



THE WOMAN'S CORNER

NEAT HOUSE FROCKS

SMART AND USEFUL GARMENTS FOR DAINTY HOUSEKEEPERS.

Dame Fashion Provides Attractive Models for Making Up Cheap Materials—Becoming Styles Even in Cooking Aprons.

The good housekeeper is generally a dainty body when it comes to her personal appearance, and if she is young and good-looking she is sometimes very particular about her working clothes. Dame Fashion knows this, and has provided very attractive models for making up all the numerous materials now so reduced in price. There are becoming styles even in cooking aprons if you please!

Those for genuine work are still practically large, covering almost all the gown and very nearly meeting at



the back. But seams outline the bust and there are pretty bibs, oddly-shaped pockets and flounces for the bottom. Then bits of color are used to brighten up a sombre material, blue, red or white pipings showing on dull brown and tan linens, or perhaps a gay plaid will be used, this shaping the piping or put on in bias bands. As to more elaborate aprons, they are all the rage—little muslin trifles trimmed with ribbon and lace, tiny, narrow and the height of coquetry for all work that isn't real work; sewing aprons made of gauzy handkerchiefs, black silk aprons with quaint embroidered bottoms for afternoon tea, aprons worn while putting flowers into the vases and all sorts of aprons for all sorts of purposes. In truth one might very readily write the book of aprons, so varied and charming are the present phases of these useful and always delightfully feminine details.

The housekeeper's working frock has also taken many steps upward in charm, and if there is no time to make the needed garment there it is always in the shop, with prices often marvelously cheap. The breakfast gown in two pieces, belted jacket and skirt, is exploited in unnumbered dainty materials, lace insertions and edgings and ribbon drawstrings and bows going with these, and every little ready-made model tells you just how the flowered or striped or spotted goods on the next counter would look if you bought it and made the dress yourself. The shapeless and really improper wrapper of the long ago is conspicuous by its absence. The garment that takes its place is a "house gown," and this is most commonly in Empire style whether the garment is in smart texture or not.

Keeping Neckwear Spick and Span. It is very hard to keep Irish crochet collars spotlessly white, as they should be. A dark line is apt to appear at the edge of the collar that lies against the neck, and this line is hard to wash out without rubbing the collar out of shape. The collar should be well soaped and spread out in shallow hot water in the sun. Then it should be rinsed in several waters, this thorough rinsing being most important to the whiteness of the collar. A very little bluing should be added to the last rinsing water, and the collar may now be pinned out in the correct, curved shape on a pillow and placed again in the sun to dry. White silk gloves and white stockings should also be carefully rinsed and blued to prevent the dingy, yellowish tone which spoils the immaculate whiteness they should possess.

The Reservoir Hat.

An ingenious foreigner, it is said, has patented a contrivance which he calls the reservoir hat, that is to enable fashionable women to wear freshly plucked flowers on their

Our illustration displays the "housemaid's" apron, which is so useful for protecting a pretty dress and yet is graceful and becoming too. The apron is in one piece, with the shaped flounce gathered full at the bottom and plain at the sides. The ample pockets are made with a long end that runs up into the belt, thus narrowing the space very becomingly across the abdomen. The bib is made with straps that cross at the back and it may be cut without the epaulets if material gives out or the shoulder pieces are not becoming. For good service white butcher's linen or brown holland would be best for this apron, and in this shape it would do for either mistress or maid. For the garment the waitress would wear at a smart dinner or luncheon dotted Swiss, dimity and checked muslin are all suitable, and with these a little edge of new lace would be pretty. For the medium figure 3 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide will be needed for this apron.

SOME DON'TS FOR MOTHERS

No Surer Love Destroyer Than Mother Who is Chronic Fault Finder and Scold.

Don't let yourself grow old in feelings. It means growing away from your children and bitter, lonely hours. Don't let yourself rust mentally. The growing girl and boy who can have mother help him out in a tight place in his lessons, or can come to her for a clear answer to a perplexing question, rarely gets that disagreeable know-it-all air so common to young America.

Don't try to force your children's confidence. If from the start you have tried to be a chum of your child the confidence will be given unhesitatingly; those that are asked are given grudgingly and with a sense of resentment, if not actually refused.

Don't let your children see that you are disappointed in them. There is no surer road of self-consciousness and the don't care attitude than if the boy or girl feels that mother thinks him a failure.

Don't, on the other hand, think your progeny prodigies. If the child knows he isn't, he is conscious of embarrassment and being under a strain; if he agrees with the maternal opinion he becomes insufferably conceited.

Don't, whatever else you do or leave undone, don't nag. There is no surer love destroyer than a mother who never lets up, who magnifies trifles, who is a chronic fault finder and scold. The children of such a mother rarely are found in the home—if they can get out of it.

EASILY MADE BATH SEAT

Great Convenience in Many Ways and Well Worth the Trouble of Making.

A seat to place across the bath tub is a great convenience in many ways. The one shown in our illustration is well worth the little trouble that will be entailed in its making.

Wood of about an inch in thickness and about ten or twelve inches in width should be used, and the seat should be made of sufficient length to extend two or three inches on either end, two blocks of wood are fastened with screws to prevent the possibility of the seat from slipping out of place, and a glance at the sketch will explain this.

The seat can, of course, be placed on or removed from the bath in a



moment, and will take up very little space when not required if rested up against the wall.

Across the center of the seat, and fastened on underneath with tacks, is a piece of carpet, and a remnant of stair-carpet will be found most suitable for this purpose, and a half-yard will be quite sufficient.

headgear when they take their walks abroad. No one need be surprised, therefore, if in the near future hats of sweet smelling glorie de Dijon roses are seen nodding their heads in the public ways. The invention should bring joy to the florists, whatever may be thought of it by those who must pay for the constant supplies of fresh flowers that will be needed.

Eccru in Neckwear French Fad. Paris has taken a notion lately for eccru in neck trimmings.

Little bows of eccru silk are set at the top of creamy lace jabots, and eccru laces, as has been said, are much smarter than pure white.

Women who own handsome lace gumps and yokes are dipping them into tea water or giving them a bath in aniline powder to give the creamy, pale eccru tone that is like rare old lace.

Tea or coffee water used for this purpose should be carefully strained and the solution should be very weak.

PROFIT OF ORCHARD

Many Fruit Growers Fail to Keep Detailed Record of Expense.

Maryland Agricultural Station Gathers Much Interesting Data on Cost of Trees, Planting, Maintenance and Other Details.

Most fruit growers do not keep records of the expense entailed year after year in caring for their orchards, so it is impossible to state the approximate expense and profit of an orchard in most parts of the state. A set of questions was sent to several successful fruit growers in order to throw light on the expense of starting and maintaining an orchard, the crops grown while the trees were young, the age of first bearing, the age of first profit, the average value of crop and the value of heaviest crop. The following detailed statement by Mr. E. P. Cobhill, Hancock, of his seven-year-old 30-acre orchard is most valuable as a guide for western Maryland. This orchard was handled as follows:

First Year—Narrow strips cultivated along tree rows and cowpeas grown in middle.

Second Year—Same as first year, except that crimson clover was grown instead of cowpeas.

Third Year—Same as second year.

Fourth Year—All the ground cultivated until August, when red cloverseed was sown.

Fifth and Sixth Years—Strips cultivated along tree rows and red clover left on middle until August, when all the ground was plowed and seeded to clover.

Seventh Year—All the ground cultivated until August 15, when red cloverseed was sown. Two hundred pounds per acre of a mixture of 12 per cent. phosphate and 5 per cent. potash were applied August 15.

Hogs were pastured in the orchard from May 1 to November 1 during the first six years. Mr. Cobhill states that the manure and clover plowed under in this orchard have increased the value of the land at least \$20 per acre. There are 3,000 trees set 20 feet apart each way in the 30 acres. They were planted in November, 1902, and April, 1903. Labor is figured at 15 cents per hour. The entire cost of trees, planting, cultivation, fertilizers and manure, was \$4,173; the returns, \$3,259. These figures show that up to the end of the seventh year the orchard has not been self-supporting by \$914, yet if we consider the increased value of the land due to manure and clover crops, at \$20 per acre, the deficit is reduced to \$334. Some old apple trees on land purchased by Mr. Cobhill several years ago have produced a full crop of apples each year for the last five years. Another orchardist in Washington county makes the following statement from memory as he has not kept accurate records: The trees cost \$4.80 per acre and the planting \$1 per acre. Crops were grown among the trees for the first five years and about paid the running expenses of the orchard. Ben Davis began to bear at 8 years and York at 12 years of age. At the present time one-half of the orchard is 21 years old and the other half 18 years and the most profitable crop brought \$150 per acre, while the average income is about \$90 per acre. The crop is good on steady years and about one-fourth of a crop on off year. Spraying costs \$15 per acre, pruning \$1, picking, etc., \$16 annually.

This valuable bulletin may be had by the farmers of the state by addressing the secretary of the Maryland agricultural experiment station, College Park, Md.

BOLL WEEVIL MARCHING EAST

Time Is Not Far Distant When Whole of Cotton Belt Will Feel Its Merciless Attack.

"Slowly, but surely, the boll weevil keeps up its eastward advance, its gradual approach being as remorseless as destiny, as certain as the finger of time," said Col. James N. LaPrade, a cotton planter of Macon, Miss., while in Baltimore the other day. "For many years the pest had its habitat in Mexico, but while the planters of Texas had heard of it they were not alarmed, deeming that the Rio Grande river would prove an impassable barrier against an invasion of the Lone Star state. They reckoned in vain; the detestable bug did cross the boundary stream, and for the past six or seven years has been feasting on the cotton fields of Texas, destroying crops in that period to the extent of many millions.

"From Texas it crossed the Sabine into Louisiana, where its ravages caused many to abandon the cultivation of cotton; then it crept healthily onward into Mississippi and before the end of this year there is not a shade of doubt that it will make its appearance in Alabama. That it will ultimately carry its destructive work into Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas is certain. That is to say the time is not far off when the whole of the cotton belt will feel the merciless attack. This year the pest has not accomplished its usual amount of harm, for the farmers have fought it more successfully than of yore, and in time they may get to the point of reducing its depredations to a minimum."

Harrow the Field.

And why should plowed fields be allowed to lie for days or weeks without harrowing? The loss of moisture from such fields is enormous and it takes more work to pulverize the land after it is very dry. Every drop of water may be needed later during a drought and it doesn't seem reasonable to pray for rain when good management might have saved the crop.

Profit in Graded Eggs.

A basket of eggs all of one size, color and appearance will create a better impression among private customers than a mixed lot. Some men make a success by grading them and shipping to private customers. If they can make it pay you certainly should.

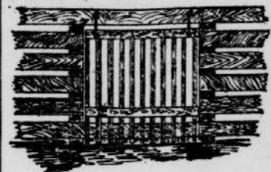
CONVENIENT PIG TRAP DOOR

Excellent Arrangement for Use in Fattening Hogs and Will Be Found Handy in Sheep Lot.

In feeding pigs with older hogs, it is necessary to have a separate feeding pen for the pigs.

The sketch shows how to keep the older hogs out and also to prevent pigs from entering pen while the troughs are being filled.

The hanging gate swings outward only. It is held up while the pigs enter the feeding pen, and being light they can push it forward and go out at will.



Swinging Door.

It may be used to advantage in fattening hogs that run with the stock hogs. After putting out the feed the feeder raises the gate and lets in those to fatten, then lets it fall: all others are kept out, yet those in the pen may go out when through eating.

This style of gate is also convenient for the lamb lot where one uses a creep. The gate should be just large enough to admit a good-sized lamb.

SUFFICIENT LIGHT FOR BARN

Lantern That Will Withstand Wind and Draughts Should Be Used, Suspended in Center.

To give light to one or two places, the light should be suspended in a window, or else in about the center of the barn, where a much better light



Light for the Barn.

will be given than when the lantern is carried from place to place as one needs a light. The very best kind of a lantern should be used so as to withstand the wind and draughts.

General Farm Notes

Every bruise on an apple will in time result in decay.

Do not sell the sow that raised a big spring litter and suckled them well.

The pig that makes a good steady growth from birth to market gives a good steady profit.

Getting the most out of swine is nothing less than putting the most into them.

One King road rag in the neighborhood is worth more than all the dogs in the country.

Get out to the fairs this fall and select a good boar and a sow or two to add to your herd.

Do not worry much about disease in hogs. Try to keep them right, and you will be troubled but little.

It would be better if you could keep all pigs of about a certain size together, though you can not always do this.

No good orchardist would ever shake apples from the tree to be sent to market, although many people continue to do it.

If you keep the sheep in dark cool places in the heat of the day they are not likely to be troubled with grubs in the head.

The largest milkers are the greatest eaters. This rule is one you can tie to and follow without danger of being deceived.

Wash milk things first in cold water and then scald them. To scald them first makes it much harder to get them absolutely clean.

There is no doubt that straw mulching destroys weeds and retains the moisture in the ground whatever other objections may be made to it.

Pigs intended for market should weigh between 250 and 300 pounds at ten months of age or less. To make this weight they must be pushed from birth to market day.

Don't use wooden milk pails. Tin makes the best milk containers for any purpose, provided the seams are smooth and there are no sharp angles to catch and hold minute portions of milk in which bacteria can breed.

Fruit of every kind should be thoroughly cooled before being packed for the market. Even strawberries packed while warm from the field and sent directly to the cars unless allowed to get chilled will quickly deteriorate.

PEANUTS GOOD HOG RATION

Southern Farmers Beginning to Appreciate Their Value and Cultivation Is Increasing.

Peanuts as a hog ration are beginning to be recognized, and the cultivation of the crop in the south is increasing rapidly. It is not only a money maker as a hog ration, but the vines make a hay that cannot be beat, and besides it is a fine soil fertilizer. Every farmer who raises hogs should have a patch of peanuts. The bunch varieties can be cultivated level and just before frost the vines mowed off and the hogs followed on the nuts which they will root up themselves. In this way the farmer can get the very best hay, a crop of the sweetest flavored pork and the soil will be greatly enriched by the stubble and the roots. The peanuts is a combination crop that ranks high in any way it is handled.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

A PICTURESQUE PITTSBURGER



The most picturesque millionaire in Pittsburg and one of the most bizarre in the country is Alexander R. Peacock, who recently came into public notice on account of a bad egg. Because he got one for breakfast he spent nearly \$70,000 to start a henry with which to supply his table with eggs fresh from the nest. He has the reputation of being the most trisicible individual in Pittsburg. What happened to his chef when Mr. Peacock tasted the cold storage egg that caused all the trouble may be imagined. After he had relieved his feelings he called up a real estate dealer.

"I want a farm," he said, "a farm that is big enough to raise a lot of chickens."

Before night the real estate man had the farm; within two days a chicken house, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, was well under way. The farm cost \$60,000, and the hen house about one-tenth that sum. It has been rushed to completion. It has steam heat, electric lights, the flooring and electric incubators. Mr. Peacock received the first of his very expensive but superlatively fresh eggs recently.

While this matter was being attended to Mr. Peacock encountered a fresh annoyance. He discovered his private secretary had been playing the stock market heavily with money that did not belong to him. Peacock took his clerk into his private office, thrashed him soundly and threw him out. He took him back a little later on the secretary's promise he would gamble no more. Apparently this promise was not kept, for recently Peacock had his secretary arrested on the charge of embezzlement. It is said that his total stealings will reach \$50,000.

This is not the first time this Pittsburg millionaire has been the victim of misplaced confidence. In the last three years it is said at least \$500,000 has been filched from him by his employees.

Peacock's life story reads like an oriental romance. He was a clerk at the linen counter of a Pittsburg dry goods store when in the course of his duties he became acquainted with Mr. Carnegie. The ironmaster took a liking to the young Scotch lad, aided him in various ways, and his career thenceforth was meteoric.

Peacock is a tall, heavily built man, now past fifty years old. Although he spends money lavishly it is said that he does not come within halting distance of the limit of his income. Peacock's name does not appear in any biographical dictionaries or directories of corporation officers, but it is known that besides being a large holder of steel stock he is heavily interested in plate glass, fireproofing and many other industries.

Peacock married a daughter of a Brooklyn police captain, named Bedell. They have three children—two boys and a girl, the oldest of whom is twenty-one and the youngest ten.

JURIST ON THE RACE TRACK



Exchanging a seat on the federal bench of the old Oklahoma Territory for a seat on a sulkey behind fast-stepping trotters and pacers and filling both places in a satisfactory manner, John L. Pancoast, now a resident of Blackwell, northern Oklahoma, has been making the Oklahoma-Kansas racing circuit the past summer with a string of horses that have pulled down numerous purses for their erstwhile ermine-wearer owner.

The love of horse flesh is the only reason why Judge Pancoast has changed from bench to sulkey. He is still a practicing attorney and is admitted to practise before the United States Supreme court, but he prefers to see the steppers coming down the home stretch in a whirl of dust and hear the shouts of the onlookers as the animal he is driving perhaps noses out a head under the wire.

Judge Pancoast was always a devotee of the racetrack. He has always owned a string of fast horses and during his days on the bench he watched with interest the progress of his horses. In early life, however, in Ohio, where he was born, in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1878, he made up his mind that he would some day wear the ermine. This fact he kept steadfastly before him. He had that "bee in his bonnet" when he located in western Kansas in 1879, going through with the usual experience of a young lawyer and afterwards moving to Oklahoma.

During territorial days in Oklahoma the federal judges named by the president were also the district judges of the territory and in addition to being district judges, the seven of them sitting together at the capital constituted the supreme bench of the territory. Thus John L. Pancoast became not only a federal judge, but also judge of the Seventh Oklahoma district with headquarters at Alva and a member of the territorial supreme bench with the title of associate justice.

Pancoast was appointed in 1902 by President Roosevelt and again in 1906 by the same president. Being a judge on the bench, with his one ambition in life realized, Pancoast did not forget his horses. It was his one relief from the bench, his vacation, his pastime, his fad. He served as judge until statehood abolished the court.

CIRCLES GLOBE IN AN AUTO



Mrs. Harriet Clark Fisher of Trenton, N. J., holds the unique record of being the only woman who has girdled the earth in an automobile. Mrs. Fisher's trip in her 40-horsepower machine makes new history in the automobile world, and particularly in the realm of women. With her on the trip were her secretary, Harold Fisher Brooks, who drove; a man and maid servant and Honk Honk, her pet bull terrier, who was taken along as a mascot. In addition, the car, which was especially built for the trip, carried a complete stock of tires, parts and cooking utensils.

The party landed in France, toured leisurely through it; thence through Germany and Switzerland; crossed to Italy, where a brief stay was made at Como. Thence they visited Vienna, Rome, Naples and Port Said, taking ship from there to India. Mrs. Fisher's letters referring to their experiences are interesting in the extreme.

"It was exciting," she wrote. "We live like gypsies most of the time. We found hotels few and far between. You never saw a more surprised set of people than were the natives when we would roll into one of their little villages. In the country between Bombay and Calcutta we preferred to camp out. When we got to China we had our troubles, but our most exciting experiences were in Japan. We started from Kobe and went from there to Osaka, and thence to Kyoto, Nagoka, Sldgionka, Atmi, Odawara and Yokohama, bound for Tokyo. We found the streets so narrow, that in many instances our automobile barely grazed through them. We were forced to run our car over bridges that were old and unreliable, and many times we feared we would plunge through them.

"We were also obliged to cross on small ferries, and one of these trips, across Hamana bay, was three miles in length. To get across here we had to lash two fishing boats together and build a temporary platform on which to run the car."

The party met with several exceptionally exciting experiences that came near sending them back. After landing in San Francisco and starting east across her own country, Mrs. Fisher's trip was uneventful except for her arrest in Sandusky, O., for exceeding the speed limit.

AN ENGLISH PRISON EXPERT



At the invitation of the United States government Thomas Holmes comes from England to attend the International Prison conference. Mr. Holmes is the secretary of the Howard association in London, which is devoted to the double work of reforming prison administration. He is admittedly the foremost of practical English criminologists. He has made a lifelong study of criminals. Before he became the secretary of the Howard association he was for many years a court missionary.

For a long time Mr. Holmes has been advocating the right of offenders to pay their fines by installments and thus, in a measure, equalizing the glaring disparity in treatment which the law makes between the rich and the poor. At present the poor man or youth who commits some trifling offense—is bundled

off to jail if he cannot immediately hand over the pecuniary statement for his misdemeanor which blind justice demands of him. On the other hand, the offender with a well-lined pocket, to whom the payment of the fine is no hardship, escapes the ignominy of imprisonment altogether.

Now, Mr. Holmes seems to be within measurable distance of getting his pet reform adopted by legal enactment. A few days ago, on behalf of the Howard association, he obtained an official interview with Winston Churchill, the home secretary, whose special business it is to look after the administration of justice, and Mr. Churchill since then has announced his intention of inaugurating this reform.

MUNYON'S WITCH SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves complexion. Best shampoo made. Cures dandruff and skin eruptions. Munyon's Hair Invigorator cures dandruff, stops hair from falling out, makes hair grow. It is a sure cure for itching scalp, dandruff, and any liver trouble. Use Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills. They cure constipation, and drive all impurities from the blood. —MUNYON'S HOUSEHOLD HOME REMEDY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROMISED A LIVELY TIME

Mark Twain's Outline of Editorial Policy He Had Made Up His Mind to Adopt.

Mark Twain took the editorial chair on the Buffalo Express in August, 1885, and this is the paragraph in which he made the readers acquainted with his new responsibility: "I only wish to assure parties having a friendly interest in the prosperity of this journal that I am not going to waste the paper deliberately and intentionally at any time. I am not going to introduce any startling reform or in any way attempt to make trouble. I am simply going to do my plain, unpretending duty—when I cannot get out of it. I shall work diligently and honestly and faithfully at all times and upon all occasions—when prevention and want shall compel me to do so. In writing I shall confine myself to the truth, except when it is attended with inconvenience. I shall, witheringly rebuke all forms of crime and misconduct, except when committed by the party inhabiting my own vest. I shall not make use of slang or vulgarly upon any occasion or in any circumstances and shall never use profanity except in discussing houses rent and taxes. Indeed, upon second thought, I will not even then, for it is inelegant, un-Christian and degrading. I shall not often meddle with politics, because we have a political editor who is already excellent and only needs a term in the penitentiary to be perfect. I shall not write any poetry unless I conceive a spite against the subscribers."

Shrewd Scheme Stopped Run.

Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the small farmers jostled each other in crowds to draw out their money. Things were rapidly going from bad to worse, when the bank manager, in a fit of desperation, suddenly brought him of an expedient. By his directions a clerk, having hoisted some sovereigns in a frying-pan, paid them over the counter to an anxious applicant. "Why, they're quite hot!" said the latter as he took them up. "Of course," was the reply; "what else could you expect? They are only just out of the mold. We are coining them by hundreds as fast as we can." "Coining them!" thought the simple agriculturist; "then there is no fear of the money running short!" With this their confidence revived, the panic abated, and the bank was enabled to weather the storm.

The Enemies.

Apropos of the enmity, now happily buried, that used to exist between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Senator Clapp said at a dinner in the former city:

"I remember an address on careless building that I once heard in Minneapolis.

"'Why,' said the speaker in the course of this address, 'one inhabitant of St. Paul is killed by accident in the streets every 48 hours.'"

"A bitter voice from the rear of the hall interrupted:

"'Well, it ain't enough,' it said."

Remarkable Young Lady.

From a feuilleton: "Her voice was low and soft; but once again, as Janet Fenn withdrew from the room and closed the door after her, the splendid gleam came into her odorous eyes."

"If we hear any more of Janet we will let you know."—Punch.

Local Enterprise.

Tourist—Why do you call this a volcano? I don't believe it has had an eruption for a thousand years!

Guide—Well, the hotel managers in this region club together and keep a fire going in it every year during the season.—Meggendorfer Blätter.

PRESSED HARD.

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in a Southern state says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach."

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to her use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Ever read the above letter? A copy ever appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of honest interest.