Conducted By C. H. Jordan

Official Organ of Southern Cotton Growers' Association

Subscribers are requested to address all inquiries for information on subjects relating to the farm, field, garden and poultry to the Agricultural Editor. All inquiries will receive prompt and careful at-tention. No inquiries answered by mail. Please address Harvie Jordan. Agricultural Editor, Monticello, Ga.

THE GINNERS' ORGANIZATION.

There is a constantly growing disposi-tion on the part of people engaged in the same line of business, having in other words, a common interest, to organize for mutual benefit and protection. There never was a better or more convincing illustration of the strength of organization and cooperation than that story in Aesops fables about the bundle of sticks. As the story goes, an old man had seven sons, among whom there was considerable disputes and contention on various mat-ters of business in which they were engaged. He called them together one morn-ing and said he wanted to illustrate to them some good advice which would be useful to them after his death. Without intimating his purpose, he secured seven sticks and bound them together and asked each of his boys to break the bun-dle. They used their utmost efforts, but failed to break the bundle. He then pulled the sticks apart, and asked them to break each stick separately, which they promptly and easily did. He then told them that so long as they would pull together and work together, that it would be impossible to break the combination, but if they continued to operate on each one's single efforts, each trying to injure the other, that in the course of time their lives would be a failure and all the prop-

erty he left them would be lost.

This was a practical illustration of what combination means against individ-

interest of a single purpose will win out in the end. We see it demonstrated daily in all the various avenues of trade. The

erfected organizations during the past few months, and doubtless all the cotton states will be organized before the expiration of another twelve months. Texas and Mississippi, where these or-ganizations have been in force several ears, there are regular ginners' journals published monthly in the interest of the organization. But this is not needed here ause the ginners can use the regular

Advantages to Producers. Aside from the material advantages to derived from organization to each in dividual ginner the producers of cotton will also be largely benefited in many ways. In the first place such a movement will call for the discussion and general advocacy of the latest and most improved machinery and the adoption of the best faculties for ginning and handling the farmer's cotton at the ginhouse. The samturn out of lint will be larger on account of having the gin saws kept in first class

This Wonderful Curative Power of Electricity Can Now Be Had In Every Home.

Nothing has attracted as much attention in the medical world as electricity, scientifically applied. Prompt cures have been effected of obstinate Chronic Diseases, which are slow to respond to medicines, and many cured which have hereto-

fore been thought incurable.

Only those who are able to attend the expensive sanitariums of the north have heretofore had the advantages of this treatment. Dr. Hathaway, who is an ex-pert in medical electricity, has succeeded in perfecting a plan whereby this valua-ble treatment is now within reach of every one. His electric body battery is the most perfect appliance ever made, and

It promptly cures all chronic nervous liseases, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Stom-ach and Liver troubles, Kidney Diseases, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Locomotor taxia, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Sexual Weakness, etc., and sends its life-giving current to all parts of the body, giving new strength and vigor and health. A pa-tient writes that after using one of Dr. Hathaway's body batteries for a week is in better health than for years. All nervousness is gone, his appetite is good, his sleep refreshing and he is stronger

more vigorous than ever. The price for similar batteries have been from \$50 to \$100, but having them made in large quantities, Dr. Hathaway is enabled to offer them, for the next thirty days, at five dollars each. He guarantees this battery equal in every respect to the higher priced ones, and limits the sale to one to each person. His unusual offer should be taken advantage of at once, as the regular price will be maintained at the expiration of thirty days. Remit 'five dollars by registered letter, or express or post office money order, and the battery will be sent, all charges prepaid. Address, J. Newton M. D., 42 Inman Building.

more quickly respond to the efforts no being made by the United States agric tural department to secure promps and correct monthly returns of the number of bales of cotton ginned. If these reports of bales of cotton ginned. It these reports are made promptly, the government will be able to keep up with the movement of the crop from the plantations during the fall, and at the end of the ginning season, or the latter part of December be able to estimate correctly the exact yield of the crop. This estimate and the only correct one which can be made would be published eight recently in advance of the present

one which can be made would be published eight months in advance of the present system of estimating each season's yield. At the present time, the estimate on the year's yield for one season is not made out until the first of the following September, and this gives the speculators just as much opportunity to talk heavy yields in Specular the speculators of the control of the speculators. much opportunity to talk heavy yields in January as they do in October. Speculators whose interest it is to hammer down prices can no longer use imaginary figures when the reports of the ginners to the government furnish absolutely correct figures, and quickly give us the exact size of the crop. This is one of the most important and most valuable steps taken by the government in the interest of cotton progovernment in the interest of cotton pro-ducers ever projected, and it is hoped that every ginner will promptly send in

that every ginner will promptly send in their reports.

As the ginners become organized and feel the good effects of co-operation it will mean a new incentive in the interest of the producers getting more closely together. There are so many ginners who raise cotton that the organization of the one will be helpful and useful in promoting the gradual organization of the other. In time the producers must of necessity get together for mutual production, but in the meantime we will welcome other organizations, if such organizations prove organizations, if such organizations provided to us. HARVIE JORDAN.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

Diseased Cow.

J. J. J., Sylvania, Ga .: J. J. J., Sylvania, Ga.:
As you are the editor in charge of The
Journal's farming and agricultural department, I write to ask you if you can diagnose the following case, and reply to
same through the columns of The SemiWeekly Journal Weekly Journal.

Weekly Journal.

I had a good milk cow taken sick, and with no external systems, only appeared to be foundered. She kept up for several days and finally got down. Now until she got down her flow of milk did not abate, and finally she died.

After death I opened her and found nothing that I thought could cause death, except upon examination of her stomach.

except upon examination of her stomach, it was perfectly dry and filled with dry food and other matter. If you can suggest a remedy it will be highly appreciated

Answer-Evidently the secretions from the liver must have been clogged, though it is of course hard to te.l what the trou-ble was unless you could have found the location of the diseased organs. It is hard to doctor, a cow and many of them in ap-parently the best of health lie down and die. About the best medicine for a cow usually is a pint of linsee. oil or melted

Lump Jaw in Cows.

T. E. M., Farmington, Ga.: Please let me hear from you in The organized forces concentrated in the interest of a single purpose will win out in the end. We see it demonstrated daily in all the various avenues of trade. The ginners of the south are rapidly realizing the importance of getting closer together through general state organization, which in a few years will develop into an interstate organization. The gin business is ceasing to be a side line. Individual gin plants are costing now from \$5,000 to \$15,000. The estimated gross value of the present gin plants in Georgia amount to \$15,000,000 and about the same for Alabama.

These values are being increased several hundred thousand dollars annually. The movement of organization among the ginners, strange to say, started in the south western states first, and is moving eastward, back to the old original cotton states. It would have appeared most natural for the older states to have organized first. Alabama and Georgia have both

Alabama and Georgia have both times afficted with this trouble, though it is entirely local and rarely fatal. It is a throat trouble and your best treatment is which you could give internally that would be of much benefit. The hot water treatment should abate the trouble and effect a cure.

> Gov. Candler, Poor Richard's Almanac and the Bible

Sparta Ishmaelite Some newspaper fellow with a true sense of the humorous has been sounding the literary shallows of Governor Candler, He seems to have had no trouble in get-ting the old gentleman to aid him in the search. As eagerly as the school girl's beau writes in her album the name of favorite author, the governor rose to the demands of the occasion. in declaring the ple of cotton will be improved, which will increase its value on the market and the names of three of the greatest books in the world. It is an admirable quality of old Allen that he has courage of his convicturn out of lint will be formally assumed the secondition at all times.

Allen that he declared without hesitation, it is alleged, that he considers Shakespeare, the Bible and Poor Richard's Almanac the three greatest books in print. Most fellows mould have stopped at that, but not so the would have stopped at that, but not so the governor. He had something more to say, words to the effect that he considered the latter the best of the three.

To say nothing of what mental condi-tions are requisite for the entertaining of that sort of opinion, it evidently took a brave man to express it. The shallows joyfully and unhesitatingly gave forth a hollow but not uncertain sound! Of all the books that are of the earth,

earthly, incomparably the earthliest grimiest is Poor Richard's Almanac. It is a compendium of the gospel of human greed, avarice and mammon worship. The soul of it bears the stamp of the mint and it recognizes no joys present or future that do not have their roots somewhere within the periphery of a dollar. It knows no music but the chink of coin, and guarantees no foundation either less or more substantial than the specie basis. It is a good text book for a fellow who loves oney, who worships it and whose highest ambition is to make it and hoard it.

It take a very daring fellow to admit that Poor Richard's Almanac is more to his notion than the Word of God—the his notion than the Word of God—the foundation of all that is beautiful and true and elevating. Incomparably the sublimest of all poetry is within its pages. It furnishes the only philosophy that has never needed palliation of error or amendment of creed. Its code of laws has never level the code of laws has never level that the food is prevented from decomposition, or from certain kinds of decomposition, or from certain kinds of decomposition, is evidence that the food has suffered an alteration. A food that is braced against decomposition may be found to be raced against decomposition." are above and other books at its as God's ways against decomposition may be truthed by traced against digestion."

The construction of the large superior to those of the hand's breadth of time that we call huse a small quantities of boracic acid produces.

Sometimes a man's courage is out of proportion to all his discretion. Poor Richard's Almanac belongs to the age of commercialism and the reign of evil. It will go out of print when the age reaches its limit and gives place to a better one.

A Test.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Popping—Be mine, I beg of you. No!
Do not answer hastliv. Ponder well and see if
you cannot love me. O! if I might only, as
knight of old, perform some deed of valor for Newton to tell you, you may speak to papa.

A strong man is weak if he has no faith

PURE FOOD FOR GEORGIA.

BY J. T. SELLERS, Professor of Chemistry, Mer cer University.

N oriental fable informs us there | during the Spanish war in Cuba, but | Vine N oriental fable informs us there was once upon a time a dispute between a lion and a man as to which were the real king of The lion cited as proof of his of kingship the testimony of the easts of the forest. As rebuttal a showed the lion a statue representation of artificial flavoring in whole a showed the lion a statue representation of artificial flavoring in whole are forest. As rebuttal a showed the lion a statue representation of artificial flavoring in whole are forest. claim of kingship the testimony of the other beasts of the forest. As rebuttal the man showed the iion a statue repreor in part for the natural fruit flavorings in soda waters and other ices and for the senting a man killing a lion. "True," re-plied the lion, "but man made the statue." So from the view-point of man the genus banquet of wines and other alco'holic bevno is the most important of animal If then we are convinced by our own

testimony that the protection and preservation of the human race is more important than the fostering of plants and other animals, in one very urgent particu-lar our conduct is inconsistent with our belief. In Georgia we have made ample provision for pure plant food control, for the state has employed two chemists and a full corps of fertilizer inspectors, and the general government is maintain-ing an agricultural experiment station ing an agricultural experiment station manned by expert specialists. This is as it should be, and as a consequence the farmers of the state use more fertilizers than are consumed in any other state of the union. This is not because Georgia lands are poorer than those of any of the neighboring states but because in this respect the farmers are more scientific and are exploiting their lands to better advantage.

Furthermore, both in our experiment station at Griffin and in the state chem-ist's laboratory at Atlanta, some work is done in the analysis and formation of food for farm animals. This, too, is well, and more should be done along this line. But the object of this communication is to call attention to the fact that in Georgia we are pursuing the anamalons policy of providing pure food for our plants and lower animals, while we are almost wholly neglecting the purity of our own food. In the poor there was excuse for this neglect—in fact, the neglect has not become criminal till now—for in the natural evolution of our nation, in the beginning the energies of the people were expended in developing the superabundance of our raw materials. But now we have come to the manufacturing stage which should be accompanied with an education— But the object of this communication is should be accompanied with an educational and aesthetic advance. So long as raw materials were abundant, there was small reason for adulteration of food, but with a large increase of population than of natural food, more economy must be practiced and inedible and unpalitable natural foods must be manufactured into edible and savor products,

As the supply of natural food is limited and as the demand is greater than the natural supply, all manufacturers are tempted and many are persuaded to adul-

terate their wares.

Many parts of our country are awake to their exposure to this illegitimate traffic, and about one-third of the states have established pure food laws. Among those states which have quite recently estab-lished such laws are the southern states, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. In the older states of the north where food laws have been in successful oper-ation for several years, the farmers and other producers know and appreciate the excellence of their products, while the consumers are protected against impure

and adulterated foods. We are acting against our interest both in our ignorance of the superiority of many of our products, and the inferiority and adulteration of much of the food imported into our state.

To illustrate the former point, I refer to two discussions recently published in several state papers; namely, concerning the food value of Georgia wheat and the sugar percentage of Georgia syrups. Regarding the value of Georgia wheat, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, some time ago Department of Agriculture, some time ago published in one of his bulletins that "the poorest wheats were grown in the southern states." This would, of course, imply that Georgia wheat is inferior, and in a measure would discourage the industry of wheat growing in the state, an industry that has been revived largely through the instrumentality of two papers, The Atlanta Journal and the Macon Telegraph.

Telegraph. Through the efforts of The Journal and teen samples of Georgia wheat were analyzed and found to contain an average food value higher than the general aver-age for the entire country. According to the scale adopted by the judges at the

.108.54

wheat, and writes:

"Therefore, the statement previously made should be modified as indicated above and should not be made general of all localities of the southern states." The other case was that of Georgia syr-

Louislana syrups have had the re tion of being the best produced in this country, but for two or three years so much interest has been manifested in Georgia syrups in the markets of this and neighboring states that some dealers in Savannah induced Dr. Wiley to come to the state and analyze samples of native The result of the analysis snowsyrups. The result of the analysis snow-ed that Georgia syrups possess a greater saccharine content than any other Amer-

an syrups.
With this good showing made by tw our lesser products, 1 am curious to know the comparates of our great staple food products, corn, oats, sweetpotatoes, wa-

products, corn, oats, sweetpotatoes, watermelons, peaches, etc.

As to the value of food imported into the state, we are in the dark. This is especially true of manufactured articles, such as canned goods, patent bread stuffs, baking powders, fruit colorings, condiments, and beverages.

Inasmuch as all of the European countries of the more populous.

tries and many of the more populous states of this country have established pure food laws, those states which have no such legal protection are peculiarly exposed. My conviction is that Georgia, as posed. My conviction is that Georgia, as one of the more prosperous states of the south, is a rich field for unscrupulous manufacturers who make the state dumping ground for their inferior, adult erated and embalmed goods.

During the past year I have examined a number of samples of canned vegetables, and found about one-fourth of them to

active poison by cumulation, and toxic symptoms ultimately result. This is why the German government excludes Ameri-can meats preserved with boradic ac..., though a peculiar elasticity of the com-mercial conscience of the lenton permits borated German food to be exported to

erages.
The artificial coloring, most frequently used are copper salts for pickles, green peas and tea caromel for vinegar, lark red jellios and beverages, and coal tar compounds for bright red catsups and

Probably of all articles of food brought

into the state, baking powders are most frequently adulterated. Professor H K. Miller, of the Florida agricultural experiment station, has made a special study of samples of baking powders used in that state and guided by the double stand-erd, the contents of the leavening agent, carbon dioxide, and the presence of alum he found a majority of the samples defective in the one way or the other. A bak ing powder to be above reproach should contain at least 12 per cent available carbon dioxide and should be free of alum it is a mooted question in this country whether alum in baking powders is injurious, but England and France prohibit to use and a majority of santiarians. its use and as a majority of sanitarians pronounce against it very few manufacturers admit their use of alum, though the great majority of goods contain that sait. I examined six samples of baking powder some months ago and all but one contained alum, and still the labels of none of them indicated the presence of alum, while three of them claimed to be free of alum. One sample in particular claimed to be alum free, taken from a claimed to be shum free, taken from a suspicious article, bought for a student's boarding hall, was examined by one of my students who obtained about ten per cent of alum from the powder.

As a confirmatary illustration of the extent of adulterations of manufactured food now on the marked, I give the result of some recent work of Prof. B. W.

of some recent work of Prof. B. W. Kilgore, state chemist for North Carolina, Prof. Kilgore is probably the best authorthe trade conditions of North Carolna are very similar to those of Georgia.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOOD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Name. Canned Corn Canned Tomatoes ... Canned Peas..... Canned Okra and

I also give some results of similar work done last year in two other states:

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOOD IN KENTUCKY. Number Number Per Ct. of of Sam-Adulter-Adulter-ples. ated. ation. Name. Baking Powders... ced Meat. ANALYSIS OF FOOD IN OHIO. Number Number Per Ct. of of Sam- Adulter- Adulter-

Flavoring Extracts .

I said above that those states whose food laws are oldest are best protected from adulterations. As an illustration of the effectiveness of such laws, I refer to the operation of the Massachusetts law. In 1883, 1,300 samples of food were examined, 44.5 per cent of which were adulterated; in 1898, 10.000 samples were analyzed, and only 25.4 per cent of them were adulter-

only 25.4 per cent of them were adulterated.

Unfortunately, most of the adulterated foods are hard to distinguish from the genuine articles, except by elaborate chemical tests. The physical senses are inadequate, and the task is too great either for the individual consumer or for the local merchant. Hence the state should make some provision for food analysis. In this short space I am unable to make definite suggestions as to the form

ferently: some through official food com-missions; some through their depart-ments of agriculture, and others through their agricultural experiment stations. North Carolina and Virginia operate their food laws through their departments of agriculture, while the Kentucky law is worked through the experiment station. There is good reason for our legislature

There is good reason for our legislature considering this question. For such a law would not only be of lasting benefit both to the health of the peole and to the protection of our food producing industries in the state, but it could be excrted without great extra expense to the state through one of the two established institutions in 'the state, the department of agriculture or the agricultural experiment station.

LIFE STORY OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS Mr. Parham mentions the Fifth again. Well do I know about the Yorktown affair which is all true, except it was the Eighth

Philadelphia North American.
Never was the consort of a covereign of less account in her own land that the German empress. Her influence there is nil: no one ever dreams of consulting her wishes or of taking her feelings into consideration. Of this soince two years as gow was so caree in her family that to the monther had often a hard strugglence with nowers, flags were fighing, and a tanget there wishes or of taking her feelings into consideration. Of this soince two years as gow was so caree in her family that the was to the mother had often a hard strugglence with red joilings; the structs were festooned with nowers, flags were flying, and at an inght there was an illiministion. For it was the emperor's birthday, as it channeds, and it never occurred, (there to him or to his subjects, that it would be but seasedly weighted in the balance and mother, and this she undoubtedly is, Prince Blamarck, indeed, used always to maintain that the was a perfugn about the subject, the result perhaps of the bitter warfare he had to wage against the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In his eyes for a woman to have brains was a serious blemia, and for the bear when the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In his eyes for a woman to have brains was a serious blemia, and for the brains was a serious beaming, and the critical eyes, and so were her hands and the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In his eyes for a woman to have brains was a serious blemia, and for the serious of the bitter warfare he had to wage against the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In his eyes for a woman to have brains was a serious blemia, and for her here was a transparent to the red with the consorts of two of his sovereigns. The head of the prince Blamarck, indeed, used always to maintain that he was a perfugnation, out of determining the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In the feeling the consorts of two of his sovereigns. In his eyes for a woman to have to the manner of the head of the prince Blamarck, indeed, used and the prince Blamarck, inde

to use them was high treason. The pressented than she does for deep-sea fishing. To this day she does not know the names of the rival parties in the Reichstag; and she is quite capable of congratulating Eugen Richter on his sound conservative principles. And this was, of course, accounted unto her by Bismarck as a virtue.

That she is singularly sweet-tempered, kindiy and patient cannot be denited; even when most tried—and she has been sorely tried in her time—she has never been known to make an ill-natured remark of do an ill-natured action. Her devotion to her husband is unbounded; she scems to have no will but his, no wish but to find favor in his sight. She was most tenderly attached to her mother; yot, because the fancy selzed him to have his wife by his side at some ceremony or other, she left the poor old princess, just as she was dying, and hurrled back to been that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with ther nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that has robbed her of her health and strength, and wrought such havoe with her nerves. She had the misfortune to reverse him that she underwent the cure that the total content of the her nerves had practically only one friend in Berlin. C

to his taste-to become fat, in fact, man society. Nor was she content with whereas he admires the slim. Whereupon he insisted that this should be changed; and changed it was. Within three months the empress was as slight therein. as a girl; and from that day to this she

Marriage of Convenience. When, some twenty-one years ago, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein was married to Prince William of Germany, she was regarded by the world at large, and especially by her husband's relations, as the most fortunate of women; for she was an insignificant personage in herself, one without beauty, wealth, or prestige, yet she had secured the heart part in put furner. The marriage wealth, or prestige, yet she had secured the best part in all Europe. The marriage was one de convenance, of course; it was arranged by Prince Bismarck for the (x-press purpose of reconciling the Schleswig-Holsteiners to their lot as Prussian subjects as a mesalliance on the part of Prince William; consequently the welcome accorded to the princess, on her arrival there as a bride, was more than a little condescending. Her dress was sean-

READY BUILT FENCING.

Some of the Points That Have Made It Highly Popular.

Woven steel wire fences are taking the place of every other kind because the right sort of woven wire fence is found to possess more durability and greater economy than any other fence that can be bought or built. The Ellwood Steel Wire Fence is one of the kind referred to. It mes ready built from the factory in comes ready built from the factory far rolls, all ready to stretch and staple, and even if it were possible to build a fence just as good with a hand machine—which it is not—the saving in labor and cost would more than tip the scales in favor of

whild more than the the states in fact, of the ready-built fence.

This handy fencing can be bought in six different heights, from 18 inch to 58 inch and in a variety of styles, from highly ornamental lawn fences to the strong and simple field fencing and a fine mesh for poultry enclosures. It has a diamond-shaped mesh that is small near the ground of the strong capacity against the strong s borated German food to be exported to the American bar arians.

Chief Chem'st Wiley, whom I have quoted above; states: "There is no preservative which paralizes the ferments which create decay that does not at his same time paralyze to the same extent the ferments that produce Cigestion."

In other worde, food treated with such agents is "embalmed" not "preserved."
Probably this was the kind of beef the American froops were famished to eat giving crops extra good protection against pigs and chickens. It is sold by dealers in all rarts of the country and should be examined by everyone interested in buying

her tact and keen wits—by adroit flattery, in fact—to gain the friendship of Prince William. This done, she succeeded in convincing him, though not without great difficulty, that as his wife was a part of himself, any lack of attention to her was

were the most prominent mem ers. The result was that the most absurd rumors with regard to her supposed hatred of the Jews were circulated. The anti-Semites—the most violent and irresponsi-ble party in the empire—called her pub-licly as one of themselves, just as the Liberals had always claimed the Empress Frederick. These rumors increased, of course, alike in number and in significance, when on the death of the Emperor Frederick, her hashand became emperor And Hella months. peror. And little wonder either, for the anti-Semite leader spoke of her openly at a mass meeting as "meine liebe freun-

din, die Kaiserin! This brought Prince Bismarck into the dismissed from his court chaplaincy—Bismarck had a long score of grudges against him—and Countess Waldersee was first siighted and snubbed, and then sent to Altona. In the meantime the empress had been made to understand that if she wished to lead a life worth living she would do well to devote herself exclusive. It to her husband and her children for the future. Thus ended her one and only attempt to play a role in the world.

SUGGESTIONS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

CORRECTS MR. PARHAM ABOUT RECORD OF GENERAL BARTOW

To the Editor of The Journal:

Dear Sir: Will you please give place for a few remarks in order that a mistake may be corrected. I see in The Journal of June 23, 1902, a letter from Louis L. Par-ham. He says one of the gallant and brave sons of Georgia fell while acting brigadier general. All of that is true, but he goes further and states that Gen.
Francis S. Bartow, commanded the Fifth
Georgia regiment. Colonel Bartow never
commanded the Fifth, but was colonel of commanded the Filth, but was colonel of the grand old Eighth Georgia regiment. My company from Oglethorpe county con-stituted company K, Dr. George Lumpkin being captain. I was left in Winchester, Va. with measles, hence I was not in the fight of July 21, but joined the command soon after the battle. Well do I remember the day I got to camp or rather the com-mand, for they were moving from the battlefield, and it was raining in torrents. either for the individual consumer of for the local merchant. Hence the state should make some provision for food analysis. In this short space I am unable to make definite suggestions as to the form or method of operation of a pure food law. Frobably the Virginia and North Carolina laws would best suit our conditions in Georgia. Either one of them, mutatis mutandis, would be of incalculable benefit to the state.

As to the methods of execution of such laws, different states operate them differently: some through official food commissions; some through their departments of agriculture, and others through their agricultural experiment stations.

North Carolina and Virginia operate them food laws through their departments their food laws through their departments.

went into the fight soon and was cut all to pieces and what was left was scattered to the four winds. Colonel Bartow having his regiment annihilated and Colonel Gar-

his regiment annihilated and Colonel Gartrel, being wounded he (Bartow) took
command of the Seventh and led that
gallant regiment in the charge and fell
near a house on the battle-ground.
The old Eighth bought a slab of white
marble and erect it upon the spot where
Colonel Bartow fell, and I would like to
know if that stone is there yet? Will some
of the Seventh inform us on their return
from Manassas, as I see they contemplate
a rejurgon there soon.

a reunion there soon.

I will, before going further, say that the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 59th regiments constituted Anderson's brigade, known as old Tige, as he was called now as to York-town and Garnet's farm.

I ...nk the Eighth surrendered about 70 men in all.

I am suffering from those wounds yet; haven't been able to attend much business this year!

I saw the grandest cavalry charge Ream's station during the whole war. Af ter I was wounded and being conducted from the field as I entered the open ground right to my left the Yankee cavalry had cut around to our right, and they were coming at full speed and I made sure I was a prisoner, but looking ahead in a skirt of woods I saw Fitz. Lee just emerging from the wood. They came at full gallop. What a sight! The Federal's seemed bent on doing something, so they paid no attention to Lec, but you ought to have seen those two commands meet in that open field. It did not take our cavalry long to turn the Federals back, and I think before they reached the rail-road our men had killed and captured nearly the whole force.

At another time I may write of Gettysburg; what a close call I had there, also Wilderness, Cold Harbor. Petersburg and Deep Bottom, and the Fuzel mill fight and the part we took in it. For fear I have intruded upon you will close. I would like you to publish this in order to set Mr. Parham right in regard to Colonel Bartow. Let the honors fall where they belong. Respectfully, a subscriber to your paper. J. H. BROWN, Co. K, 8th Ga. Vol. Veazey, Greene county, Georgia.

SUBSCRIBER CORRECTS

MRS. FELTON'S ARTICLE Editor Journal: Correction should, be

18th instant, in an article by Mrs. Fel-ton, entitled "The Walworth Tragedy," which does injustice to the memory Chancellor Walworth, one of the great-est of American jurists. The article says that in the early seventles Chancellor Walworth was shot and killed by his son, Frank Walworth, and that "to know that Chancellor Walworth occupied the highest judicial position in the state, his hatred for his wife and son seems to be inexplicable," etc. Chancellor Walworth was not killed, but died peacefully in his ped in 1867. The person killed by Walworth was the chancellor's son. Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the novelist, as Mrs. Felton will doubtless recall, on reading this. See Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. 6, page 345.
SUBSCRIBER.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HARPER REVOLUTIONARY GRANDCHILDREN

To the Editor of The Journal: In reply to your request for grandchildren of the old soldiers of the Revolutionary war, we are the grandchildren of John Harper, of Harper's Ferry, Va., who was in that war. He afterward; moved to Johnson county, N. C., about 17 miles from This brought Prince Bismarck into the Johnson county, N. C., about It miles from field; he told the emperor roundly that Dr. Stocker and Countess Waldersee were using the empress as a tool wherewith to further their own schemes. Then there was a storm, of course. Dr. Stocker was dismissed from his court chaplaincy—Eismork had a long score of grudges against.

to him: "John, how can you go into bat-the eating?" His reply was: "If I get killed I want to dfe with my belly full." JAMES K. BROWN, ANNIE BOWEN,

Abbeville, Ga. SUSANNA M'INIS, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Summer Complaint

is not always brought about by change of air and water. The "stay-at-homes" are just as susceptible to diarrhoea; due, generally, to over-eating, as unripe fruits, stc., and drinking ice water; all accompanied by painful bowel discharges, and if not checked results seriously. Perry Davis' Painkiller is the only purely reliable remedy. 25c and 50c.

LADY RADLAN EXHIBITS IN HER CORONATION ROBES

LONDON, Aug. 22.—"In aid of the Cottage hospital, Lady Ragian will be on view in her coronation robes, coronet and medal, from 5 till 7 o'clock p. m. Admisston three pence. Tea tickets three pence."

This notice the other day stared at passers by from a poster on the entrance of the gates of the house at Beckenham, that Lady Raglan has taken for the sea-

Of course, the exhibition drew a crowd. Hundreds of persons, mostly women, took advantage of this opportunity. During the hours set apart a constant stream of visitors passed through the house, while Lady Raglan's children were sening button-hole bouquets on the lawn.

Lady Raglan stood on a carpet, her diamonds glistening in the sun, her coronet upon her head and a long drain of rich red velvet and ermine spread out behind her. Behind her was her Chippendale coronation chair, fresh from the abbey. In

onation chair, fresh from the abbey. In the drawing room of her house were dis-played the red-covered books used in the

Of course, there were several Americans in the throng. One of these, a young girl, wanted a souvenir of the occasion. Lady Raglan wrote something on the cover of a cardboard box, and the fair American a cardboard box, and the fair American departed four shillings poorer, but happy. Two other American women wanted to buy photographs of Lady Ragian in her coronation robes. It was intimated that her ladyship, whose portrait was taken before the public was admitted to the grounds, would be willing to dispose of a few sets grounds.

few at a guinea each.

It is reported that Lord and Lady Harris will also exhibit their robes at a bazar at Belmont Kent next week.

HAD TOO MANY CHILDREN: DID'T KNOW WHAT TO DO

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The troubles of the old woman who lived in a shoe are not worth mentioning alongside of those of William Clarke, who was arraigned in the Southwark police court the other day, charged with leaving his wife and children destinate.

"When I hear poor chaps like us speak-ing of millions I think of the story of three of my countrymen who were digging

a sewer in Kensington.
"They had shovels with very short handles and the dirt had to be thrown higher the deeper they dug, so the longer they worked the more energy had to be ex-

"One noon hour they were seated along the fence eating dinner, when Pat said:
"Byes, do yez know what I'd do if I
had a millyun dollars? I'd buy mesif a job as porther on a Pullman car and spind the rist of mc days in luxury."
"Mike removed his pipe from his mouth, sighed as he looked at his empty pa? and

" 'Well, well, now, would yez? I'd bus me one of them big corner saloons with all the lookin' glasses, and iv'ry time I took drink I'd see myself twenty-four times

takin' it.'
"The whistle summoned them to work, when Jim gave his opinion.
"Holding his lame old back with one hand and reaching for his shovel, he de-

'If I had a millyun dollars I'd add two Why suffer pain and severe sickness from Bowel Complaints, when ARC NOLD'S BALSAM stops one and cures

the other. It has been successfully used for 50 years. Warranted to give satisfac-tion or money refunded by Brannen & Anthony, Atlanta, Ga.

The Boys' Bath Tub.

The last quarter of a mile to the Deep-hole in the trook was always a dead race, for it was a point of distinction to be the first to plunge, and the last few seconds of the race were spent in the preliminaries of the disrobing. A single brace slipped off the shoulder, a flutter of a shirt over the head, a kick of the trousers and whoop! plunge! "Hurrah! first in." And then the little boys would dress. A

and then the little boys would dress. A simple process, but more difficult by far than the other, for the trousers would stick to the wet feet—no boy would dream of a towel, nor dare to be guilty of such a piece of "stuck-up-ness"—and the shirt would get wrong side out, or would bundle round the neck, or would cling to the wet shoulders till they had to get on their breeze element to soulze into it. But that wet shoulders till they had to get an their knees almost to squirm into it. But that over, all was over. The brace, or if the buttons were still there, the braces were easily jerked up on the shoulders and there you were. Coats, boots and stock-ings were superfluous, collars and ties ut-terly deprised. terly despised.

Opium Among Thieves.

After a gun (croos) has grafted for ome time his nervous system becomes affected, and he needs a stimulant. Most of us grow addicted either to opium, chlorai, morphine or whisky. Even at this early period I began to take a little opium, and when a grafter is doped he is very reck-less. I will say one thing for oplum, how-ever. That drug never makes a man careices of his personal appearance. A grafter who drinks will go down and out as a bum, but an opium fiend never forgets to

Terrible To Contemplate.

Chicago Nows.

Stubble—"I see some genius has invented a typewriter that will play a tune while you work."

Penn—"Great Scott! I hope it won't come in general use. Imagine all the typewriters in a big office building banging out rag time at once!"