A LAND PROBLEM AHEAD

(FROM THE PEORIA JOURNAL.)

The Nebraska State Journal calls attention to the fact that Uncle Sam's opening of a 4,000-acre tract in the North Platte irrigation district for settlement practically winds up the "free land distribution" of the nation. It adds:

"Free or cheap land has been the American safety valve. A population straining for self-betterment has had its own remedy—to go west and grow up with the country. With the government reduced to advertising an opening of forty-three farms, the safety valve may be considered forever closed. The expansive energy formerly exerted outward, must hereafter work itself out intensively. Increasing land speculation, with rapidly rising prices of land and proportionately increasing dissatisfaction among the landless would seem inevitable. The tone of our politics and the intensity of our social problems cannot but be vitally changed under the strain of dealing internally with a social pressure which hitherto has had the wilderness to vent itself upon.

"'Land hunger' will soon become a reality in this rapidly growing country and the constant pressure of population, increasingly higher than the ratio of production, is bound to bring us face to face with economic problems that we have heretofore considered remote. The far-sighted statesman and publicist must devote his thought earnestly to the consideration of these questions if we are to escape the extremes which curse the older nations of the world."

In the above will be found one of the reasons that the Canadian Government is offering 160 acres of land free to the actual settler. There is no dearth of homesteads of this size, and the land is of the highest quality, being such as produces yields of from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, while oats run from fifty to over hundred bushels per acre. It is not only a matter of free grants, but in Western Canada are also to be had other lands at prices ranging from $12 to $30 per acre, the difference in price being largely a matter of location and distance from railway. If one takes into consideration the scarcity of free grant lands in the United States it is not difficult to understand why there has been most material advances in the price of farm lands.

A few years ago, land that now sells for two hundred dollars an acre in Iowa, could have been bought for seventy-five dollars an acre or less. The increased price is warranted by the increased value of the product raised on these farms. The lands that today can be had in Western Canada at the low prices quoted will in a less time than that taken for the Iowa lands to increase, have a proportionate increase. In Nebraska the lands that sold for sixteen to twenty dollars per acre seven years ago, find a market at one hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre, for the same reason given for the increase in Iowa lands. Values in these two States, as well as in others that might be mentioned, show that Western Canada lands are going at a song at their present prices. In many cases in Western Canada today, there are American settlers, who realize this, and are placing a value of sixty and seventy dollars an acre on their improved farms, but would sell only because they can purchase unimproved land at such a low price that in another few years they would have equally as good farms as they left or such as their friends have in the United States.

The worth of the crops grown in Western Canada is of higher value than those of the States named, so why should the land not be worth fully as much. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give you information as to homestead lands or where you can buy.—Advertisement.

MANY CHURCHES ON PATMOS

Island Where the Apostle John Wrote His Book Has Multiplicity of Houses of Worship.

Of deep interest in the eyes of most of us is a little island called Patmos. Patmos has an entirely Greek population of 4,000, mostly sponge fishers, and although in close proximity to Turkey, no Turks dwell on the island, and no mosque has ever been erected where John was in the spirit on the Lord's day. The only export from Patmos, according to an old geographer who visited the island a hundred years ago, was at that time cotton stockings, which were sent to Venice.

The same authority adds that there were three hundred churches on the island, which, seeing that the number of dwelling-houses was only 700, suggests a rather handsome surplus of places of worship. The monastery in which John's name is perpetuated is a massive building flanked by towers like a fortress, and the visitor is shown inevitably the grotto on the mountain in which it is claimed that John wrote his book. Over the grotto a small church has been erected. The isolation of the island gives a pathetic interest to John's description of the heavenly Jerusalem when there should be "no more sea."

Mary School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by mothers for 24 years. At Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Fluent.

"Your employer is quite a golf enthusiast."

"Is he? Well, that explains it. I was wondering where he got all those words he handed me when I asked him for a raise."

Happy Thought.

"Money talks, old man."

"Happy thought! I'll get mine to talk into a phonograph and save the record."

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

WHO FIRST ASSORTED LUMBER? MR. McGILLIVRAY TELLS A FORESTRY CLASS OF IT.

LARGE SUM FROM AUTO TAXES

All the Latest Political Dope. Facts and Fancies Gathered From State House Politicians.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—Reciting the history of lumber grading to the Michigan Agricultural College forestry class, J. H. McGillivray of the game, fish and forest fire department said: "It is likely that Noah sorted his lumber for constructing the ark, that Solomon segregated his Lebanon cedar for the building of the temple, and that both knew that ten-dollar culls would make as good a corn crib as sixty-dollar selects. The first distinctions in grading from a trade consideration of which we have definite knowledge, however, came to us from Stockholm, Sweden, about 1770.

"Evolution in Maine and lower Canada brought the grades to the Saginaw valley about 1860 as good, fine-common, common, shipping-culls and culls.

"Present standard divisions are: Clear: First, second and third; finishing: A-select, B-select, C-select, D-select; factory: A-select, B-select, C-select, No. 1 shop, No. 2 shop, No. 3 shop and "inch" shop; common: D-stock, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; culls: No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, of down grades of common.

"These are the wholesale terms on the Great Lakes docks. They are the fundamental base of all lumber grading on both hard and soft woods. When the Lansing, Detroit, Buffalo or Chicago dealer buys from the northern mill yards or docks he recognizes only these grades. But almost every city and district have local deviations from these grades. What would only be a No. 2 common in Lansing might pass as No. 1 common in some place more remote from the initial market.

"Siding, ceiling, flooring, shiplap are not grades as the layman is led to believe. They are simply forms of milling which may be of any quality of sound lumber.

"Thirty years ago in Michigan lumber went in to the mill burners as waste that is now bringing $20 per thousand feet in the eastern market. There is opportunity for conservation of lumber in its proper utilization. When grades are mixed in exterior work, such as siding, the presence of the better grades serve only to accentuate the defects in the poorer boards. Thus the whole wall shows to a greater disadvantage than if it were all low grade.

"Builders and users of lumber, even the federal government, have talked much of a lumber trust. There is no such thing in a continental way. Local combinations, are possible of course and doubtless some exist.

Raises a Large Sum.

If the supreme court upholds the constitutionality of the new automobile tax law, Secretary of State Vaughan will cut a melon in the form of a tax dividend of $425,000 which will be divided among the counties and the of the state according to the number of machines credited to them on the state's books.

Already Secretary of State Vaughan has collected under the terms of the new automobile tax law approximately $850,000. If the law is declared valid by the supreme court, half of this money will be placed to the credit of the state highway department for the construction of trunkline highways. The remaining fifty per cent will be divided among the countn s and the money can only be used for the construction and maintenance of highways.

When an automobile owner pays his license fee to the secretary of state, fifty per cent of the amount of the fee is credited to the county in which the machine is owned and the rest is credited to the state highway department.

Since the first of the year the state department has issued approximately 76,000 licenses and has collected nearly $850,000. Before the constitutionality of the law was attacked in Wayne county, it was planned to make the first distribution to the counties April 1, but when the matter got into the courts, Auditor General Fuller and Secretary of State Vaughan decided to withhold payments to the counties until the constitutionality of the law had been affirmed.

When the law was attacked in the Wayne circuit the judges rendered an opinion to the effect that it was valid. An appeal was taken to the supreme court where the case was argued several weeks ago. State officials are hoping that the court will give the case early consideration.

Primary Vote Results.

Henry Ford's majority over United States Senator William Alden Smith in the republican presidential primary held in Michigan April 3 was 5,185, according to the official figures given out by the board of state canvassers. The three candidates whose names appeared on the republican ballot polled 175,294 votes, of which Henry Ford received 83,057, William Alden Smith 77,872 and William Gerald Simpson 14,365.

Theodore Roosevelt's name was not printed on any of the primary ballots, but 1074 electors voted for him by writing his name on the republican ticket. Charles Evans Hughes of New York received 303 republican votes and former governor Chase S. Osborn was favored by 139. Charley Chaplin received one vote on the republican presidential ballot.

Although Woodrow Wilson's name was the only one printed on the democratic ticket, 124 admirers of William Jennings Bryan took the trouble to write his name on the ballot. President Wilson received a total of 84,972 votes, while Champ Clark polled 53, Henry Ford 55, Governor Ferris 3 and Gen. Carranza 1.

The national progressive party was without a candidate for president but Theodore Roosevelt qualified when 383 bull moose voters wrote the colonel's name on their ticket. Some of the bull moose voters evidently confused the candidacy of Gustavus D. Pope of Detroit, who was a candidate for national committeeman of the national progressive party, and Pope received 44 votes for president on the bull moose ticket. William F. Ferguson, prohibition candidate for president, who was unopposed, received 2728 votes.

Charles B. Warren of Detroit, who was unopposed for renomination as republican national committeeman, received 160,037 votes. Democratic National Committeeman E. O. Wood of Flint was renominated over William A. Comstock of Alpena by a majority of 13,901. Wood polled 48,707 votes and Comstock received 34,806. Gustavus D. Pope was renominated as the national progressive national committeeman without opposition, Pope polled 1919 votes.

Some Political Dope.

Democratic leaders in the state house are not at all elated over the result of the primary vote for democratic national committeeman as shown by the board of state canvassers. The majority of National Committeeman E. O. Wood of Flint, was only 13,901 over William A. Comstock of Alpena, out of a total democratic vote of 83,513, and administration leaders are of the opinion that the big vote for Comstock indicates trouble at the democratic state convention in Lansing May 17. Backed by Governor Ferris and every member of his official family and supported by hundreds of postmasters throughout the state, National Committeeman Wood was expected to beat Comstock at least two to one. Governor Ferris passed out the word that the defeat of Comstock should not only be an annihilation but a complete rout for the so-called original Wilsonites. Practically every democrat on the state payroll was busy in his precinct for Wood on election day, but notwithstanding the work of the administration forces Comstock polled 34,806 votes to 48,707 for Wood. Nearly twenty counties were carried by the candidate of the original Wilsonites and the administration forces have received word that these counties are planning to send delegations to the democratic state convention that will be antagonistic to the Wood-Shields faction.

Personally Political.

Governor Ferris does not want to be a candidate for a third term and he is planning to take up his work along educational lines at the end of the present year. However, this does not mean that Governor Ferris will not lead the democratic party of Michigan in the campaign next fall, as the chief executive, according to democratic leaders and close personal friends, can be persuaded to carry the standard again if he is convinced that his name at the head of the ticket will keep the party organization intact and result in a greater number of votes for President Wilson. At the present time, however, the governor is planning to retire from political life at the end of his present term. While he is making these plans, democratic leaders are actively engaged in urging him to make the race again. They think Ferris is politically stronger than any other man in his party.

Probable Keynoter.

Congressman Frank Doremus of Detroit will be temporary chairman of the democratic state convention to be held in Lansing, May 17. The announcement that Doremus had been selected as presiding officer of the convention was made by E. C. Shields, chairman of the democratic state central committee. Congressman Doremus was recently re-elected chairman of the democratic national congressional campaign committee, and in his address as temporary chairman of the state convention it is believed that he will summarize the plans for the national campaign in the congressional districts this fall.

Governor Farolés Lifers.

Judson Black of Richmond has been reappointed by Governor Ferris as a member of the state veterinary board.

Governor Ferris has issued a pardole to Millard Johnson, sentenced to Jackson prison for life June 12, 1912, for assault and robbery. Johnson, with a companion, attempted to rob a party of automobilists near Grand Rapids, and within 48 hours after the crime was committed he had been sentenced to Jackson. He is now 23 years of age.

L. A. Weeks, sentenced from Flint September 14, 1901, to serve a life term at Jackson, for murder, was also paroled by Governor Ferris.

President Kedzie Honored.

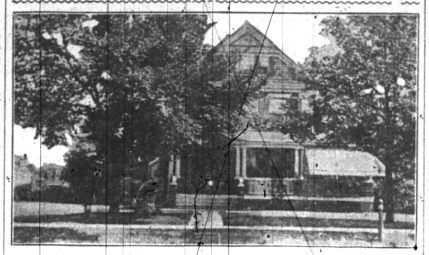
President Frank S. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural college, was the guest of honor at a banquet attended by 150 local business men at the Downey Home Saturday night. The new head of the state institution is the first local man to hold the position.

In addition to the tributes paid the new president, the local men lauded the generosity of R. E. Olds in giving the state college $104,000 to replace the burned engineering equipment. Robert Graham, of the state board of education, expressed the appreciation of the governing powers of the institution.

J. Edward Rowe, of Lansing, presided, and introduced J. B. Barry, of New York city, former state insurance commissioner and local resident. The speaker, a life-long friend of President Kedzie, commended the services of the latter. There were several other speakers.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation



The Neatest Yard Has a Smooth Lawn.

THE FRONT YARD

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

The neatest yard now has a smooth lawn grass sod kept closely mown, while the flowers and shrubbery are restricted to the sides and rear. This not only renders the lawn more easily kept than where there are flower beds to mow around and trim, or trees or shrubs to dodge, but it is really more restful in appearance.

If there is room for only one shrub, let it be Hydrangea paniculata, the magnificent tresses of bloom lasting for weeks.

It should be cut back every spring fully half of the previous year's growth. While this may go against the will it insures larger blossoms and more of them.

A liberal mulching with stable manure is also in order. Roots may be transplanted in either spring or fall.

The Deutzias have extreme hardiness, neat form, profusion of bloom and early blossoms to commend them, and are worthy of a place in any collection.

Several of the Spireas are beautiful with graceful rose colored or white blossoms. While not all of these withstand the late frosts which come in May, just when they are ready to put forth their feathery bloom, the beauty of the blossoms when they are perfect atones for an occasional miss.

Among June blossoms none are greater favorites than the syringa or mock orange, the flowers being as fragrant as beautiful. While the shrub itself is perfectly hardy, late frosts sometimes kill the buds, and an observing grower gives the rule that there will be orange blossoms when there will be peaches.

Calycanthus is a curious shrub, the brownish blossom being odorous of strawberries, yet with so many beautiful as well as fragrant blossoms it could scarcely head the list.

Purple fringe is an odd plant, the name smoke tree perhaps more accurately describing the appearance after midsummer, when the pedicels lengthen, branch and bear long plumy hairs, either greenish or tinged with red.

The Spigelia is handsome when in bloom, the tubular blossoms of white, rose or purple being produced in profusion. A variety with leaves variegated with gold is especially pleasing.

Instead of planting in rows the fancy is now to group the shrubs and the flowers for cutting. Place the taller ones in the rear with the shorter ones in front.

Arrange that the blooming season shall be prolonged throughout the summer and see that no two specimens with blossoms which do not harmonize in color shall be in bloom side by side at the same time.

PLANTS FOR NORTH WINDOWS

By BETTY PAKE.

To make boxes in windows with a northern exposure attractive and cheerful fill them with the following plants:

For vines, plant either variegated vincas or English ivy, or both intermingled. Vincas are very bright, but they will not survive exposure to freezing temperature, while English ivy will stand unhurt all through the winter. Either of these vines should be planted about one foot apart. The main part of the boxes can be planted with begonias, which can be procured from any florist in various colors, white, pink, red. The boxes, if planted wholly with material of a uniform height, are apt to have an artificial appearance, to prevent which, plants that grow taller and having a more graceful habit should be placed, say, one to every half dozen of the others, and for this purpose few plants equal dracaena terminalis.

Pansies do fairly well in the shade, and so does salvia or scarlet sage. If English ivy is used for a vine, it will be found to be of advantage in that when the other plants in the boxes are killed by frost the ivy remains and can be left all winter, with the space taken up by the other plants filled with small evergreens.

Date Tree in Salt River Valley in Arizona, Showing the Enormous Crop of Dates on One Tree.

DAISIES EVERY MONTH

By LIMA R. ROSE.

In the mild climate of California and some of the southern states, daisies bloom all the year around. In California these flowers grow very much larger than those of the East, as do all the Pacific coast flowers, but they seem to lack brilliancy, and to many persons are not as satisfactory.

Luther Burbank, developed the Shasta daisy to a very large and beautiful flower, and this is largely taking the place of the Marguerite or Paris daisy which has long been a favorite with Californians.

In some colder climates, of course, it is impossible to keep daisies blooming every month; but by planting different varieties, some of them may be kept blooming nearly the entire summer.

The daisy is really not a domesticated flower, as a great many longgrowing wild flowers are called daisies. Many varieties are classed as weeds.

In fact, the ox-eyed daisy, which is plentiful all through New England and some of the northern states, is called white weed.

The chrysanthemum and wild asters are called daisies, and really belong to the same family.

While it would not be possible perhaps to have a daisy hedge in bloom all the year, still by planting the various species of daisies, chrysanthemums and asters, some bloom could be had from April to November in all except the extreme northern states.

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS

The rose geranium slip planted early in May will soon become an immense plant with most luxurious foliage, which is one of the prettiest things for finishing your bouquet.

The leaves can be used for scenting handkerchief boxes, and a leaf placed on top of your jelly will give it a delicious flavor.

When only a few flowers are grown do not depend on the mignonette alone for fragrance. There are many other fragrant plants that have the added advantage of being beautiful in form and color.

State Happenings

Greenville.—Section men on the Pere Marquette railroad are on strike. They ask $1.75 instead of $1.50.

Manistee.—The funeral of John Jensen, whose body was found in Ludington lake, was held from his home here.

Manistee.—The tug Third Michigan of Ludington, formerly of Manistee and a pile driver have been engaged in the construction of the new breakwater.

Hillsdale.—Robert Beckwith, aged 68 years, a well-known retired farmer of Reading, Hillsdale county, where he had lived many years, dropped dead in his chair.

Belding.—Bids on the $25,000 bond issue for paving North and South Bridge street will be opened May 5. Abutting property owners will pay 50 per cent of the cost.

Muskegon.—Edwin Moore, eight years old, was run down by the automobile of W. H. Howe, president of the Standard Malleable Iron company of Muskegon Heights.

Albion.—The opening session of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Calhoun county W. C. T. U. was held here with delegates present from every section of the county.

Ionia.—Sheriff Lowrie had to attach Aeronaut Phelps' balloon here before Phelps would pay Fred Miller five dollars agreed upon for making the "dollar-day" ascension.

North Oxford.—June Smith, a farmer near here, was seriously injured when the tongue of a land roller broke. The roller was loaded with stones, several of which fell on him.

Ypsilanti.—Frederick Dee of Detroit has purchased five acres of the old E. R. Beal farm, near the normal school campus. It is understood that he plans building himself a homestead.

Holland.—The home of Gerrit J. Diekema, Republican candidate for governor, was the scene of a gay party when he turned it over to his servants, who invited their friends for an evening.

South Haven.—William Brayer withdrew his suit enjoining the city from issuing bonds authorized at a special election March 4, for erection of a city hall for Troop A, First cavalry of the National Guard.

Muskegon.—Earl Shippey of Muskegon Heights is dead at Hackley hospital, the result of the shortage of houses in this city. Shippey was forced to live in a tent and contracted pneumonia, which proved fatal.

Muskegon. — The Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon electric railway put on six limited cars between Muskegon and Grand Rapids, reducing the time consumed in making the trip almost 20 minutes.

Grand Ledge.—Eight hundred and thirty dollars were presented at Trinity Episcopal church when Rev. W. H. Jordan, recently of Owosso, began his pastorate here. The money is to complete payment on a pipe organ.

Ludington.—Captain Lafferty, former mate of P. M. car ferry 18, has resigned to take command of the tug Third Michigan, to be engaged this summer by Grinzell Bros., contractors, building the Manistee breakwater.

Belding.—Following a protracted illness, with a complication of diseases lasting many months, K. J. Knapp, aged fifty, died here. He was the father of Mayor Clyde A. Knapp and founder of E. J. Knapp & Co., roofing paint manufacturers.

Big Rapids.—A hen belonging to Mrs. Peter Jenson of this city has laid the most curiously shaped egg ever seen here. It is about the size of an ordinary egg, but very flat, bearing the appearance of an egg which has been pressed in without breaking.

Manistee.—Four Manistee poolroom proprietors were arrested on charges of permitting students to frequent their halls. The arrests came after an investigation by the school officials. E. Jorgenson and Arthur Salle paid fines of $29 and costs each, and Louis Haidt and Peter Nelson pleaded not guilty. Their trials were set for next month.

Reed City.—Fred Moline of Reed City was dangerously wounded by two shots fired by Night Watchman Art Heisel. The police say that Moline and his companion, Robert Colson, were disturbing the peace. Heisel followed the men and they attacked him. It is alleged. He fired twice, one shot passing through Moline's jaw and the other through his abdomen. Latest reports say he will recover.

Cassopolis.—Albert M. Beebe, recent Democratic candidate for congress from this district, has started suit against the Hampton Stock company of Glenwood, to force the sale of 705 acres of mint land, that Beebe says he purchased from the company. The sale price was fixed at $705 an acre. Beebe charges that the deal has all been fixed up except the transfer of the deed which the company refused to make.

Ann Arbor.—Wellington M. Logan, executive secretary of the Detroit, M. C. A., was the principal speaker at the seventh annual banquet of the young married people's Bible class of the Church of Christ (Disciples).

Eaton Rapids.—Walker Slayton, son of Attorney Fred J. Slayton of this city, started for San Francisco, from Honolulu, where he has been stationed for three years in the United States navy. He has been assigned to a munitions factory in New York. Mr. Slayton was born and reared in Eaton Rapids and was graduated from the high school here in 1909.

Muskegon.—This city's forces of mail carriers, numbering 20 men, will be more than doubled by July 1, is the prospect as the result of statistics just obtained. They show an increase in the weight of mail coming into Muskegon of nearly 30 per cent.

Hudson.—A Lake Shore west-bound passenger train struck Mrs. Ann Brown, throwing her about thirty feet. She struck a telegraph pole and suffered compound fractures of her arm and leg, and other bruises. The crossing has been the scene of a number of accidents, four persons having been killed and several injured.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your meal is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and ferms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin drinking phosphated hot water. Drink before breakfast a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel, like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became poisoned with body impurities, get from your druggist or storekeeper a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soon as hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.—Adv.

FEW GET TO SEE PRESIDENT

Comparatively Only a Small Number of People Ever Saw the Chief Executive.

The aged bridgekeeper of New Hampshire who saw a president of the United States for the first time when President Wilson stopped to pay toll for crossing the river experience more novel than it may seem. How many people have ever been face to face with one of the country's chief executives during his term of office? Grant, Arthur, Cleveland and Roosevelt were "familiar figures" in the great manner of the phrase, but only a relatively small percentage of the population have seen a president.

Certainly many more Americans can say they have seen a president since Roosevelt and Taft put the White House on wheels, observes the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. As "traveling presidents" they set a new precedent. But notwithstanding the publicity that attaches to the presidency, yet it is a position of comparative isolation as respects contact with the people. Probably many more persons saw Lincoln during his debates with Douglas than after he was inaugurated as president.

Few people outside of Virginia can have been able to say that they have seen Jefferson and Madison, and the same conditions were true for the Adamses outside of Massachusetts. Obviously the multiplication of traveling facilities and the disposition of presidents of this generation to utilize them has made the occupant of the White House more generally visible to his countrymen. Even so, it is somewhat out of the ordinary to "see the president," and vast numbers of Americans live and die without that experience.

Alaska Rich in Furs.

Alaska is the great furbearing section of the United States. It produces about $1,000,000 worth of furs annually. These include all varieties from squirrel pelts of an average value of eight cents each to blank fox pelts at from $250 to $1,250 each. The fur output in 1913 included 5,600 bear skins valued at over $33,000 at from $9 for brown bear skins to $40 for the grizzly or polar bear. The greatest fur market of the United States is at St. Louis, but of the world is in London. The war in Europe has cut the price of Alaska furs about 50 per cent this year. Some fox pelts bring very high prices and are much sought after.—Leslie's.

EXPERIMENTS Teach Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, it is still easy to learn something about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way out of coffee troubles. A Penn. man says:

"My wife was a victim of nervousness, weak stomach and loss of appetite for years; and although we resorted to numerous methods for relief, one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble but could not find anything to take its place until we tried Postum. Within two weeks after she quit coffee and began using Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was gone, stomach troubles relieved, appetite improved and, above all, a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly. Each day there was improvement, for the Postum was undoubtedly strengthening her. Every particle of this good work is due to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers