

# AIDS AMERICAN BRIDE AND BABE TO FLEE RUSSIA

Mrs. Lillian de Malinowski Tells of Alleged Persecution by Her Husband's Rich Parents.

RESCUED BY NEW YORKER SHE MET ON STEAMSHIP.

Thrilling Adventures to Recover Her Baby Son, Heir to Large Estate, Reported on Her Safe Arrival in the United States—Still Feared That the Boy May Be Kidnaped by the Boy's Father's Family.

NEW YORK.—Separated from her wealthy Russian husband by the scheming of his family, kept by force from the side of her baby boy, risking her life to regain him, and finally escaping across the Austrian border of Poland by the aid of an American friend who had hurried to her from Norway, Mrs. Lillian de Malinowski is back in New York after three years of distressful married life.

With his girlhood mother is Leonard George de Malinowski, eighteen months old and heir to a vast estate far from Glitmir, Russian Poland. In 1914, in Edward G. Wyckoff, a member of the typewriter family and rich in his own right, who thinks modestly but with real satisfaction of the part he had to play in the drama of Mrs. de Malinowski's life.

Four years ago, when de Malinowski came to America from Russia, He was the son of Casimir de Malinowski, a rich Polish land owner, whose home, "Mlynosce," was one of the oldest and largest estates in all that part of the empire. Caesar, then twenty-four, had come to the United States because his father insisted upon his marriage to the daughter of the owner of the adjoining estate. "If I must marry I want to marry the girl of my choice," de Malinowski said, and bade his family farewell.

Wedded in New York. A very few months in America brought him both the desire to marry and the girl of his choice. She was Lillian Richter, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Caroline Richter of Tea Neck, N. J. Five times he proposed to her, and finally, April 28, 1908, they were married in St. Francis Xavier church, New York.

For a long time the young husband's family refused to recognize his marriage, but finally the father came to see his new daughter for himself, and in July, 1908, they sailed together for Europe and "Mlynosce." On the steamer with them was Mr. Wyckoff and his family bound for a two years' visit to the continent. The course of the journey Mrs. de Malinowski became so intimate with them that when the time for good-bys came she kissed Mr. Wyckoff and called him "Dad."

Through all the Wyckoffs visited "Mlynosce" and were finally welcomed by the entire family. They spent a week on the estate and then started again on their travels. A year and a half later, leaving his family in London, Mr. Wyckoff went to Iceland, intending to come home by way of Spitzbergen and Norway. He had not much more than got on his way before this telegram came to his address in London:

"Please come to rescue. Homeless, childless, penniless."  
Alarmed by this word, Mr. Wyckoff replied with a request for more information. This answer came without delay:

"Please wire money. Beg Dad to come."  
After much search these messages were relayed to Mr. Wyckoff at a village on the coast of Norway, and at once he started for Russia. He had made reservations on the Virginian, sailing from Liverpool on Aug. 19, just a month away, and his passport would expire Aug. 5. That left him but two weeks in which to get to Glitmir and make what arrangements might be necessary for Mrs. de Malinowski. He wasted no time, however, in worrying over the shortness of his notice.

Reaching Glitmir, Mr. Wyckoff only succeeded in finding Mrs. de Malinowski at the home of her physician after a friendly German had come to his aid as an interpreter. He was shadowed everywhere he went, and when he finally found the little mother his passport had but three days to run.

Mrs. de Malinowski was almost a wreck, physically as well as nervously. Her own passport was good over a limited territory only, and Mr. Wyckoff, by the cunning use of soft words and persuasive roubles, got her and the baby safely to Warsaw. The next night the little party was on its way to Kalisz, on the Austrian border.

At every station gendarmes went through the train, plainly in search of Mrs. de Malinowski, but Mr. Wyckoff had run short neither of flattery



Mrs. Lillian de Malinowski.

nor money, and each new danger was passed until Kalisz was reached. There a delay of three hours came and a company of soldiers. This time there was no disguise of the fact that Mrs. de Malinowski was being sought, but first time in this crisis the Russian did said things so suavely that the soldiers peeped into the compartment where the mother and the baby seemed to be asleep, turned to Mr. Wyckoff with a salute and allowed the train to cross the border ten minutes later. The troubles of the Americans were over.

Bride's Story of Persecution. "My sorrow began immediately after the baby was born," Mrs. de Malinowski told a reporter for The World the other day. "My mother-in-law and my sisters-in-law turned openly against me, and before Leonard was a month old he had been taken from me, and ever since has taken refuge in another wing of the manor and refused to see me.

"The most absurd reasons were given for all this. Mme. de Malinowski accused me of taking some linen while she was away, as though I could make any use for it, supposing I had wanted it, in a house where we all lived together. There was nothing too trivial to be used against me, and finally, after all my jewelry and most of my clothing had been taken away from me, I was taken by servants to Glitmir and ordered never to return.

"I took refuge with a priest I had known, and began to plan to get Leonard. I really didn't care for anything else, but I did want my baby. The first time I tried to get him I lay hidden behind a clump of bushes for two hours and a half waiting for a nurse who had promised to bring him to me. She got so near to me I could see her eyes, when some other servants caught up with her and took her back to the house.

"That night orders were given to shoot any one found on the place without permission, but the following midnight I tried again, another servant having promised to bring Leonard to me at a specified point on the banks of the Volynia.

"The Volynia is very wide and swift there, but it has shallow places where reeds and grasses grow to the surface. Although the priest tried to disguise me, I hired two men to row me across the river. Half way across the boat began to leak. I grew frightened and the boat capsized. Fortunately it was one of the shallows, and although I went into water up to my shoulders, I was not hurt. I was quickly rescued by another boat, dragged me quickly in beside him and took me back to his house.

Disguised as Servant. "Even then I had not failed to see that lights were moving through the Manor house, and I made up my mind that I had to get ready to take the baby away, as I had heard they meant to. I was so sure that I went to the station at Kodnya, where Mme. de Malinowski would have to take the train wherever she was bound. The station master hid me in the upper part of the building, and from a balcony I soon saw Mme. de Malinowski arrive with five servants and the baby.

"I was dressed as a peasant, and when my mother-in-law got into her compartment, I was put into one adjoining. She had no idea I was there, and to make sure I wasn't aboard, but my disguise saved me, and we started for Berdeschew. The conductor proved to be my salvation. Sixteen years before, when he was a porter, he had held Mme. de Malinowski's hand when she had 25 kopeks—five cents in our money—for handling 25 trunks, and he had never forgotten her!

"He telegraphed ahead to Berdeschew, and when the train arrived the car was waiting. I told them that a rich woman was trying to kidnap my baby, and when they had satisfied themselves that I was the baby's mother, and when they discovered Mme. de Malinowski in the next compartment, she was left to her fate. Miss Florence Lecky of the Congress league, Miss Lillian Wald, founder of the Henry settlement and initiator of the idea of a children's bureau, and a number of men workers and sympathizers. The exhibit is financed by philanthropists and is headed by the Russell Sage foundation with \$6,000. Twenty men have contributed \$1,000 each.

and where he was looked upon as a poor man. When he died he was worth nearly half a million dollars, the whole of which, save for a few legacies to charities and to his humble friends in the settlement, was left to the daughter of a restaurant keeper. Another will was that of a German professor of Berlin. He disliked a relative, but left him all his property upon condition that he should wear white linen clothes throughout the year.

A brief and sarcastic will was that of a Bristol tradesman who left his wife 25 cents to buy walnuts with, as being the only things she really cared for, and which she many times wasted much time in cracking in instead of darning my stockings." A Canadian will, that of a certain Dr. Dunlop, has been quoted often, and one brother the doctor left his books and papers to be read and acquired common sense; to another brother he left his big silver watch, that he might know the hour to get up. To his brother-in-law he left his best pipe, "in gratitude that he married my

sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would ever have taken;" and the eldest son of a friend he left a silver tankard, lest if he left it to the friend himself—who was a teetotaler—the latter might melt it down to cast the tankard medals. To one of his sisters he left a silver cigarette cup "for reasons best known to herself;" to another the family Bible, so that she might become a better Christian; and to his eldest sister a five-acre farm, to console her for being married to a man that she had to heepke.

Cactus Candy. "Maybe you can get everything in New York if you know where to look," said the far westerner to the New York Sun recently, "but when I want cactus candy I have to send to Arizona for it. What is it? Oh, just the clean white heart of the cactus pear cut in cubes, preserved and dried. The taste is so delicious, and there are folks who can't resist it. I find it strongly reminiscent of the watermelon and citron my grandmother used to make with a funny alien after-taste that heightens the flavor."

# The DAIRY

FOR COMFORT OF THE COWS

In No Division of Farm Work Are Direct Effects of Good or Bad Treatment Seen Quicker.

(By J. H. FRANDERSON.) Only a few years ago the average dairyman gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of housing his cows which suited his individual ideas. He troubled little about the condition of the cow at

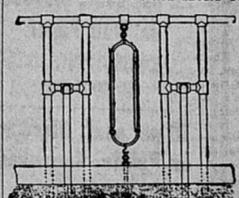


Side View of Good Sanitary Stall.

Note the Slope Toward the Gutter. milking time so long as she gave plenty of milk. A great many of the old dairy barns are built so that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

Many systems have been tried for fastening cows to secure sanitary milk. Ties, rigid and swinging stanchions, stalls, and the open shed system have been resorted to, and are still being used. The method of fastening dairy cows which best meets the demands of the dairy and pure food laws is the stall. But this must be sanitary to be a success.

There are many and varied styles of stalls, several of which are good. It is best to select such a stall as will give comfort to both the cow and milker. The construction should be



Front View of a Modern Sanitary and Comfortable Swinging Stanchion.

such as to permit good light in the stall. It should be built of such material and in such a way as will leave only a minimum space on which dust can collect. Solid wooden stall partitions and objectionable because they obstruct light and collect a large amount of dust. There are many different kinds of stanchions and various other ways of tying cows now in use. Many of these are comparatively free from objections. The new builder, however, should carefully investigate some of the best types of swinging stanchions now on the market. These are being installed with much satisfaction in many of the most modern barns. In behalf of the swinging stanchion it can be said that they give the cow considerable freedom, and yet are sufficiently rigid so that practically all the manure is dropped into the gutter, thus keeping the cows clean and reducing the labor of barn cleaning to the minimum.

Dealers in manufactured stalls and stanchions report that, judging from the vast number of inquiries regarding them, there has been a great awakening among dairymen all over the country. These inquiries relate to the best swing stanchion stall, and which is better, a stall or a stanchion.

Before purchasing any of the patented stanchions on the market, the farmer should consider the sanitary and humanitarian principles involved in the construction of these stalls. Study them for principle, not alone for economy. Of course, economy about is considered, but it should not be placed above the consideration of the welfare of the cow; she should always receive due consideration and in turn she will reward her owner.

A high priced patented stall is not a necessity, and if the farmer will carefully study the principles involved in the construction of stalls, he may make a stall at home that is the equal of many of the patented stalls, and in many ways more satisfactory. Some of our most prominent dairymen are using stalls which were made from instructions in stall construction sent out by various state experiment stations, in preference to many of the patented stalls.

Feed for Dairy Cows. Milk producers who know it best concede that alfalfa is an invaluable feed in the dairy, closely akin to wheat bran in results, and usually much less expensive. In the average small town or city there is about one cow for every ten or fifteen people. Therefore, in a town of one thousand population, there will probably be seventy-five to one hundred cows. If alfalfa will increase the quantity of their milk and butter fat, giving a product at a lower cost than the concentrated foods, it should be more used. But as yet it is not generally used, because it is not understood and appreciated.—Coburn's Book of Alfalfa.

Silage Alone Incomplete. Silage alone is not a complete feed but it is identical with the green corn stalk and during the season of dry feed supplies the cow with that substance which nearly all other ration ingredients excepting ration involving alfalfa hay do not have.

The Pot Belly. The "pot belly" in the dairy calf is not objectionable provided the rest of the calf is right.

Care in Bedding. The bedding down of the cow is of much interest at this time; if we are to get the best results from our herds at this season of the year when dairy products command the highest prices we must consider the cow's comfort.

Time for Bedding. Bedding the cows ought to be done a considerable time before the milking period, or else be left until after the milking, as shaking the bedding material causes a disturbance of dust particles which will lodge in the milk

# WARM WATER FOR DAIRY COW

Experiments at Missouri Station Show Liquid is Needed in Proportion to Milk Yield.

(By H. E. MNATT, Dairy Department, University of Missouri.) It is very important that the water drunk by the cows giving three or four millions of milk daily be warmed to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, otherwise the cows will not drink as much as they need to keep up a good milk flow. It does not take much ice water to chill a thin-fleshed dairy cow through and through on a cold winter day, especially when she is compelled to walk some distance through the snow or a cutting wind to get to the tank or pond.

Experiments made at the Missouri station in proportion to the milk yield. That is, a cow giving six gallons of milk a day, needs about twice as much water as a cow giving three gallons a day. If the water is too cold to be comfortable if drunk in large quantities, the cow will not drink enough, and as a result will drop considerably in her milk yield.

When Missouri Chief Josephine was giving about 100 pounds of milk each day last winter she drank daily about 31 gallons of water. Imagine how she would have suffered had it had been ice water. It was warmed, however, and Josephine did not chill after drinking.

A good tank heater, or some other device, should be used this winter to warm the water for the cows. It will pay.

# TURNING CATTLE TO GRASS

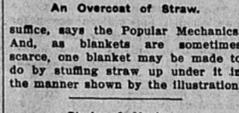
Some Dry Feeding Should Continue for Few Weeks to Prevent Loss in Flesh and Milk.

It should be kept in mind, now that grazing time is about upon us, that the first grass to come is not nutritious to any great extent, and that it cannot be relied on to keep live stock in good condition. Some dry feeding should continue for some weeks while parts of days the animals may run on pasture. But if the early grass is wholly relied on either for cows or other live stock they are certain to lose in flesh and milk. Nutritious grass is nearly balanced food when it hardens to nutrition, but not so till that takes place. This fact has been tested by practice many years, and yet there are some who are so pleased when grass first comes that they seem to forget it, all they see that animals on such pastures are falling in flesh and milk, and so these things need to be referred to every year as a reminder. For a few weeks after pasture comes keep up the dry feeding, and the pastures will be good and nutritious.

# STRAW OVERCOATS FOR COWS

Excellent Supplemental Covering for Dairy Animals During Excessively Cold Weather.

In excessively cold weather, a blanket or cover over a cow while standing in its pen does not always suffice, says the Popular Mechanic. And, as blankets are sometimes scarce, one blanket may be made to do in the manner shown by the illustration.



An Overcoat of Straw.

Every market gardener should spend a day occasionally in one of our great city markets. He would pick up points of very great value in the marketing of his produce. Note the condition in which produce arrives, style of packaging used, the manner in which the fruits or vegetables have been arranged in the package. Remain long enough at one store to determine the effect that these factors have on the prices received. You probably will be astonished to find how well determined to put produce up in a neater and more attractive manner.

Much Depends on the Man. In the dairy business success or failure to a large extent depends upon the kind of man in charge of the business. If a man has no natural inclination toward the cow, if he is unwilling to give her the best that can be had in the way of cleanliness, feed and care, his chances for profit from her products are quite remote.

# DAIRY NOTES

Tickle the cow's palate and increase production. Study the whole problem from a business standpoint. The cow should be clean, healthy, plenty of water and cleanliness. Test, weigh, weed out. The margin of profit allows no guess work. Study to control functions and cooperate with the cow for better results.

Perhaps there is nothing which is so quickly contaminated as fresh, warm milk. No man can succeed by being simply a machine capable of performing so much labor. The cow should be well bedded but with straw or shelter substance that may keep themselves quite clean.

By having a first-class article and delivering it regularly, there will be no difficulty in getting creamery prices if demanded. Insanitary stables, separators in barns and dark barns are only a few of the evils that the dairy expert has to fight.

More sunshine for the big production of fresh air for the whole herd. Never mix any fresh cream with the ripened cream just before churning. A low testing buttermilk is usually obtained by churning the cream at such a temperature that it does not rise much above 52 degrees F. when the butter breaks. Through the organization of cow testing associations many valuable records have been brought to light of individual cows and also of herds that produce milk in quantities far above the average.

# NO CHANCE.



Puggles—May I offer you my hand and fortune? Jessie—No, thanks, dear boy. Your fortune's too small and your hand's too large.

# PAINFUL FINGER NAILS CURED

"I have suffered from the same trouble (painful finger nails) at different periods of my life. The first time it occurred, perhaps twenty-five years ago, after trying home remedies without getting helped, I asked my doctor to prescribe for me, but it was not for a year or more that my nails and fingers were well. The inflammation and suppuration began at the base of the finger nail. Sometimes it was so painful that I had to use a poultice to induce suppuration. After the pus was discharged the swelling would go down until the next period of inflammation, possibly not more than a week or two afterwards. My frequent inflammations resulted in the loss of the nail. I had sometimes as many as three fingers in this state at one time.

"Perhaps ten years later I began again to suffer from the same trouble. Again I tried various remedies, among them a prescription from a doctor of a friend of mine, who had suffered from a like trouble. This seemed to help somewhat for a time, but it was not a permanent cure; next tried a prescription from my own doctor, but this was so irritating to the sensitive, diseased skin that I could not use it. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used the Cuticura Ointment previously on my children's scalps with good effect. I did not use the Soap exclusively, but I rubbed the Cuticura Ointment into the base of the nail every night thoroughly, and as often beside as I could. I had not used it but a few weeks before my nails were better, and in a short time they were apparently well. There was no more suppuration, nor inflammation, the nails grew out clean again. One box of Cuticura Ointment was all that I used in effecting a cure."

(Signed) Mrs. L. J. Horton, Katonah, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1910. On Sept. 21, Mrs. Horton wrote: "I have had no further return of the trouble with my finger nails."

A "Friendly Match." I speak of a "friendly match," not at all forgetting the dictum of the old Scot to whom his opponent, breaking some trivial rule, said: "I did not use a friendly match in a friendly match." "Friendly match" was the Scotch name for a "friendly" match. "There's no such thing as golf!"—London Telegraph.

Resinol Ointment is an Excellent Remedy for All Scalp Troubles. I suffered with eruption on my scalp for 15 years when Resinol Salve was recommended to me by one of the best known men in Baltimore. Since using it I am so much better that I believe the trouble is practically cured. (Rev. H. C. Jones, Extension, La.)

The Selfish Wife. "Do you want cheaper postage?" "I don't know," replied the man who considers only his own interests. "I don't write many letters myself, and I don't see why I should be eager to make it easier for the men who send me bills."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Hear it. Hall—What is silence. Hall—The college yell of the school of experience.—Harper's Bazar.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but might disagree with you. Will be cured by good, quickly Hamlin's Wizard Oil. We advise that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

There is a lot of difference between making good and making others good.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. This is the only medicine that cures colds, coughs, and sore throats. It is the only medicine that cures colds, coughs, and sore throats. It is the only medicine that cures colds, coughs, and sore throats.

Most concerns are all right. If there are no cats in them.

We Give Away Free of Cost. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in French cloth binding, to any one sending 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only. Over 600,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in 1909, and it is now being given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address: *WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.*

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. THE ONE REMEDY for women's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its very ingredients. No Secrets—No Deception.

THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

# TELEPOST CUTS INTO BUSINESS OF MORSE RIVALS IN CHICAGO

IN FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH PATRONAGE GETS 800 OF LARGEST USERS OF OLD SYSTEM TO CHANGE TO AUTOMATIC LINES—CORPORATIONS ESTIMATE BIG SAVINGS.

Chicago: The fight that has been going on here for the last two months for control of the telegraph business between this city and the principal cities of Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana and Kentucky has reached an acute stage. The Telepost automatic telegraph company, which has been acting as pacemaker for its older rivals, with its 1000 words a minute service and maximum rates of one cent a word, regardless of time or distance, has considerably the best of it to date, as is shown by its acquisition of the patronage of more than 800 of the largest corporations, business houses and individual users of the wire, who have heretofore used the Morse system exclusively to the points reached by the competing lines. The latter estimate that the change will save them thousands of dollars a year. Computing its profit on every 2-cent message at 11 cents, the Telepost is in the unique position of being able to provide service to telegraph users from 40 to 100 per cent cheaper than its competitors, with their slower and more expensive hand operating system and make money out of it.

Had an Eye to the Future. "I would probably take many generations of adversity to train Americans into the far-reaching thriftiness of my people," once observed an American of Scotch birth. "I remember a case of a Scotch woman who had been promised a new bonnet by a lady. Before she undertook the purchase the lady called and asked the good woman: "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Carmichael?" "Well," responded Mrs. Carmichael thoughtfully, "I think I'll take a straw one. I'll maybe a mouthful to the coo when I'm done with it."—Lippincott's Magazine.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, A HEALTHFUL DRINK. The healthiest ever; you can grow it in your own garden on a small patch 10 by 10, producing 50 pounds or more. Ripens in Wisconsin 90 days. Used in great quantities in France, Germany and all over Europe. Send 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you a package of seeds, culture instructions as also our mammoth seed catalog free, or send 31 cents and get in addition to above, 10,000 kernels unpassable vegetable and flower seeds, enough for hundreds of vegetables and flowers. John A. Salsger Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Progress in the human race depends less on getting ahead than on helping along.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Men are known by the good they do rather than the goods they have.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. This ointment will return money if PAINFUL. BEST PAIN-KILLER. Cures hemorrhoids, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days.

Even a stingy man loosens up when asked for advice.

A READER CURES HIS CONSTIPATION—TRY IT FREE. Simple way for any family to retain the good health of all its members.

The editors of "Health Hints" and "Questions and Answers" have one question that is put more often than any other, and which, strangely enough, they can't answer most difficult to answer. You'll find it in our new book, "Constipation." Dr. Caldwell, an eminent specialist in diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, has written this book. It is a simple, easy to read, and it is the specialty for forty years and is so convinced that the ingredients contained in it will cure all cases of constipation that he has the best claim to attention from constipated people. Write for it. Its success in the cure of stubborn constipation has done much to displace the

# COLT DISTEMPER

W. L. DOUGLAS. IF YOU COULD VISIT W. L. DOUGLAS' LARGEST FACTORIES AT BROOKTON, MASS., and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand how better they are guaranteed to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoes you can buy. Quality counts—It has made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom, which is a safeguard against substitutes. Before all the cheap, low-priced, low-quality substitutes. You are entitled to the best. Insist upon the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes.

Some men borrow trouble and some buy it by the bottle.

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THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

# A \$-Dollar for a Dime

Why spend a dollar when 10c buys a box of CASCARETS at any drug store? Use as directed—get the natural, easy result. Saves many dollars wasted on medicines that do not cure. Millions regulate use CASCARETS. Buy a box now—10c week's treatment—proof in the morning.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest retail in the world. Millions bought a million.

# 44 Bu. to the Acre

It is a heavy yield, but what John Kennedy of Brantford, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 48 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that area show other excellent crops. From 120 acres he got 5,400 bushels of wheat. 100 bushels of wheat at 1.00 per bushel, 25,000 bushels of barley at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of oats at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of rye at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of clover at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of red clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of white clover hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of vetch hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of lucerne hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of sainfoin hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of alfalfa hay at 1.00 per bushel, 10,000 bushels of timothy hay at 1.00 per bushel,