

Through the Mountain Passes



A DEEP GORGE

PROBABLY the longest highway in the world is known to automobilists as the Pacific Highway. It extends from Vancouver to Tia Juana, affording a 2,000-mile jaunt, and offering all sorts of scenery and experience.

Mountain passes come with regularity on this long road, which, to the north of San Francisco, is marked with the Pacific Highway signs. To the south of the Golden Gate the emblematic road signs of the Automobile Club of Southern California give both the directions and the topography in picture signs that can be interpreted at a mile a minute. In southern California the roads have been improved so rapidly that it is the paradise of the motorists and the new roads have meant making the mountain passes easier in grade as well as smooth of pavement.

Crosses Ynez Range.
San Marcos Pass, lying between the channel city of Santa Barbara, famed for its well preserved mission and its mountain drives, and the old mission of Santa Ynez, crosses the Santa Ynez range with 20 miles of beautiful scenery. As one lifts aloft from Santa Barbara side, the whole channel with its islands and country gradually unfolds. Maybe the 50-mile wide channel is hidden by banks of fog that hide all but the peaks of the islands and yet end sharply at the shore of Santa Barbara Bay, intensifying the Piedmont region and adding to the beauty of the billowing clouds that fill the channel while away beyond is the open sea, unending.

On the north side of San Marcos Pass the scenery is more wild and the climb more precipitous. As the grade doubles around the old hills far away views are unfolded and the ridges of the range give a dizzy idea to the mind. Finally there is a glimpse of the snowed mountain stream, the Santa Ynez river, where dwell the speckled beauties sought by the nimrod and found in abundance. The road follows along the river mile after mile as the altitude drops away and finally the old ford, now well bridged, is reached and the level of the stream is found.

Grand old oaks dwell in all the passes of the sunny southland. Thousands of years have they lived in their majesty, broad, massive, silent and grand beyond description. Some of the passes like the Tejon start from the floor of the desert on both sides and gradually unfold mountain torrent and majestic oak, whitened sycamore and beds of ferns gigantic in size. It is strange to leave the Mojave or the San Joaquin plains and enter the Tejon and, rising thousands of feet and in the hottest day, feel the atmosphere cool, vegetation grow rich and trees of wonderful size unfold. Here, only 40 miles away from the oil city of Bakersfield, possibly the most uncomfortable city in America in summer, is an ideal resort offering every inducement and yet containing not one single summer home. But all through it you find, the summer through, camping parties with wagon, pack horse or automobile, arriving, sojourning or departing. In some of the rocky defiles like the Cajon or the Idyllwild there is little vegetation until the heights are reached. The Cajon is a gateway to the great American desert, 500 miles wide, so offers no beauty of big trees. The Idyllwild, on the country, winds over the coast side of the great San Jacinto mountain, where snow is almost always found. Here the road passes through gigantic pines and through cool dells where mountain streams vie with distant saw mills in making music for the traveler, and the road rises to a height of over a mile.

Worth the Climb.
There are 27 miles of climb on the Banning side of the Idyllwild pass, but the views are worth it. You, who have studied the plain from Pike's Peak, the view from Mount Washing-

ton and similar sights will halt the car with wonder as the San Jacinto plain, all the way to the foothills that shut in Riverside, is unfolded. There a dozen towns are seen, great ranches, garden spots, ridges of hills on a great hecker-board like the view of the San Gabriel from Mount Wilson, but of another physiognomy.

There are over 100 mountain passes in southern California and the east-central part of the state where are the highest points in the United States. Mount Whitney is here surrounded by more than a score of peaks, any of which is higher than Pike's Peak. Here is the Switzerland of America that few have as yet discovered. The automobile now penetrates these wilds easily and swiftly. On El Camino Real, the old mission road binding together the string of 22 missions along the Pacific coast from San Diego north to Sonoma, some 700 miles of wonderful, come after Calhoun, ten miles out of Los Angeles; Calabasas, meaning a gourd of the mock orange variety, found there by the mission padres; Conejo, meaning a rabbit or hare, also named when the padres first tramped this trail; Castita, meaning little houses; Coasta, that lofty pass beyond the mission town of San Luis Obispo, and then the 40 mile Paso del Robles, pass of the oaks; San Juan, near Mission San Juan Bautista; Saint John, the Baptist, and many smaller passes like John, Los Gatos (the cats, presumably wild cats)—such are some of the names.

Some of the new roads are going around the passes and losing the beauty by abandonment; but most of the roads of the California passes will remain like the everlasting hills—they are the route of the least resistance.

KNOW VALUE OF GOOD ROADS
Rulers of Great Empires of Centuries Ago Also Proved Themselves Capable of Building Them.

Savage man built nothing that can be called a road. When he was hungry he sought food in the forests, or in the streams and lakes, and finally made for himself definite trails. These trails became at last the first roads. Mr. L. W. Page, in "Roads, Paths and Bridges," tells of the stone-surfaced roads found in Egypt, built thousands of years ago, of massive stone blocks, in some places ten feet thick. It was over such a substantial road as this that the stones used in the construction of the great Pyramids were hauled.

Egypt is not the only land possessing relics of early road-building. Babylon, the city of hanging gardens and great walls, at a very early date developed a high state of civilization, and Semiramis, its great queen, was an enthusiastic road-builder. It is at this period that we find what is probably the first use of stone in bridge-building. The two portions of the city were joined by a bridge across the Euphrates. This wonderful bridge was built of large stone blocks, joined with plates of lead.

At that period, more than 2,000 years before Christ, asphalt was used instead of mortar in constructing the walls round the city. Commerce flourished, and great highways radiated to all the principal cities of the known world. It is said that a highway 400 miles long, paved with brick set in a mortar of asphaltum, connected Nineveh and Babylon.

It was left to the Carthaginians to become instructors to the world in the art of road building. Carthage is given the credit of having demonstrated to the world the strategic and economic value of improved roads. But for a splendid system of highways, which permitted an easy means of communication with all parts of her domains, she never could have reached the heights she attained, either in commerce or war.—Youth's Companion.

quiet, and that nothing, without her consent, could unsettle and disquiet her thought.

Step Over Body of Mother.
A remarkable story of cruelty was recently told in a London (Eng.) court. When charged with sleeping out, Mrs. Elizabeth Floyd aged fifty-four, said that two months ago her husband turned her out, and ever since she has slept on the doorstep of his house. Her husband and sons stepped over her body as they left the house every morning.

Too Much Realism.
Paterfamilias writes to complain of "the amount of realism" that is nowadays imparted into mechanical toys. "The other evening," he says, "John's automobile ran down the out and he was big and cool, and the great out of doors over it were calm and

EXCELLENT TIME FOR LAYING BIRD IS FRIEND OF FARMER

Not Advisable to Have Pullets Producing Eggs Before October—Cold Weather Hinders.

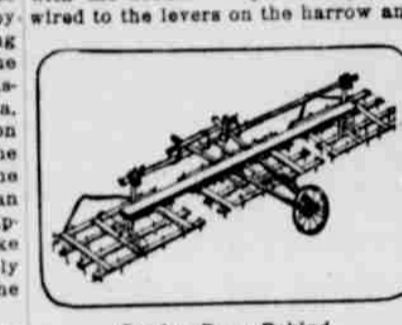
Many poultry raisers believe that the sooner pullets start laying the greater the financial returns will be, but this is not always the case. It is not advisable to have pullets laying before October at the earliest, except in the few cases where winter eggs are not wanted. If the birds start laying earlier than October the cold weather comes around, and probably will not start again until the winter is nearly over. If they start laying by July or August, as very early hatched pullets sometimes do, they usually moult in the fall and do not lay again until February. But it is equally bad if they do not start laying by the middle of November, as they probably will not start in until the end of January at the earliest and perhaps not until the end of February or the beginning of March.

The time the pullets are hatched has more to do with the time they start laying than anything else, but the system of feeding has considerable to do with it also. If pullets are maturing too quickly they should receive free range and be fed only once a day, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon being the best time. The food should be only dry grain, and oats are about as good as anything for the purpose. As soon as the early pullets freely receive nutritious foods they start laying.

USE WHEELBARROW SEEDER

Implement is Hitched to Harrow by Means of Rope Attached to Pipe—Saves One Operation.

This makes a handy way to use a wheelbarrow seeder behind a harrow. I use a four-section harrow with it and lapped what the seeder didn't cover each time. I harrowed around the field to avoid turning short around, writes O. S. Newberry of Meade, Kan., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. I simply tied a chain behind the harrow as far as the seedlings went, then followed this mark next time so as to cover all the ground with the seeder. A piece of pipe is wired to the levers on the harrow and



Seeder Runs Behind.

the seeder handles loosely rest on this pipe, but a stick is placed over them and wired to the pipe so as not to allow too much free play. The seeder is hitched to the harrow by means of a rope attached to the pipe from the center of the seeder to allow it to follow the harrow in turning.

DAIRY COWS ON SMALL FARM

Where No Considerable Amount of Live Stock is Kept Animals Are of Much Importance.

Dairying should be a justifiable factor in the operations of every quarter section farm from the standpoint of balancing the farm work. On small farms where no considerable amount of live stock can be kept for growth or for sale fat, the dairy herd can not be dispensed with unless the farmer is so well fixed that he does not need a winter business which has the ability to convert his time and labor into cash.

The dairy herd has an important place to fill in the prosperity of every quarter section farm and we are very sure that our statement applies to all general farms under this size.

Pure-Bred Stock.

The argument is sometimes made that pure-bred stock are adapted to rich people who have plenty of money, but not the poor farmer who has limited capital. It is true that pure-bred stock are not adapted to the poor farmer, it follows that there is no stock suitable for him, for certainly the scrub is not. The scrub might do for rich people who wanted to find some way to lose their money. These men could certainly have no other motive in raising scrubs. The fact is that pure breeds are the animals for the poor farmer because they will help make him independent, if the proper care is given them. The scrub has no place.

Desirable Seed Ears.

The best ears of corn have the butts well rounded out with well-shaped kernels. Ears having straight rows of kernels and a medium size shank are desirable. The cob should be of medium size and of a deep color. The kernels should be deep and firm on the cob, medium wedge shaped, have a deep color, and contain large, bright germs.

Good Dairy Farmer.

A good dairy farmer has been described as "a good general farmer plus the love of cows." This is a good definition, because the man who does not have a fondness for cattle, and who does not find some satisfaction in caring for them seldom turns out to be a very capable and prosperous dairy farmer.

Condition of Market Eggs.

Send all eggs to market in a clean condition. Wash all soiled spots and keep out all cracked eggs. Sort eggs of the same size and color into the same case. And most of all, get the eggs to the customer as soon as possible after they are laid, for they do not improve by keeping.

The Apple Orchard.

How the neighbors laughed when an old farmer of sixty years began to set out a large apple orchard. He is now over eighty, and he has had a crop of apples, and his neighbors are laughing at him.

Goldfinch Benefits Agriculture by Consuming Seeds of Noxious Weeds, Especially Thistle.

(By H. W. WEISBERGER, in the Farm and Fireside.)

Why do I class the goldfinch as a winter resident? Simply because I think that many a farm boy sees them and hears the familiar "canary notes" and does not know them to be our common black and yellow "wild canaries" of the summer time. This is what they are, but they have loomed the greenish-yellow garb of the female. Often, if they have found a food feeding place with plenty of goldenrod or a ragweedy corn field, they will remain until the seeds have been consumed, which often requires weeks of time.

They must not, however, be confounded with another, similar northern winter bird, the pine-siskin, whose notes are somewhat identical, but whose streaked breast can be distinguished from the solid color of the goldfinch.

During the winter they travel in small flocks, often in company with tree-sparrows and juncos. But when spring comes they pair, and then begin a long season of courtship, for they do not breed until into July. The males are very ardent and affectionate lovers. Goldfinches are among the few birds that may be observed indulging in kissing one another during the courting period.

In the late summer and fall they visit the gardens, both in the country and in town, to gather what lettuce and sunflower seed they find awaiting them.

They benefit agriculture by eating the seeds of noxious weeds, especially the common thistle, and in feeding their young upon harmful insects. Being with us, to some extent, throughout the winter only tends to add to their usefulness.

LOWLY HOG IS ECONOMICAL

Puts to Good Use All It Consumes, Eighty Per Cent. of Carcass Being Available.

The American hog is the most economical of animals. Of what a horse eats 52 per cent. goes to waste. Forty-four per cent. of the food consumed by cattle is similarly lost, and 32 per cent. of all that sheep take into their stomachs. Only 12 per cent. of what a pig eats is wasted. Fifty-two per cent. of the food eaten by a hog goes to make growth. A sheep utilizes only 25 per cent. of its sustenance for growing, which means, of course, the production of meat. These figures are obtained from recent experiments made by government experts, who find, as a result of their study, that the pig has what they call an "economic superiority" even over poultry. That is to say, it produces more meat in proportion to its weight, and the animal weighs more in proportion to the amount of food it consumes. Eighty-four per cent. of the carcass of a hog is utilized as meat; of the beef animal, 75 per cent. is edible, and of the sheep only 54 per cent. Thus it appears that a greater percentage of the pig is available for food than of any other domesticated creature.

Acid Phosphate in Henhouses.

The best practice is to use acid phosphate or floats freely in the henhouse. You can put the manure into order for drilling by thorough exposure to drying air and then pound up and running through a coarse sieve. It is deficient in phosphoric acid, which the soil usually needs, and at least 50 pounds of a good grade of acid phosphate should be added to each 100 pounds of the dry manure. Four or five hundred pounds per acre may be the most profitable amount for your ry.

Care of the Poultry.

Beginners in the poultry business are likely to neglect their stock during the time they are not yielding returns and often fail to figure the future consequences. Such beginners cannot be successful in the poultry business. Constant care, good feeding and fresh water are absolutely necessary at all times. This holds good from the time the chicks are hatched until they go into the laying-house.

Attention to Colts' Feet.

Don't forget to give the colts' feet attention. Now is when the set of limbs is determined. There is always a reason for a poor set of limbs. It may be hereditary, but it is generally carelessness on the part of the owner who did not keep his feet trimmed down level with the frog. A colt's feet are continually breaking off and splitting if they are not attended to promptly.—Horse Journal.

Neglected Machines.

More farm implements are worn out by sun and rain than by use. Get them under cover and use plenty of grease and paint. Doing this means the difference between buying new implements every ten years and every three years.

Opening Up Drain Outlets.

A few hours spent now to see that all the drain outlets are well opened may save considerable delay on account of wet fields in the spring.

Raises the Dough Better!
25c Pound Can All Grocers
CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

Spread Dread Plague.

In the days of King Charles II news traveled slowly in England and before the people of Cornwall knew about the terrible plague in London there came to Bodmin itinerant traders with pack mules laden with silk and satin gowns, rich robes, plumed hats and expensive laces, which were offered for sale at ridiculous prices. The countryside rushed to purchase, and the merchants, having disposed of all their stock, departed. Then within a day or two the purchasers were attacked by a strange sickness and died by scores. Their gaudy clothes had been stripped from the bodies of those who had died of plague in London.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup a best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Kingly Life.

And so the kingly life is a life in quest of big things. Everyone is painfully familiar with the temptation to fritter away life in interests that are small and mean. There are those who spend their strength in seeking money. The concentrated purpose of their days is a quest for gold. They are zealous for artificial gems and they miss the goodly pearls.—J. H. Lowett, D.D.

Flowers in the House.

Flowers add so much to the cheerfulness of the home, even though we may not be extravagant in buying them. A few flowers tastefully arranged brighten the entire appearance of a room. Dinner tables look bare and neglected without the little vase of flowers or centerpiece of ferns.

Her Formal Closing.

One evening little Helen stammered at the end of her prayer, evidently forgetting how to close. Then she said: "Oh, yes, very truly yours, Helen Smith."

To Polish Piano.

If the polish of your piano is dull, wet it over sparingly with paraffin oil and let it remain for two hours. Then polish with linen and chamolis—Mother's Magazine.

Riches in Poverty.

How slight a thing is poverty; what riches, may treasures untold, a man may possess in the midst of it, if he does but seek them right.—Coleridge.

"All In, Down and Out"

It's in the Spring you always feel that way. The system is overloaded with winter impurities, the blood is sluggish and the bowels clogged.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is an ideal medicine for all spring ailments and a trial now will convince you. Be sure it's Hostetter's.

HOW I MADE MY HAIR GROW

Woman With Marvelously Beautiful Hair Gives Simple Home Prescription Which She Used With Most Remarkable Results.

I was greatly troubled with dandruff and falling hair. I tried many advertised hair preparations and various prescriptions, but they all signally failed: many of them made my hair greasy so it was impossible to comb it or do it up properly. I think that many of the things I tried were positively injurious and from my own experience I cannot too strongly caution you against using preparations containing wood alcohol and other poisonous substances. I believe they injure the roots of the hair. After my long period of failure I finally found a simple prescription which I can unhesitatingly state is beyond doubt the most wonderful thing for the hair I have ever seen. Many of my friends have also used it, and obtained wonderful effects therefrom. It not only is a powerful stimulant to the growth of the hair and for restoring gray hair to its natural color, but it is equally good for removing dandruff, giving the hair life and brilliancy, etc., and for the purpose of keeping the scalp in first-class condition. It also makes the hair easier to comb and arrange in nice form. I have a friend who used it two months and during that time it has not only stopped the falling of her hair and wonderfully increased its growth, but it practically restored all of her hair to its natural color. You can obtain the ingredients for making this wonderful preparation from almost any druggist. The prescription is as follows: Bay Rum, 6 oz.; Marshmallow Crystals, 15 drachms; Lavender Compound, 2 oz. If you like it, perfume with a few drops of To-Kalon Perfume, which mixes perfectly with the other ingredients. This, however, is not necessary. Apply night and morning; rub thoroughly into the scalp. Go to your druggist and ask for an eight ounce bottle containing six ounces of Bay Rum; also one-half drachm of Marshmallow Crystals, and a two-ounce bottle of Lavender Compound. Mix the ingredients yourself at your own home. Add the Marshmallow Crystals to the Bay Rum and then pour in the Lavender Compound, and add the To-Kalon Perfume. Let it stand one-half hour and it is ready for use.

PISO'S REMEDY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

There's hardly any way to be such a nuisance as to have strong convictions.—New York Press.

CARE AND USE OF CASSEROLE.

Excellent Servant of the Cook Must Have Proper Treatment, and This Advice is Good.

Before using a casserole for the first time, it is well to temper it; this is best done by covering it with cold water. Then letting the water come to the boiling point, remove from the fire, and let the casserole remain in the water until it is cold.

Under no circumstances let the casserole be put on the stove without water or fat in it; if this is done the dish will crack.

Avoid sudden changes of temperature with the casserole; that is, do not take it from the hot stove or oven and place it in cold water or in a wet sink; this will prove disastrous to the dish.

Casserole cooking requires only moderate heat; if something is being cooked in the casserole at the same time that intense heat is required for something else, take the precaution of setting the casserole in a pan of water.

In cooking anything in a casserole it is well to allow twice the time for cooking that would be required were the stew or vegetables or fruit cooked in the ordinary way.

Distemper

In all its forms, among all ages of horses and dogs, curbed and others in the same stable, have prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. \$30 and \$1.00. Good druggists, or write for free book. Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Lemonade Ginger Punch.

Five lemons, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of boiling water, ginger ale, fresh mint, cold water, one-half heaping teaspoonful of gelatin. Wash the lemons and slice them; then sprinkle over the sugar. Let stand for 30 minutes, and then add one quart of cold water. Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water and add it to the lemon mixture. Pour the whole into a punch bowl and add the ginger ale, allowing one quart of ginger ale for each quart of the other liquid. Half an hour before serving add a few stems of fresh mint.

For the Shopping Bag.

Sew a very large safety pin in your shopping bag. Then hang by means of smaller safety pins your door key, samples of cloth, memoranda and such things. They will be handy when you are around and about the bottom of the bag for these things.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES

Banana Pie. Line a deep plate with rich crust and bake a delicate brown. Filling: Take a scant cup of sugar in your sauce pan and cream into a generous teaspoon of butter (not melted), beat in the yolks of two eggs and two tablespoons flour, and a cup of boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until thick. Add a little vanilla after this cream is cool. Slice into the crust a layer of bananas, alternated with a layer of cream. Frost with the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with two teaspoons of sugar. Brown in oven. Serve cold.

Queen Victoria Detested Tobacco

The number of smoking rooms now distributed over Windsor castle would considerably astonish Queen Victoria could she but see them. Her late majesty could never bring herself to do more than tolerate the weed in any form, and the smoking room was always relegated to a very distant part of her various residences. Nor were the guests permitted to smoke in their own apartments, as on their arrival they were specially warned not to do so.

Step to Your Own Drum.

Why should we be in such desperate haste to succeed and in such desperate enterprises? If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away. It is not important that he should mature as soon as an apple tree or an oak. Shall he turn his spring into summer?—Theodore.

Still, As Servants Go, Old.

Mrs. Heath sniffed audibly when her sister happened to mention, with considerable awe, a certain neighbor. "Daisy!" the married woman exclaimed. "Why Daisy should speak of her help as 'old family servants' I can't imagine!" "But why shouldn't she, if she wants to?" inquired the sister. "Because the one she's had longest is her cook, and so far, she's stayed six months!"—Youth's Companion.

Alas, Yes!

"Oh, Mr. Titewadd, do you know, I passed by a candy store yesterday, and actually didn't go in." "How unlike you—I thought you said once you invariably turned in?" "Why, don't you remember? You were with me."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PIAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you of Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Try the Left.

"I often wish," mourned Senator Spouter, "that I were ambidextrous then I could go on writing my speeches without being interrupted by these pestiferous handshakers."

No Loss.

Robbs—"Do you think the death of old Closefast will be a loss to the community?" Slobs—"Well, I understand the loss is fully covered by insurance."

Getting His Bearings.

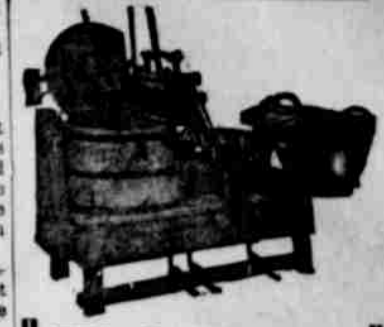
Woodchopper—"I see a lot of bear tracks 'bout a mile north of here—big ones, too!" Hunter—"Good! Which way is south?"—Chicago Daily News.

Not in Sight.

Hokus—"Do you think we shall ever have universal peace?" Pokus—"Not so long as women continue to play bridge for stakes."

But They Never Do.

Little fault would be found with people who tell all they know if they would quit when they have done that.



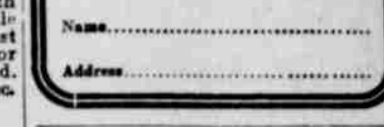
WOMEN

Were not made to do Machine Work, but there is a machine made to do Women's Work, and it does it quicker and better than it's ever been done before.

THE MEADOWS POWER WASHER

TAKES THE WORK OUT OF WASH DAY.

Free illustrated catalog sent upon receipt of the coupon below or postal mentioning this paper.



Send me your free Meadows Washing Machine catalog.

Pure Blood

is the result of Perfect Nutrition which proceeds from GOOD DIGESTION



Assure These Benefits

Modern Astronomy. The popular idea of the astronomer, says a writer in the World's Work, as one who spends his time in sleeping by day and peering through the small end of a telescope by night, must be dismissed. "The greater part of the modern astronomer's time," says the article, "is spent in studying photographs," often with a microscope. "Paradoxical as it may seem, an astronomer today gazes more often through a telescope."

Breaking It Gently.

"I hev come to tell yer, Mrs. Malone, that yer husband met with an accident." "An' what is it, now?" wailed Mrs. Malone. "He was overcome by the heat, mum." "Overcome by the heat was he? An' how did it happen?" "He fell into the furnace over at the foundry, mum."—Tit-Bits.

How Paris Helps Poor.

The fact that the receipts of Paris beggars have more than doubled in the last twenty years is a good thing for the Paris poor, since every buyer of a theater ticket in Paris has to pay a ten per cent tax for the poor, the total amount of which for the last year was \$1,300,000.

Know What He Was Doing.

"I do not see that you are practicing economy by buying a fifteen-dollar handbag for your wife." "Its interior is so complex that by the time she finds money for street car fare her companion will have paid for her."—Buffalo Express.

Method of Softening Gold.

Pure gold may be softened by keeping it at the boiling temperature of water for four days.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine