

TRUE TO THE HERO

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"Hello!" hailed one young man, crawling out of the side of a haystack and facing another young man, just emerged from a second stack ten feet away.

"So you've been enjoying a free bed, too, eh?" was the laughing challenge. Then both proceeded to unstrip the hay from their clothing and brush the timothy seed from their hair. The toot-toot of a threshing machine in a field near by aroused those of the birds not yet awake and had signaled to the two wayfarers that a new day was on its way.

"I little expected to meet any of my friends in my present unpleasant predicament," spoke Bob Tyrrel.

"Oh, the smash is general," retorted Tom Martin, carelessly—"all sorts and conditions of what is left of the University Biography counting the ties citywards."

They were two bright, clean, lively young fellows, just started out in life. Both had served an apprenticeship as cub reporters. Then a great write-up scheme had attracted them. They became two of some fifty "biographers" sent out through the country to write up the prominent men of counties and townships. At the end of a month the remittances from headquarters had suddenly and effectually ceased, and the hungry army found themselves stranded.

These two had unexpectedly met, and under peculiar conditions. Tom regarded his companion with a quizzical smile as he made a show of rummaging pockets. Tom managed to produce a broken cigar, which he proceeded to enjoy with difficulty.

"Well," he said, "I suppose the natural thing to do is to get back to the city and begin all over again. I shan't do that, though."

"You won't?" questioned Bob.

"Not I. There's a scheme I intend to try. It will be the stronger if you

The horse suddenly veered, dashing on at breakneck speed towards a sharp decline in the highway. Peril menaced. In a flash Bob was on a sharp run, aiming to head off the runaway steed. There was only one thing to do. Bob found, as he neared the runaway—this was to describe a quick leap, land directly on the back of the horse and pull him to a sharp halt right at the edge of a pit where destruction loomed.

Some men came running from the field. They knew the old man. He was simply stunned and they carried him into the house near by and the two friends went on their way and forgot the episode.

Tom was staked by his friend and a clean brisk campaign of publicity commenced. It was quite successful. One day Bob went to visit a person said to be the richest man in the village—Ezra Bartley.

He had heard that the old man was miserly and difficult to approach. The minute he appeared at the door of his house, however, his keen ferret eyes scanned Bob closely.

"See here," he observed, "from description you are a young man I've been inquiring about. You are the fellow who stopped my runaway horse the other day and probably saved my life."

"Oh, not so serious as that," disclaimed Bob modestly.

"I'm the judge of that," retorted the old man in his characteristic terse way. "Now then, what can I do for you?"

Bob told of the write-up proposition, to which his host listened rather impatiently.

"Humph!" he observed. "I've not much vanity, so I don't cotton to your scheme. I owe you a good deal, though, and if you will not garble it, I'll go in for a column. I'm rather proud of my old family history, although today I have neither kith nor kin in all the wide world."

Mr. Bartley began the history of his life. It had a sad shade. He had become separated from his relatives while making a fortune. He had returned from a distant country to find them scattered, dead, lost. He had not been able to find one near of kin living.

"My sister Elsie, who was Mrs. Prothero," began Mr. Bartley, and Bob stopped him excitedly to tell him of the friendless orphan, Elsie Prothero, whom he knew.

It took only a few days to prove that old Mr. Bartley had found a near and dear relative. He felt too grateful to Bob not to see him started in business on a good way. As to Elsie—although an heiress now, she was true to the hero of her humbler days. (Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

FOOD WASTED IN KITCHEN

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Comes to the Front as a Critic of the Present Day Housewife.

"We have the most abundant and palatable food in the world, and yet spoil more of it in the kitchen than any other country, or all other countries."

So says Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert.

Exempting his own wife, whom he said he "acquired late in life," he declared that American women, as a whole, are "the worst cooks in the world."

"Good food and good cooking are preventives of divorce," asserted Dr. Wiley. Last summer he sampled the menu of French peasants, and from that experience was born this question.

"Who ever heard of divorce in rural France?"

"You can no more drive a man away from a good table than you can a cat," he continued, "and if you do, he will come back. The way to keep husbands at home is to feed them well."

"Old age is the only disease a respectable person ever should die of. The average life in this country today is forty-four years. There is no reason why it shouldn't be eighty-eight. If we would go back to the simple life, we could all live much longer than we're going to."

Dr. Wiley advocated the removal of manufacturing plants from cities to rural districts as the best solution of the problem of urban congestion. If this were done, he thinks, the cost of living would not soar so high, for the lessened congestion would help solve the question of distribution of the country's abundant food supply and thus bring down prices.

Early Spelling Reform. Thomas Gatacre, rector of Rotherhithe from 1611 to 1645, seems to have been the earliest pioneer of spelling reform, which has been advocated in some aggressive speeches at the University of London. This divine, who was a prominent figure in Puritan circles, started his career as a reformer by changing his patronymic to Gatacre "to prevent misspelling."

Gatacre published theological treatises abounding in repulsive-looking words like "question" and "quit" (for he regarded the "u" after "g" as superfluous), and other "nu spellings" such as "believe," "excess," "ded," and "tru." William Popple, a later seventeenth century author, used also to omit the final "e" and the final of double consonants, writing "jug" instead of "judge," and "beginning" for "beginning."

Honors Were Even. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper recently took his small son, six years old, to the newspaper man's semi-weekly conference with the president. At the conclusion of the conference he took Tommy up to the president and introduced him.

The president patted Tommy kindly on the head and said: "How are you, my little man? I have often heard your father speak of you."

Tommy was embarrassed, but not to be outdone in courtesy. "Yes, sir," he stammered. "I—I think I've heard him speak of you, too."

All for the Best. "Don't you know that your husband is walking the floor because of his debts?"

"Isn't it fortunate!" replied young Mrs. Torkins, sweetly. "You know the doctor said that Charley simply must take more exercise."

Embroidered Taffeta Gown for Young Girl



The slim, unformed figures of young girls are much helped out by ruffles and skirt draperies, which are already established in spring styles. A kind dispensation of Fashion (for the too-slender maid) decrees taffeta and tulle; both lend themselves perfectly to figure building. Meantime, those who have all the figure they want, and perhaps a little more, are managing to wear flounces and drapery by choosing clinging fabrics and using shaped ruffles instead of gathered ones.

In either case a lot of clever management is evident. The object in view is the achievement of graceful lines, and its attainment for a slender figure, is shown in the gown pictured here—a design by Doemillet.

It will be seen that the figure is built out about the hips, but that the silk embroidered in a delicate flower pattern, and small bows of black velvet with pearl buckles, there are no purely decorative features.

There is a flounce of taffeta, only moderately full, extending from the waist line to the thigh and terminating in a scant ruffle of the embroidery. Below the embroidered flounce is a full ruffle of the plain taffeta. It gives the effect of a short overskirt. The silk below it is laid in plaits about

four inches deep. At their termination a second scant ruffle of the embroidery is sewed on. Below it the silk falls free and is finished with a three-inch hem.

The bodice has a plain back and kimono sleeves. It opens surplice fashion in the front, with the front pieces pulled in along the under arm seams. This allows them to fall easily about the waist and over the belt.

The opening at the neck is finished with the embroidery put on almost plain. There is very little fullness in the flounce of embroidery which finishes the short sleeves.

There are several fabrics besides taffeta in which this model may be effectively made up. The light, bordered, wool challies are perfect for it. Figured cotton crepes and the light weight poplins, as well as silk materials, adapt themselves to draperies and flounces. In making a choice it is to be remembered that the "body" or stiffness of taffeta, and its high luster, are not desirable for full figures.

This is only one of many designs in which the skirt appears to be made up of flounces. They are set on to a plain fitted underskirt of the lightest and simplest of materials, which extends below the waist only as far as it is needed, and is of the same color as the gown.

There are many new and beautiful tones among our old favorites in color. Especially in blues and greens there are charming, elusive shades that it is next to impossible to describe. Browns are golden, and yellow is shown with all sorts of "casts," golden yellow and greenish yellow leading in this popular company. With every one of them the touch of black velvet ribbon, as shown in the picture, is the best of all finishes.



WE SEEM to have got away forever from the stiff and starchily shirt-waist and to have adopted the soft and comfortable blouse, without any sacrifice of neatness. There are plain waists of trim wash silks and others of batiste and voile. The good, attractive, all-round waists of voile, like those shown in the picture, combine so many satisfactory features for daily wear that they are most popular of all.

They are cheap as to price and excellent as to material. Thin and strong, voile is the ideal fabric for summer wear. Its staying qualities make it worth while to embellish it with a little hand embroidery and to use the strong handmade laces for finishing or decoration. Also there are fine nets that stand wear equally well, which are fine for decorative purposes.

One of the best new models is pictured here, with round neck and long sleeves. It is cut with drop shoulder, and the seams are hemstitched. Small tucks decorate the body and sleeves. The neck is finished with a narrow turban collar edged with a net flounce. A little hand embroidery touches up the collar and its net edging. There is a net flounce at the wrists. The lower sleeve is set on to the upper sleeve a few inches above the elbow.

The second waist is a high-necked model embellished with tucks and small pieces of Irish lace insertion let into the voile. The collar and sleeves are finished with tucks and

insertion and are bordered with a lace edging to match the insertion. Hand crochet or cluny lace is most desirable, a good match for the voile in wear-resisting qualities.

The sleeves are three-quarter length and all seams hemstitched. It is better to make the collars detachable, as they sell more quickly than the body of the waist.

In selecting the voile, choose a sheer variety made of very hard twisted threads. It will thicken a little with washing, and it is a good idea to rinse it out and iron it before making it up.

The front panel in this waist is decorated with small sprays of embroidery. It is one of the few models that open in the back. For the business woman and for home wear these waists provide one with cool, comfortable garments having the charm of crisp neatness added to their other attractions, without any hard, starched surfaces to suggest discomfort and become mused. A very little starch or none at all is sufficient. The expense of the materials is next to nothing, the handwork places them in the elegant class, and their durability pays for it. They are an evolution in waists, the outcome of long experience with the requirements of American women.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

CARE OF THE BROOD MARE

PLENTY OF EXERCISE, SANITARY QUARTERS AND CAREFUL FEEDING AND TENDING ARE ESSENTIAL.

By E. A. Trowbridge, Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, U. of M.

The time of the birth of a foal is one of the most critical in the life of the foal and its mother. Carelessness and lack of knowledge are responsible for many losses which occur. The loss of foals before weaning time has been estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent, and the greater part of this loss occurs before the foals are two weeks old.

Mares which are expected to produce foals in the spring should have watchful attention throughout the season. It is not necessary that the brood mare have the extra care and "coddling" which is sometimes accorded it. Common sense and knowledge of the conditions are necessary, however.

Prior to the birth of the foal, mares should have enough of good wholesome food and water; plenty of exercise; clean, light and altogether sanitary quarters, and regular attention directed or given by a man who likes the horses and who looks after them, not altogether from a sense of profit and loss, but because of human interest and duty.

Brood mares may work up to two or three days of the date of foaling and be benefited by it. They should be given moderate, but steady work. Such horses should not be given work which requires the backing of heavy loads, or work where there is a chance of slipping. But they can and should be worked.

Among satisfactory rations for brood mares are: Oats, 2 parts Oats, 4 parts Corn, 2 parts Bran, 1 part Bran, 1 part Mixed clover and Mixed clover and timothy hay, timothy hay.

Feed should always be of the best quality and of such a ration that will not cause digestive trouble. As a general rule, mares should eat approximately one pound of hay and one pound of grain a day for each 1,000 pounds of live weight. This matter

should be governed, however, by the condition of the mares. They should be gaining in condition with digestion and be in the best of condition as the critical time approaches.

Mares should be given a box stall at least four weeks before they are due to foal in order that they may become used to it, and that they may have a place large enough in which to be comfortable during the night. The stall should at all times be kept clean and well bedded, and more particular care should be taken regarding these details when the foal is born. The source of navel trouble in foals is generally due to a dirty stable or yard. As a safeguard clean stall, the navel should be tied and treated with a strong disinfectant, such as a solution of carbolic acid.

If the season of the year and other conditions permit, mares may be allowed to feed on grass. This lessens the danger of infection.

After the foal has been born, do not insist on his getting on his feet and nursing immediately. Ordinarily, the foal with the help of his mother will learn to stand up and nurse in due course of time. If his efforts are unsuccessful because he is not strong enough, then he should be helped to stand while he nurses, and thus develop strength. The kidneys and bowels should act within the first 24 hours after birth. If they do not, a veterinarian should be called as soon as possible and the colt be given treatment.

After his bowels and kidneys have started operation, the greatest danger is passed.

For ten days or two weeks after foaling, the mare and her offspring should have plenty of sunshine and fresh air, together with a clean stall and a lot in which to take exercise.

The mare should not be overfed, if any increase in feed is to be made, it should be made very gradually and not until after the difficulty of parturition has been passed.

Advantages of the Silo. The greatest advantage the silo affords is that of utilizing all the corn crop. There was a time when land was cheap and an abundance of coarse feed was at hand that had little market value. Under these conditions it was not a serious loss if a portion of the corn crop was wasted. At the present time, with farm lands at a high price, conditions are different. When the ears of corn are husked in the ordinary way and the fodder left in the field, from 60 to 70 per cent of the food value of the corn crop is taken with the ears, while 30 to 40 per cent remains with the fodder. It is possible to utilize a small portion of this fodder by turning cattle into the stalk fields in the ordinary manner. But every farmer knows that the benefits derived in this way are comparatively small.

Not Worth the Effort. "Snap!" "I really don't know what the matter with me. I don't seem able to collect my thoughts." "Smart!" "Take my advice, old man, and don't try."

STRAWBERRY FERTILIZING

EXPERIMENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SHOW PHOSPHORUS INCREASES BERRY YIELD.

By J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

For the last seven years the agricultural experiment station of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, has been conducting investigations upon the effect of different fertilizers on strawberry plantations. The three essential plant food elements which were applied were nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. These are the only three plant food elements which it is necessary to supply in keeping up soil fertility. They were applied singly, in combinations of two elements and in combinations of all three elements.

Yields of fertilized plots were compared with corresponding areas in the same field where no fertilizer was applied. It was thought that the addition of a fertilizer containing nitrogen would be most likely to give favorable results because nitrogen seemed to be exhausted somewhat quickly from most of the soils in the commercial strawberry-growing districts; because where fertilizer experiments on strawberries have previously been conducted results have generally shown an increased yield and because nitrogen is the one plant food element which generally quickly stimulates better plant growth or vigorous leaf and plant formation on any agricultural plant. The strawberry grower knows that in order to get a large yield it is necessary to get a good stand of plants. Ordinarily, where he gets the best stand of plants he looks for the best crop.

Nitrogen was applied to certain plots in the form of nitrate of soda, dried blood or cottonseed meal. Wherever nitrogen in any form was applied singly, or in combination with either potash or phosphorus, the yield was actually reduced.

The most important reason for this is that wherever nitrogen was applied, although the plant growth was better, the plants began to make runners too quickly and too abundantly during the fruiting season. As soon as the plants began to make runners they began to cease making flowers and fruit. The first early picking of strawberries was usually good, but with immediate runner formation there was no succession of later blossoms to prolong the fruiting of the patch. As soon as runner formation got well started, fruit production ceased and there was a very short early-season crop. This was particularly true during each spring, when there happened to be frosts which destroyed the early blossoms.

On plots not fertilized with nitrogen, if the early blossoms were frozen, later blossoms usually continued to be produced and a fair yield was eventually obtained, even though it was usually later than the crop produced when there were no spring frosts. Wherever the early blossoms were killed off on nitrogen-fertilized plots, very few late flowers formed, but the plants ran to runner growth rather than late blossom production. This was true whether nitrogen was applied in early spring, just before the fruit crop began to be produced, or whether it was applied the previous season, when the plants were growing to get ready for the following spring fruit.

Troublesome weeds have been much worse in plots where nitrogen was applied. This was especially true where barnyard manure was put on. It made weed growth worse during the season of cultivation. Patches were more nearly filled with weeds in autumn, after cultivation ceased, and the fruit plantation produced weeds much more abundantly in spring, to smother out the crop before and during the ripening of the fruit.

The application of potash fertilizer in the form of muriate of potash or sulphate of potash gave negative results. Crops were neither increased nor decreased in Missouri soils by the application of potash alone.

The application of phosphorus has given very gratifying results. Last year the average yield of plots fertilized with phosphorus (provided nitrogen was not applied on the same plot) amounted to an increase of \$43 an acre, above the yield of plots which had no phosphorus applied.

The best way to apply phosphorus on old-bearing plantations is to scatter acid phosphate at the rate of about 225 pounds an acre in early spring, when plant growth gets well started.

On newly set strawberry plantations it is well to apply phosphorus in the form of bone meal at the rate of about 225 pounds an acre, scattered broadcast over the land after the plants are set, and cultivated as the plantation is being cultivated through the summer. Good results have also been obtained by using bone meal in renewing plantations of fruiting age.

Olympic Gods. The gods and goddesses of Mount Olympus were 12 in number, their names and offices being as follows: Jupiter or Jove, the chief; Neptune, god of the sea and earthquakes; Apollo, son of Jupiter, the god of fire; Mars, the god of war; Mercury, the god of eloquence; Juno, god of prophecy, music and song; Vulcan, the wife of Jupiter; Minerva, goddess of wisdom; Diana, sister of Apollo, goddess of hunting; Venus, goddess of love and beauty; Veesta, goddess of the domestic hearth; Ceres, the goddess of corn and agriculture.

A new way of establishing a line of credit is told by the Horton Herald. "A man went into a Horton store and said he owed a bill of \$25 for goods bought several years before. The storekeeper failed to find the account on his books, but as the man insisted he owed the money, the merchant accepted it. He invited the man to run a bill again, which he did. In fact, he bought about \$25 worth of goods, and up to date has not paid the bill."

Female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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The more rights a woman has the less she cares to talk about them.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

When a couple are divorced the real reason doesn't always show on the books.

World's Deepest Mud. The roads of the plains of Argentina have deeper dust in summer and deeper mud in winter than those of any other part of the world; consequently the wagons used on them have wheels from six to fifteen feet in diameter.

Saw Something, at Least. Two little English children had run away from home, drawn by the irresistible attractions of a circus. "Oh, Mary, come here!" cried one, lying on the ground and raising the bottom of the large tent, "I see the 'orses' oots!"—The Dellneator.

All Equally Right—or Wrong. Former President Taft told this little story to illustrate the puzzling character of a certain public question: "I feel about that question very much as the man did who came across a creek which, as some one told him, was called the Sassaqualqua creek. He asked a resident of the neighborhood how the spelled that name. The native said: 'Some spells it one way, and some spells it another, but in my judgment there ain't any correct way of spelling it.'"—Youth's Companion.

Gifted Princess Sophia. Princess Sophia, wife of the ruler of the new state of Albania, is said to be a highly gifted woman. She is the mother of two children and quite a musician. She plays the harp, mandolin and guitar, singing to her own accompaniments. She writes poems and paints and has collected about her in Potsdam a charming circle of artists. She grew up in the country, in Roumania, and can ride any kind of a horse. Her husband, Prince William of Wied, is a great student, an athlete, and also is said to be a man of great intellectual force.

CLEVER WIFE Knew How to Keep Peace in Family. It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for four-teen years from organic inflammation,



female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

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"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from indigestion and heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.