better to crowd them with grain from late fall or early winter and sell in January or February with the fleeces on. One can't always pasture a ewe without loss, but in this case it was a decided advantage. The season has been so wet that the grass has made a wonderful growth and the pasturing delayed the ripening so it will be just right after all the other meadows are cared for. The yield will be nearly or quite two tons per acre of clean timothy. The sheep cleaned up the weeds completely, especially the white top.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS.

Instead of Laboriously Basting Hems One Can Flatten with an Iron on Some Goods.

If one has several shirtwaists to make for the same person, it is a good plan to make a diagram on a piece of paper and write in the measurements—length of shoulder seams, distance from back of neck binding to belt, length of sleeve and neck, etc., these measurements to be taken from a shirtwaist which is exact copy of the one to be made, but once trying it on—that once to see to the setting of the sleeve. One is inclined to think she can remember all these little details, but if she waits long before the next waist is made, she is almost sure to forget, so if she writes down all these little points, she will be saved much time and vexation of spirit.

Did you ever do your basting with a flatiron? It works nicely on some kinds of goods—ginghams, percales, prints etc. Hems may be turned and ironed flat fully as quickly as they can be basted, and all the time used to pull out the threads is saved.—**Rural New Yorker.**

NURSERY HINTS.

Be Careful About the Food and Observe Scrupulous Cleanliness in All of Baby's Surroundings.

When baby sleeps outside see that the sun is not beating down on his head or shining into his eyes.

Unripe fruit—Be very careful not to let children eat fruit which is at all unripe. This is most dangerous.

In summer months be especially careful in the matter of all-round cleanliness of feeding bottles and of babies alike.

Fruit for little ones—In giving children fruit avoid the skin, stones and pits, and be careful that the fruit is absolutely fresh.

Too many sweets—Too many sweets are very liable to decay the teeth. The first set of teeth should be watched and attended to, as the second are very apt to be infected by the decay of the first set.

Baby's meal time—Baby should have his meals as regularly as grown-up people, only that the meals are oftener. Every two hours during the day and three times during the night is quite often enough for an infant during the first two or three months.—**Boston Globe.**

Lamb Pie.

Bone three pounds of the breast or loin of lamb. Stew the bones with one pint of cold water, one sliced onion and a blade of mace for one hour. Mix together on a plate one tablespoonful of flour, a spoonful of chopped parsley and a little salt and pepper. Divide the meat into small pieces two inches wide and one inch long. Roll these in the seasoned flour, roll up each piece, put them into a baking dish, add a cupful of water. Line the edges of the dish with puff pastry, then cover and decorate. Bake over the top with egg baste in a hot oven for one and a half hours. When ready, strain the gravy from the bones, add half a teaspoonful of gelatine, pour into the pie. Allow to set and serve when cold, ornamented with a little parsley.

Lemon Pie.

Cream a tablespoonful of butter with a cupful of sugar; beat into the mixture the grated rind of one large lemon and its juice; beat the yolks of three eggs very light, and whisk to a froth the whites of two, reserving one white for a meringue, fold in the whites thoroughly, and bake with lower crust only. When done, cover with a meringue made of the white of one egg and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, flavored with two drops of lemon extract. Set in the oven to brown palely. This makes one pie, and to our notion, a much better one than where cornstarch is made to take the place of eggs. Try it and be convinced.

Raisin Pie.

To two cupfuls seeded raisins add three cupfuls hot water and cook ten minutes. Then add two-thirds cupful sugar, one beaten egg, one tablespoonful corn starch and a small piece of butter. Let come to a boil and cool before filling pies.

The Rooster's Harem.

The number of females that can be mated with one male bird depends a great deal upon the male bird himself. If he is vigorous and strong and healthy he can easily be intrusted with a harem of a dozen females, or even 15; but if he is lacking in vigor, the number of females should be cut down proportionately. Better get one setting of strongly fertilized eggs than two settings of doubtful fertility.

Pays to Raise Colts.

It will pay any farmer to raise one or two colts of the draft type each season, declares the Farmers' Voice. Breed the mares to heavy sires, and those of the colts that mature above 1,300 pounds should be disposed of and the lighter ones retained for farm use. Horses of the heavy type are and will be in good demand at remunerative prices for years to come.

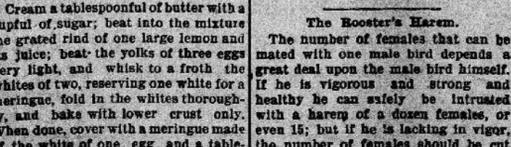
A Hint for Potato Folk.

A simple yet useful labor-saving device for potato raisers consists of a stick with a bag, made of cheese cloth, tied on the end. The cloth bag holds parsnips green and is knicked out of the bag by hitting the stick holding the suspended bag with another stick. By this method the labor of carrying water is saved, as the parsnips green can be sprinkled when the dew or other moisture is on the potato vines. None of the parsnips green is wasted as in sprinkling or spraying because the poison can be applied only when potato bugs are on the vines. London purple may also be used the same way, and is just as good as parsnips green to kill potato bugs.—**Farmers' Voice.**

Shade for Stock.

Shed Which Can Be Made from Old Lumber and Which Will Protect Stock During Hot Days.

It is crucially to animals to pasture livestock during hot weather where no shade or shelter of any kind is provided. Hence, the wisdom of such a shed



THE FARM ANIMALS.

Baking is very often caused by abuse, overloading or tight harness.

A sow to raise a strong litter must be in good flesh and well nurtured. The principal advantage in cooking food for hogs is in making up a variety.

The man who will whip a frightened horse ought to have a dose of his own medicine.

Keep the brood sow in an isolated place, away from noise and disturbance. If not overfat or feverish, she should then farrow without loss of the litter.

COAT COLLARS.

One of the attractive spring fashions that blossomed out suddenly in April was the use of white plume collars and cuffs on jacket suits. The collars are made just like a man's narrow collar and are folded over the edge of the collarless jacket, the cuffs being pointed and turning back, quite plain. The effect is good, and these accessories freshen a dark jacket suit, giving a spring-like look.

Titled Huckstered.

Advertisements in the London Times: "Titles of Nobility—Foreign. Decorations and Orders prominent for Gentlemen of means without publicity. Replies by letter only requested from serious persons. Apply, etc."

DO FLIES INJURE STOCK?

Experiments Which Seem to Prove That They Do Not Are Not Accepted as Final.

The results of a number of somewhat incomplete experiments carried out at the agricultural experiment stations seem to show that flies do not cause any great detriment to the health, happiness or profit of farm animals, and, indeed, one writer on the subject hints that flies may be a positive benefit, in that they remove exudates from the skin that may be considered a possible annoyance to the animal. All of which we prefer to take with a large grain of salt. We have all seen cattle get just as far away as possible from pestering flies. They snort water not merely to cool themselves, but to protect themselves against fly attacks. They stampede when certain flies buzz about them, and threaten to sting, suck or deposit their eggs. The cow does not stand quiet to be milked when flies are attacking her body. She is peaceful in comparison when milked in a screened and darkened stable.

When it comes to horses we are ready to state confidently that flies are certain torture during the hot months. Turn a horse out in the timber where flies abound and see if he does not lose flesh and injure his feet by constant pawing and stamping. Flies to our mind are a nuisance and a detriment to all animals. It is quite possible that milk flow and flesh or fat formation are not very seriously retarded or lessened by fly annoyance, but the animal tells us as plainly as a dumb beast can say that flies make life miserable in many instances. We know, too, that disease germs are spread by the attacks of flies. Anthrax in the form of malignant carbuncle is conveyed to man, and the same disease as well as some others is communicated in the same way, while the mosquito has been shown to carry the germs of yellow fever and malaria. Experiments to the contrary, says A. S. Alexander, in the Farmers' Review, we still believe that flies should be kept out of stables and from the backs of cattle, so far as possible. They congregate in millions about the barn yard, the manure pile and the feed and watering troughs. These attractions to flies should be as far as possible from the shade supplied in the pastures. Shade trees at the distant fence or corner of the field should be seen on every farm, and an attempt should be made to keep the manure hauled out and the conditions clean and sanitary in and about the stables. The use of fly repellents is to be advised. By their use cattle may be effectively protected against the attacks of the ox warble fly and sheep against the similar annoyance and actual torture of the gad fly. We have nothing to say against the value of experiments—they should be made more complete. Meanwhile the fly should be considered a pest and treated as such.

DRESS ON SMALL INCOME.

Have One Well-Made Street Gown with Right Accessories and a Handsome Evening Dress.

"My income is so very small," sighs many a professional woman. If that is so, do not dress beyond your income. Buy good things. "Cheap" clothing is poor economy. Do not think that by purchasing so-called "cheap" boots and shoes you are really saving money. If you can only afford one dress for summer and one for winter, see that each one is good and well made.

You cannot err in having the winter dress tailor-made, and there are tailors who will turn out a really smart gown at a reasonable price.

Remember, a tailor-made looks well until there is scarcely any of it left to "look." Remember, also, if you invest in this style of dress, to see to it that your accessories are immaculate. Have your linen cravat irreproachable, and your gloves, veil and shoes also faultless. Do not mar the effect of your really serviceable gown by wearing a big, floppy hat with it. If you cannot afford to sacrifice facial contour by donning a close, small hat of felt or straw, you can very possibly wear a rather large toque, which is infinitely more suited to the tailor-cut dress than a picture hat would be.

This dress does duty, not only for winter, but for early spring and late autumn, as any number of houses can be worn in conjunction with it.

French women confine themselves, as a rule, for walking, to quite modest coloring. Black and white, gray, navy blue—any of these may be safely worn, and the most critical taste is not likely to be offended thereby. Suppose you have a dark tailor-made dress. You can always introduce a note of color in the cravat, and, if you choose, a corresponding note in the petticoat.

Then, as to evening frocks. Women to whom an evening dress is a necessity, and who must look smart or die, take heed, and that is to do long service. Please, as you love your reputation for dress, do not choose scarlet or cerise, or any one that will live in people's memories. You would not like it to be said, "By her dress ye shall know her!" Buy something that is not too pronounced or conspicuously aggressive. Buy something that is convertible or adaptable. Black lace, net, veiling, or silk voile is always a wise choice. There are a thousand different touches by which you can transform a black evening dress.

Charming blouses can be made by those of you with light fingers; and now that you can buy "robes" with "material for bodices included," the wonder is that more women do not learn to be their own dressmakers. Think how much can be saved in this direction alone annually. Think of the gloves, ties, veils and stockings that the money you pay for making dresses would buy you.

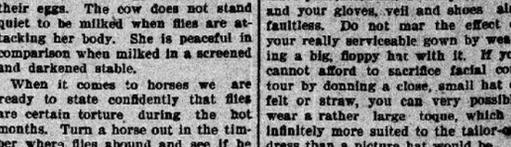
You say you have neither time nor inclination for dressmaking. Well, that, after all, is a matter for you to decide. More than one friend of mine gets up early in the morning for that sort of work and spends the rest of the day at an office or in a studio, wearing the garments that their own fingers have fashioned, and not looking home-made either. Take the greatest possible care, whoever you are, and what ever the nature of your work, to dress suitably.

After all, the secret of good taste in dress is to study your own style and then to adapt your clothes to your particular style. To wear only what really suits you, no matter whether the color or style be "the thing" or not.—**Boston Globe.**

SWEET POTATO DIGGING.

Tool with a Roller Coupler on Each Side of the Ridge and a Large Central Knife Works Well.

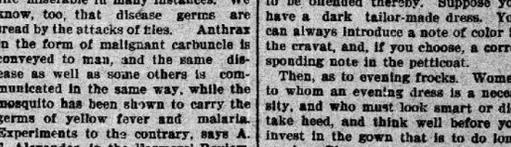
To dig sweet potatoes a tool with a roller coupler on each side of the ridge to cut off the vines, and a large knife which runs under the ridge to loosen



SHADE FOR STOCK.

Shed Which Can Be Made from Old Lumber and Which Will Protect Stock During Hot Days.

It is crucially to animals to pasture livestock during hot weather where no shade or shelter of any kind is provided. Hence, the wisdom of such a shed



STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past 5 years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to precisely abolish pastry and pie from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for anyone. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womanhood is not because it is a stimulant, nor because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic ever discovered upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country, and women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due, and to frank and open, hundreds of their would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female illness, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and I can prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine troubles some time ago, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it highest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling, inflammation or distortion of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health by promptly taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health, and every woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

WET WEATHER WISDOM!

THE ORIGINAL

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

SLICKER

BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES

ESTABLISHED 1860

SHOWING FULL LINE OF CIGARETTES AND PAPER

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

TOWER CARPENTERS CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL JOTTINGS.

The Malay states produce about seven-tenths of the world's supply of tin.

Bengal is the most populous and productive province in all British India.

Barley grows wild in the mountains of Himalaya, where it is apparently indigenous.

Near the Panama canal exists gold mines abandoned by Spain centuries ago. They will soon be reopened.

Aden is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and is regarded as an outpost of the Indian empire.

The principality of Liechtenstein, situated between Austria and Switzerland, is the only country in Europe without an army.

Sea turtles are caught in very large numbers on Ascension Island. They each weigh between 500 and 600 pounds, and 50 shillings is their average price.

A Case of Want.

A prison visitor recently asked one of the prisoners how he came to be there.

"Want," was the answer.

"How was that, pray?"

"Well, I wanted another man's watch. He wasn't willing I should have it, and the judge was me to stay here five years."—**Tit-Bits.**

So Changed.

Elvira was dressed for the ball when her girl chum dropped in.

"How do I look in this new gown, Stella?" she asked.

"Positively handsome," answered Stella. "Why, I really didn't recognize you at first."—**Tit-Bits.**

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