IN THE PUBLIC EYE

CROWN PRINCE STUDIES WAR PLANS

The exile of Dantzic, Crown Prince Frederick William, is back in Berlin, after two years at the head of his Death's Head hussars. He comes to Berlin to study war plans and administration under the guidance of the able soldiers of the general staff. He could not have come at a better time if he really desires to work and learn. Preparations for increasing the army under the terms of last year's armament bills are well under way, and the staff is loaded with work of a highly practical executive nature.

The crown prince will probably not stay at Berlin long. He will be instructed by past masters in strategy, the mobilization of troops, in all that can be taught from maps at a desk. Then he will be sent to some other regiment to take up again the practical work of soldiering. By inclination as well as training, young Frederick William appears to be a thorough soldier. He may find himself some day in a position where he will have to use his knowledge of the war game. There are many reasons to be apprehensive of this, although the horizon is now fairly clear. War clouds roll up quickly in Europe. In the formal phrase of democracy, Germany's relations with all other powers are "correct." That means that there is no immediate cause for apprehension that some neighboring country will make a sudden and unexpected descent on the fatherland's frontier.

But more cannot be said, for the neighboring European nations do not like Germany. Former Chancellor von Bulow, in reminiscences published only a short time ago, declared flatly that France has never forgiven Germany for the defeat of 1870-71 and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and that she never will.

RECEIVER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Walker W. Vick of New Jersey, general receiver of the Dominican customs for Uncle Sam, has just rendered the sixth annual report of the receivership. A summary of the report shows that big business at the Dominican capital showed some trepidation when President Wilson brought about a change of administration of custom affairs in Santo Domingo. They feared the new broom might sweep too clean.

As the new receivership administration gradually unfolded its purpose, however, there was a natural subsidence of concern within business circles, and now the conclusion is in all realms of Dominican financial and commercial circles, that the right kind of sweeping has a salutary effect on the financial, as it does on the domestic household, and that cobwebs of debatable precedents are not always conducive to forceful achievement. When what is known as the "American-Dominican convention of 1907" was created, the United States accepted the responsibility of receiving all the customs duties; to pay a definite proportion of the same each month to the Republic, and to apply all else in payment of interest on a $20,000,000 bonded debt and into a sinking fund for the discharge of the principal.

The receiver general is required to make monthly reports of every penny collected, the cost of administration, and the disposition of every dollar received. At the end of each fiscal year these monthly reports are consolidated and published in the form of an annual report, and the whole field of Dominican financial and commercial growth is fallowed by the receivership plowshare, and exposed to the fructifying sunlight of statistical accuracy and publicity.

During the six years of this Dominican receivership great progress has been made toward the repayment of the principal of the $20,000,000 loan, the customs receipts climbing from about $2,000,000 a year to an annual total customs receipts for the calendar year 1913 of over $4,000,000, or, to be exact, $4,290,000.

AWARDED RED CROSS GOLD MEDAL

A woman with white hair and with the spirit of perennial youthfulness and enthusiasm shining from her face has been awarded the Red Cross gold medal of merit by the central board of that organization. The woman thus honored is Miss Jane A. Delano. President Wilson made the award of the medal. In presenting Miss Delano to the president, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, the active head of the American Red Cross society, said of her:

"It is due to Miss Delano's devoted and efficient labors that a splendid corps of over 4,000 of the best trained nurses in the country have been enrolled in the Red Cross for active service in time of war or disaster. The people of the United States may well be grateful for the unremunerated and efficient work of this devoted woman."

The practicability of the remarkable organization effected by Miss Delano, whose official title is chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service, has many times been tested. Last spring, for instance, during the Ohio flood, Miss Delano and her coworkers were able to mobilize within a few hours' time an efficient corps of trained nurses to assist in the relief work, and the Red Cross can at all times secure through its 110 local committees on nursing service the number of nurses required in disaster or war.

The entire corps of Red Cross nurses represents a high professional standard, and has been made a nursing reserve for the army and navy.

OFFERED POST AT PRINCETON

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who is in this country lecturing in the cause of world peace, has been asked to join the faculty of Princeton university, and it is understood that he has agreed to accept. His election, it is said, will be sanctioned by the trustees at their meeting in April.

The position which Mr. Noyes is to fill, it is said, is a visiting professorship, with lectures on modern English literature. It will begin about the middle of next February and extend through the second term of the university, and, it is understood, will continue in this way for several years, from February to June.

Mr. Noyes is thirty-three years old, and has been writing poetry for more than 20 years. At the age of fourteen, he wrote his first epic, a production in rhymed verse of several thousand lines, describing allegorically the voyage through life as on a ship. This poem was not published. Five years later "The Symbolist" was printed in the weekly supplement of the London Times. At that time he was in Exeter college, Oxford, achieving a reputation far more through his prowess as an athlete, and especially on the class crew, than as a poet.

DOLORES' PIMENTO COAT

By LOUISE MERRIFIELD.

"I will not be paired off with any girl who wears a pimento coat," said Chad firmly, even aggrievedly. "I'm willing to go the limit on this thing. I'll put up cash for the 'eats,' and I'll pull an oar, and do all the camp tricks I know, but if you think I'm going to have that pimento coat handed to me to carry around on my arm all the afternoon, you've got another guess coming, Shorty. There be limits even to our fraternal bonds, boy."

"She's a peach of a girl, honest, Chaddie. You only saw her for a minute down at the boat landing—"

"It was enough. She shone effulgent on that boat landing. All I could see was a splotch of rare pimento yellow, the glorious deep red yellow of Castilian banners. And you want me to attach myself to that comet. Nay, child, nay. Ask of old Uncle Peter what you will, but no pimento coats, lad."

"Well, shake her, if you like. I'll take her, coat and all, and be glad to, I tell you that. Only it didn't seem a square deal to her. She's a fine girl, and deserves our best specimen of manly beauty." He dodged the clothes brush swiftly and peered around the hall door for a last fling. "I'll tell her you objected to the coat, Chaddie."

Chad growled an inarticulate answer. Yet somehow even after his roommate had gone, he could not apply himself to books. Out of doors the first day of June fairly whooped at him to come and join the fun of living. Great fleecy clouds sailed lazily up from the southwest beyond the edge of woodland that rimmed the campus. Beyond the woodland were the tall sand dunes that sloped to the blue waters of old Michigan. Along the shore three miles up, was to be the picnic, and they were to row there in boats.

All unconscious of the comment she had stirred up, Dolores hesitated between wearing her coat or a white sweater.

"You'll need the coat coming back when it gets cool toward evening," Vida advised, and when it came to general pointers on the etiquette of wearing apparel and behavior, the girls kowtowed to Vida in her "soph" year.

Dolores nodded her head. She flashed one of her quick, amused smiles at Vida. It was all part of her college education, she felt, and Vida was a delightful guide and mentor.

The next day when Chad met the girl in the pimento cloak, his worst enemy could not have wished for a more complete subjugation. But it was Shorty, cheery, popular little Shorty, who walked her away from him.

All the afternoon she kept away from him. Then suddenly Fate veered his way. Out of the southeast there came up a pelting thunderstorm. They had walked far along the bluffs, and Shorty had led the retreat towards a distant house, when Chad found himself next the pimento coat.

Drenched it was now, but he welcomed it and its wearer, and he turned toward what looked like a shelter in the trees.

"Why, it is a pilot house," cried Dolores, "That is queer."

"Not at all," plunged Chad boldly. "They're cast up by wrecks all along the Michigan coast line. Then the people turn them into summer houses—and—and chicken coops, you know—anything. I think it's cosy myself."

"We should go on with the rest."

"They'll never miss us, and I've got to speak to you. Why did you make believe you did not know me?"

"Do I know you, Mr. Grayson?" Dolores' dark eyes looked at him so seriously and anxiously that Chad lost his head.

"Do you—oh, Lord! Didn't I make love to you for five days coming from Cherbourg a year ago? Aren't you Miss Merrill?"

"One of them. There are three of us, and we all look very, very much alike to strangers."

"I'm not a stranger. I've been writing you letters ever since, and pouring out my heart to you, and you've answered them, haven't you?"

"Maybe my sister Reina, or my sister Signa——"

"It was you. Don't you suppose a man has any intuitive sense? Didn't I know the instant I looked at you. I'd know you anywhere, and love you under any circumstances. You wouldn't have answered my letters if you hadn't cared. Dolores, would you?"

"I have—remembered you," said Dolores, guardedly. "We must go at once to the others, I think. The clouds are breaking."

"You bet they're breaking," exclaimed Chad with force and fervor. "And after commencement I'm going to throw up my camping trip, and go down to San Antonio."

Saving Space.

Two little South side laddies who visited in the country recently were sent to bed in a small room that contained a small cot, on which both were expected to sleep.

The larger of the boys got into bed with his underclothes on.

"Here," protested his companion, "ain't you going to put on your nightshirt?"

"If I put on my nightshirt," the other replied, "there will not be room for both of us in this little bed."

Husbands and Cigars.

"You never see her with her husband."

"She let him go out too often when they were first married."

"Husbands are very like cigars—you mustn't let them go out."

Force of Habit.

Crawford—There's no doubt the wise thing is to practice economy.

Grabshaw—But this is an extravagant age, and we seem to be out of practice.—Judge.

PROPER PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES ESSENTIAL TO YIELD AND QUALITY

Ordinarily at Least Two-thirds of the Wood May be Cut Away With Safety—Training According to a Sunlight and Air System is Necessary

(J. H. Carmody, Assistant Horticulturist, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

The grape is one of the oldest and most widely grown of our cultivated fruits. Because of the hardiness of the fruit and the readiness with which it adapts itself to different localities, it is to be found in all parts of the world. Nearly every farm, and city home as well, has a few vines of some favorite variety planted about the premises. While these vines produce fruit every year, nevertheless they are a source of disappointment to the owner because the fruit is not as good as he would like to have it.

An examination of such a vine often tells the reason for the failure. Grapes

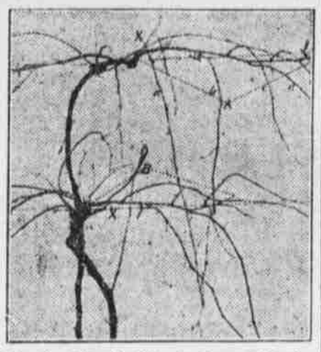

Fig. 1. The Kniffin System of Training.

are vigorous growers and the ordinary vine is left too full of wood. In the forest where the grape grows wild over the trees one can not help but notice the distance which the fruit is located from the main trunk. The neglected vine presents a condition very similar to the wild one in the forest. The vine in the forest aims to produce fruit in order to perpetuate itself and the neglected vine to a lesser degree is doing likewise.

Pruning Requisite To Yield.

When left unpruned only a small amount of fruit is borne at the extremities of the branches. To produce quality of fruit of any kind it is necessary that the plant be pruned and kept in bounds. Otherwise the amount of wood will become so great that all of the plant food will be used in keeping it alive. When a vine is so thick, the air and sunlight are excluded and black rot and other troublesome fungous diseases are also very common.

Many growers neglect to prune their vines because they do not understand the proper way to go about this work. The terms pruning and training are often confusing. Grapes are pruned in order to reduce the amount of wood, to limit the production of fruit, and to keep the vine in control so that it may be easily managed. The object in training grapes is to arrange the vine according to some definite system so that the air and sunlight may reach the fruit readily.

Twenty Buds Enough.

Before starting out to prune a grape vine one should remember that the fruit is borne on shoots of the present season which develop from buds borne on last season's canes. The important point in grape pruning is to remove a large amount of wood so as to limit the number of buds. Ordinarily at least two-thirds of a vine may be safely cut away. Usually not more than twenty buds should be left after the operation of pruning is completed. In removing the canes try and remove the weaker ones and leave the stronger ones.

Grapes may be pruned any time after the leaves drop until the buds start to swell. If pruning is neglected too long and is then done after buds start to swell, the vine will bleed. While bleeding is rather detrimental to the plant, it is not as bad as some people think it is.

There are a great many systems used in pruning the grape, but most of them depend on the annual removing of the wood that bore that season.

Double Kniffin Method.

The following is a description of one method known as the Double Kniffin. This method has given splendid results at the Kentucky Experiment Station Farm.

The vine is allowed to grow at will the first season. After the season's growth is over the vine is cut back, leaving only two or three buds near the ground. From these buds two shoots are permitted to grow the second season. At this time the vine should be trellised. Two posts are placed firmly in the ground about four feet from the vine each way. Connect the posts by two heavy wires, one wire two and a half feet high, the other five feet high. If the growth made the second season is satisfactory, one of the shoots from the buds referred to may grow until it reaches the lower wire and the other the top wire.

Pinching Off Tips.

When the wire is reached the tip should be pinched off so as to cause the formation of lateral branches. These lateral branches should be arranged so that they will travel along the wires in both directions. At the end of the second season these lateral branches should be cut back so that there are not more than three or four buds to each. The young shoots that are to bear the fruit will hang down from these buds. If these shoots become too long it is a good plan to pinch them off and thus allow them to bear only one or two branches for a season or two. The following spring cut the four old canes back to the young canes near the trunk and tie to the wire in the same manner as the previous season. This method should be kept up every year. As the vine grows older the number of buds left upon the bearing canes may be increased from year to year.

Key To Illustrations.

Figure one is a photograph of a bearing vine in the fall of the year before the pruning is begun. A and B are the old canes and a, b, c, d, e are the shoots which grew from them and bore fruit this past season.

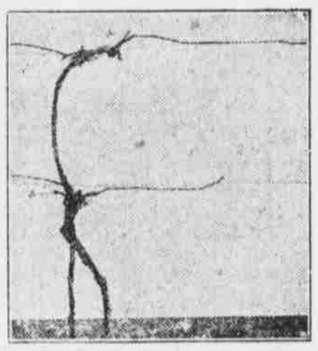

Fig. 2. The Kniffin System of Training. Pruned.

X marks the point where the canes will be cut off, leaving small "a" which will be trained along the wire as indicated in figure two.

Figure two shows the vine after it has been pruned. The one year old canes are stretched along the wires and tied there before the growth starts.

The main trunks should be securely fastened to the wires in order to protect the vines from being damaged by the wind.

PLANNING THE GARDEN

PLEASANT OCCUPATION FOR SOME OF THE EVENINGS REMAINING TO WINTER.

Study Should be Made of Companion and Succession Crops and a Definite Plan Be Followed In Putting Out Vegetables and Flowers When Spring Calls.

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

At this time of the year we begin to get seed catalogs with pretty pictures and describing new vegetables that we have never tried to raise. These and the consciousness of the approach of springtime, together with the interest and delight that all members of the family can find in the garden, encourage us to spend some of the few remaining winter evenings planning the garden.

In making these plans it is interesting and profitable to study among other things (1) Variety of vegetables and flowers which means more enjoyment from the table standpoint; (2) Profit, both as regards saving of grocery bills and possible sales; (3) The quantity that can be produced on a given area, especially in towns and villages where space is limited; (4) The possibility of canning, for winter, the surplus. A definite plan should be made. The kinds of vegetables, their period of growth and the time of planting must be considered. By "companion crops" we mean two that can be planted together, one of which will be matured before the other needs the space very badly. By "succession crops" we mean that one crop is harvested in time to permit the planting of a second after the first is harvested. By a careful plan and a knowledge of the plants we can get two and sometimes three crops from the same area.

Without going into detail regarding specific vegetables, it is not here out of place to urge that every farmer and at least every villager in Kentucky should have a strawberry bed. Scarcely a fruit can be named where more good fruit, which means pleasure and profit, can be so easily gotten from the same sized plot.

As regards fertilizer, none better than good manure can be recommended. For such crops as lettuce where a quick-leafy growth is desired, a very light sprinkling of nitrate of soda at or just after planting time, will be found beneficial. This is conducive to leafy rather than to fruit growth and should be used sparingly. Outside the Bluegrass region, phosphorus, either as acid phosphate or as raw ground rock, may be advantageously applied.

Keep the hens comfortable. They don't mind a little cold if the quarters are dry.

SILO DISPELS WORRY.

The farmer who has a silo is letting the other man worry about next winter's feed.

Beet greens are extremely edible, at eight weeks of age, even if the roots are only nubbing.

Dig a hill or two of pieplant for forcing in the cellar this winter.

Grit and shell for poultry should be fed in open hoppers.

HOLDING GOOD BROOD SOWS.

When selecting the brood sows for next season, spare those which have shown themselves to be good mothers. Do not be tempted by price or any other consideration to part with them as long as they will breed well, unless they show indications of impaired usefulness. One good brood sow should be worth two young ones whose usefulness has not been proved. Attention to this matter would greatly increase the profits from growing swine.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 29

JESUS THE GREAT TEACHER.

(Review.)

READING LESSON—Matt. 7:21-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."—Micah 6:8.

There is no chronological order to the lessons for the past quarter, though they have all been selected from the period of the Perean ministry of our Lord. The thought of the Golden Text, rather than the reading lesson, will serve to give us a connected review.

The lessons have chiefly concerned Jesus as the great Teacher, thus we notice the inclusive note of the first clause of the Golden Text, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good." As an exposition of that note we have presented God's plan of action, outward, "to do justly, aid to love mercy," and inwardly "to walk humbly with thy God." With this thought in mind let us divide lessons of the quarters into two sections: (1) The first seven lessons which have to do with man's relation to the kingdom in its outward manifestation, and (2) the remaining five that have to do with "walking humbly with thy God," e. g., the inward aspect of the kingdom.

As Children.

I. The first section. In order to keep this two-fold thought before us, we must observe carefully the several golden texts. In the first lesson we have set before us the manner whereby we are to enter into this new kingdom. We must enter as children and the Golden Text, "Likewise, ye younger, be subject unto the elder . . . for God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble," illustrates the humility of children and the necessity of our right relationship to them. The second lesson deals with the possibility of cooperation with him in service, as when the 70 went before his face. Great privileges, however, when abused, bring condemnation and degradation. "It is not you that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you." The third lesson—"The Good Samaritan"—is another expression of the outward walk of life, that of loving mercy. True love never asks who it may, but rather who it can, serve. It always manifests itself in sacrifice and in service—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The story of service actually rendered to our Lord in the days of his flesh is the subject of the fourth lesson. All other interests and ties must be secondary to our allegiance and obedience to him—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me." The fifth lesson concerns prayer. The parable of the unfriendly neighbor and the effect of prayer to bring about just relations is revealed in the Golden Text which is the heart of that lesson. "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The sixth lesson still continues to treat this outward aspect and reveals to us the fact that great as Satan is, our Lord Jesus has far greater power. The difference between darkness and light and the unjust conclusions of men is a difference of viewpoint, hence the Golden Text, "Look, therefore, whether the light that is in thee be not darkness." Christ's hatred of shams is the seventh lesson. God looks not upon the outward appearance, but upon the heart. Jesus sternly denounces men who lack justice and mercy in dealing with their fellow men. "Be not deceived: God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Must Walk Humbly.

II. The second section. We now come to a group of lessons that seem to emphasize the second part of God's requirements, as expressed in the Golden Text for today, viz., "and to walk humbly with thy God." This is the inward, personal, relation with God, as against our outward, righteous relations with men. These remaining lessons deal with the abiding principles of discipleship which Jesus gave to his followers. The eighth lesson reveals the principle of a true confession of Christ to be that of the faith which makes fear impossible. We are to fear God alone. In the ninth lesson we see that the true fulfillment of life is that of having the heart set upon the true treasure, which is spiritual, rather than upon the false treasure which is material, for, "Where your treasure is, there will be your heart also." In lesson ten we have set before us the principle of faithful service which is that of watchfulness for the returning King, and which expresses itself in perpetual service in his interest and on behalf of his household. "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching." The principle of the religion of Christ is that of compassion (lesson 11), and the true sanction of the Sabbath is fulfilled in such service as makes the Sabbath possible to those who are in need. It is, therefore, lawful to do good on the Sabbath.

Lesson 12 deals with the vital issue of this second section, viz., that it is of far more importance that we be in the kingdom than any other issue. We must put forth strenuous efforts that we may enter the narrow door. The kingdom of God is doing the will of God, rather than calling him Lord! Lord! "Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Thus as we hastily look over these lessons from these two viewpoints, we are led to conclude with the first declaration of the Golden Text for the day.

There's no love so inexpensive as a mother's.

Girls, keep you fiances at a distance—from young widows.

A food for sore lungs. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. Cure coughs, by relieving the soreness—5c at Drug Stores.

There are two sides to every story. The victory we win spells defeat for the other chap.

Had one of our suffragettes been in Mother Eve's place, what a fool she would have made of that snake.!

Quite Evident.

"I cannot imagine," said the fair maid to her nervous visitor, "why you are so uneasy."

"And yet," murmured the caller, with his eye on the door, "the case is a parent."

Needed for the Meal.

Little Henry had a pain in his stomach, and his baby brother was much interested in the means mother employed to mitigate the said pain. Mother produced a hot-water bag and adjusted it to the spot that hurt. In a little while luncheon was announced, and Henry, feeling better, got up and put the bag aside. He had hardly reached the door, however, before a small voice called after him:

"Oh, Tommy, you forgot your tummy."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Hadn't Forgotten Hubby.

"I have always been suspicious of good things," said a well-known New York lawyer, who has a reputation for a large philosophy. I remember when I was a young man I had an opportunity to get in on the 'ground floor' of what looked to me like a load of easy money.

"I consulted one of the old-time conservative men of Wall street. He smiled and said: 'Listen to this story and then decide:

"'A wife arriving home in high spirits tells her husband she has purchased a new bonnet. "And, sweetheart," she said, kissing him, "I got something for you, too."

"'"Good!" exclaimed the happy husband. "What is it?"

"'"The bill," she said.'"

Artists 25,000 Years Ago.

"Man began to be an artist subsequent to the last ice age, which period is roughly estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000 years ago," said Prof. George Grant MacCurdy at the University Museum lecture the other afternoon. "At least that is the time the fundamentals first appear. Therefore, man was an artist before he was a maker of hieroglyphics. He produced objects of beauty before he tamed the wild beasts.

"The cave artist was practically without an artistic background, but climatic, faunal and other environment played no important part in the origin of troglodite art. The models were game animals, and ran largely to profiles, for the cave artist had not learned perspective, but he understood motion. He made single figures, but was long in acquiring composition."

NOT A MIRACLE
Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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.