

Agricultural.

Growing Seeds.
It is special work to grow seeds on the farm, and any farmer who depends upon himself for the seeds to be used next year must be very careful of his varieties to be sown. The wind, bees and other insects distribute pollen, and, although the effects of involuntary crossing of varieties may not be noticed this season, there will be no mistake of results next year.

Utilize the Sunflower.
Don't let the sunflowers that grow about the doorway and garden be destroyed. The seed makes a most excellent and convenient food for poultry. And it is only necessary to cut off the heads of the plant when they are ripe, tie them in bunches and hang them in a dry place till wanted. They not only fatten all kinds of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs they lay.—Louis Campbell, in "The Epitomist."

Farm Improvement.
There has been many pages written in farm journals telling how different crops can be grown, etc., and but little how to improve the appearance of the farmer's yard and build such conveniences as every farmer and his family ought to have. A yard is complete unless there is good brick or concrete walks, a fence, cellar and wood house. Good fencing, shrubbery and flowers are indispensable where comfort and happiness are desired.—E. F. Lacey, in "The Epitomist."

Legumes as Stock Farms.
In some Delawares tests it was shown that alfalfa, cowpeas and crimson clover were great factors in reducing the concentrated feed bills of dairy men and other stockmen. It was shown that the maximum crops of alfalfa yielded 1,230 pounds of protein per acre or an equivalent of 1½ tons of cottonseed meal. The maximum crops of cowpeas and crimson clover contained each about 725 pounds of protein. A crop of clover and one of peas may be made into hay annually from the same acre of land, hence where alfalfa fails to thrive these crops may be used as a substitute.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Care in Growing Celery.
Transplant the celery to the permanent beds in May or June, placing a large quantity of manure in the trench. This crop is one that cannot be sown by too much manure, as it is one of the grossest feeders known. The plants must be frequently watered, soundings being better for such purposes than anything else, and the bed must be kept as clean and nice as possible. It requires care and labor, but it is a valuable crop when grown and pays well for the attention bestowed. If you neglected to sow the seed you can procure the plants from seedsmen and you should not fail to have a supply.

Growing Lima Beans.
No vegetable is more popular than lima beans, and they are suitable for all classes of persons as well as for all manner of dishes. The difficulty with them is the poles, which are sometimes expensive, but if strings are used, as is done for climbing flowers, the vines will grow and thrive equally as well. All that is necessary is to keep them off the ground, and it is not necessary to pole them if inconvenient. The late crop should be a large one, not only for the purpose of supplying the family table, but also that they may be dried and laid aside for winter. If stored away they are very serviceable at that season, as they may then be soaked and used for the same purposes as when they are green.

Raising Alfalfa Hay.
There seems to be little question but what alfalfa can be grown on almost any good soil, provided such soil is first inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria, but the care of this crop during the first season has much to do with its successful establishment. Successful growers make it a rule to cut the alfalfa the first season at any time when it seems to have stopped growing; close watch is kept of it and the cutting is done at the times mentioned, so that the field is cut over several times during the summer. After the first season, and when the crop is well established, the time for cutting for hay is when about one-third of the heads are in bloom; as several cuttings can be made each season after the first, care should be used in the last cutting not to cut too close, else there is danger of winter killing. It is to be hoped that it will not be many years before alfalfa will be found on every farm, for it is certainly one of the most profitable crops for farmers to raise.

Hogs on Grass.
With corn at fifty cents per bushel, with hogs hovering around four cents per pound, the feeder must do some close figuring to keep on the right side of the ledger. If caught it hogs are great grass eaters, and will make a fair growth on grass if but a small amount of grain is given. When corn is high and the price for hogs low, clover, cowpeas, sorghum cane, rape and rye are indeed very great factors in making the hog business profitable. As the rye and clover become fibrous and unpalatable a fresh field of rape is not only highly appreciated by the porkers, but if given access to it the hogs make such increased gains that a fine profit is secured above the cost of seed and labor. Try a patch of rape for the little pigs, at least. If you learn its habits, its successful culture, you are sure to grow more of it. A little later the cowpea field affords excellent food for growing swine. As the pods ripen they are gathered by the hogs themselves. The young pigs need extra slop if they are expected to increase rapidly in weight. The Turks always eat their opium, while the Chinese smoke it.

THE VERSATILE COWBOY.

Able to Adapt Themselves to Almost Any Position in Life.

The cowboy was versatile and could sing in the choir or clerk in a bank. When he saw his occupation going from him he naturally turned to the first calling for which he was fitted, says Andy Williams in the Omaha World. The State of Nebraska maintains the appointive office of inspector of county treasuries, something similar to a National bank examiner. Irregularities and defalcations in State and county funds necessitated the office as a matter of protection for the public good. When the office was created Ed Searle, of Ogallala, an ex-cowboy and thoroughly qualified, was appointed by the Governor to the position, and during his incumbency of that office there was not the defalcation of a single penny. Honestly became an enforced virtue under Searle's inspection. The question of what became of the cowboy suggests itself. That the old West is a thing of the past no one disputes. A combination of unseen obstacles, such as successive severe winters, entailing serious losses on cattle, coupled with wire fences and railroads, killed the trail in a single year. Where, in 1884, over 700,000 cattle crossed the northern boundary of Texas at three fords on the Red River, six years later not a single herd passed over the trail. Then the cow towns of the West became way stations, and the range man disappeared. But when the cowboy unsaddled for the last time it was not his intention to turn from the range which he knew and loved. There were numerous occupations inviting him, and whether he opened a saloon or started a bank, he possessed an advantage in knowing the country and its people. While many of them can be found following the occupation of the small ranchman of the present day, the great majority turned to other pursuits. But they are scattered widely and can be found among the staid citizens of nearly any Western community.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

"Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection."

The power that comes down is the only one that will lift up.—Ran's Horn.

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night.—Gladstone.

Give your whole attention to what ever you are doing, and think nothing unworthy of careful consideration.—Confucius.

You know a man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.—Whately.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. By one health is preserved, by the other virtue, which is the health of the mind, is preserved.—Sir R. Steele.

To meditate daily, to pray daily, seems a means indispensable for breaking this surface crust of formality, habit, routine, which hides the living springs of wisdom.—Orville Dewey.

Impatience relieves no ill; on the contrary, it is a sharp additional pang added to all the rest. But resignation soothes and lightens all we suffer by showing the gain there is behind.—Fenelon.

A man's true wealth is the good he has done in the world. When he dies men will ask what property he has left behind him; but angels will inquire, "What good deeds has thou sent before thee?"—From the Arabic.

If thou wilt keep a guard on thy thoughts thou must in the first place keep a guard on thy eyes and ears, and taste touch. Let not that come into these outer parts which thou desirest should go no further. Open not the door to them if thou wouldst not let them in.—Richard Baxter.

Falls Big Brother and Gets Married.
Jacob Sachs and Minnie Wechsler, both of Newark, N. J., wanted to get married, but Minnie's big brother, Joseph, said "No." Minnie, in tears, planned with Jacob that, big brother or no big brother, they would get married, and in the night, when it was raining, they slipped out of their home and eloped to New York.

Joseph, the big brother, followed hot on their trail. He was unromantic enough to look upon the affair as an abduction and not an elopement, and he told the police how Jacob had carried off his infant sister. With two sleuths Joseph traced the pair and had them arrested.

"Why, my sister is only seventeen years old," said Joseph in court. "This man abducted her. She has no right to choose a husband."

"Insane jealousy," snapped Minnie. Then she counted back to the time she was born and proved by arithmetic that she must be at least twenty-three years old.

"And, O, Judge, won't you marry us," cried the girl.

The judge could and did, and Minnie was a bride before her had time to realize it.—New York News.

The Doctor Was Out.
She was a maid who had been with the doctors for years, and the habitual expressions of those years could not be easily laid aside.

When the doctor died she remained at the house. An old friend of the doctor, who had been abroad and had not heard of his death, called and was admitted.

"I would like to see Dr. H.," he said. "I'm sorry," said the maid, "but the doctor is dead."

Stricken by this dread intelligence, the visitor sat silent for some minutes. After waiting some time the maid ventured timidly:

"Will you—will you—wait?"—Lippincott's.

The Farmer With an Umbrella.
A farmer in Indiana rode up to the village store on a bright spring day. As he dismounted it was noticed by the crowd that he carried an umbrella, and after much fun was made over it he said: "Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it's raining, but it takes a smart man to go prepared."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bamboo sprouts shoot upward at the rate of three feet a day under favorable circumstances.



GOOD ROADS.

City Friends.

MONROE those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day in the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery, the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles; and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question. Will he accept the assistance of these city allies? Will he welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will he treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business, and enhance their pleasures, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If, on the contrary, they are proposing, through State and National taxation, to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of State and National aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and city friends of good roads.

As a matter of fact, State and National aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid never has been secured. The city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from any and every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the State and Federal Governments.

Depends on the Farmers.
The candid and unprejudiced opinion of a public man on a question concerning which he is well qualified to speak is nearly always of interest. Such an opinion concerning the prospect for National Highway legislation was recently secured from a gentleman who is a close observer of men and events, and who has spent many years at the National Capitol. He said:

"I have watched the growth of the so-called 'good roads movement' with much interest, and especially since Colonel Brownlow introduced into Congress his bill providing that the Government should pay half the expense of improving the roads. As regards the prospect of such a measure ever becoming a law, I will say that it all depends on the farmers. If the agricultural classes go to work in earnest for Government aid, they will get it; if they do not, Congress will never enact such a law. In Government affairs, as in most other affairs, I have noticed that the people who go after things are the people who get them. The farmers as a class receive comparatively little serious consideration from Congress simply because they don't demand it. Every Congress now appropriates more than a billion dollars, but how much of this is spent in the rural districts? Almost nothing. Millions are spent for public buildings in cities; millions for improvement of rivers and harbors; millions for the army and navy; millions for the Government at Washington, etc. Occasionally a few thousand dollars go for something that directly benefits the farmers, but that is all. Of course there isn't as much chance to give the farmers direct benefits from the spending of public money. But national aid to road improvement furnishes an ideal opportunity. It would even up things to some extent. It would certainly be a big thing for the rural districts. The money spent would of course make good times; but the main benefit would come from the improvement of the roads. It would increase the value of farm lands; it would enable the farmers to market their crops to better advantage; it would make farm life better worth living. In fact it would be a great permanent benefit."

If any other class of our population had such an opportunity to enjoy the fostering care and aid of the Government, how they would work for it. They would give their Senators and Representatives no rest. But the farmers as a class move more deliberately. They take time to look into the why and wherefore, and to consider all objections. So far as I am able to learn, the farmers are taking up this question seriously and in time will make their influence most powerfully felt. I think Congress will be ready to enact a national law whenever there is a general demand for it from the farmers of all sections.

Declined the Nomination.
The statement is often made that no man ever declined a nomination for President. A convention of the Abolitionist party in New York City in November, 1847, and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Leicester King, of Ohio, for Vice-President. Mr. Hale declined the nomination and the ticket was abandoned. In 1852 the Free Soil Democratic party held a national convention in Pittsburgh and nominated Hale for President. He accepted and at the election received 150,149 votes in twenty States.



GOOD ROADS.

City Friends.

MONROE those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day in the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery, the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles; and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question. Will he accept the assistance of these city allies? Will he welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will he treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business, and enhance their pleasures, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If, on the contrary, they are proposing, through State and National taxation, to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of State and National aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and city friends of good roads.

As a matter of fact, State and National aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid never has been secured. The city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from any and every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the State and Federal Governments.

Depends on the Farmers.
The candid and unprejudiced opinion of a public man on a question concerning which he is well qualified to speak is nearly always of interest. Such an opinion concerning the prospect for National Highway legislation was recently secured from a gentleman who is a close observer of men and events, and who has spent many years at the National Capitol. He said:

"I have watched the growth of the so-called 'good roads movement' with much interest, and especially since Colonel Brownlow introduced into Congress his bill providing that the Government should pay half the expense of improving the roads. As regards the prospect of such a measure ever becoming a law, I will say that it all depends on the farmers. If the agricultural classes go to work in earnest for Government aid, they will get it; if they do not, Congress will never enact such a law. In Government affairs, as in most other affairs, I have noticed that the people who go after things are the people who get them. The farmers as a class receive comparatively little serious consideration from Congress simply because they don't demand it. Every Congress now appropriates more than a billion dollars, but how much of this is spent in the rural districts? Almost nothing. Millions are spent for public buildings in cities; millions for improvement of rivers and harbors; millions for the army and navy; millions for the Government at Washington, etc. Occasionally a few thousand dollars go for something that directly benefits the farmers, but that is all. Of course there isn't as much chance to give the farmers direct benefits from the spending of public money. But national aid to road improvement furnishes an ideal opportunity. It would even up things to some extent. It would certainly be a big thing for the rural districts. The money spent would of course make good times; but the main benefit would come from the improvement of the roads. It would increase the value of farm lands; it would enable the farmers to market their crops to better advantage; it would make farm life better worth living. In fact it would be a great permanent benefit."

If any other class of our population had such an opportunity to enjoy the fostering care and aid of the Government, how they would work for it. They would give their Senators and Representatives no rest. But the farmers as a class move more deliberately. They take time to look into the why and wherefore, and to consider all objections. So far as I am able to learn, the farmers are taking up this question seriously and in time will make their influence most powerfully felt. I think Congress will be ready to enact a national law whenever there is a general demand for it from the farmers of all sections.

Declined the Nomination.
The statement is often made that no man ever declined a nomination for President. A convention of the Abolitionist party in New York City in November, 1847, and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Leicester King, of Ohio, for Vice-President. Mr. Hale declined the nomination and the ticket was abandoned. In 1852 the Free Soil Democratic party held a national convention in Pittsburgh and nominated Hale for President. He accepted and at the election received 150,149 votes in twenty States.

Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over."

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

"I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over."

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

"I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over."

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

"I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over."

A Bird Friendship.

The rector of Woolstone, Mr. Gilbert Coventry, told me of a wild rock dove which one of his stable boys had reared from the nest. It slept in the open, however, and had full liberty. Soon the good things on the rector's table attracted it, and it would appear through the open window at meal-times, take hot soup with much zest and even sip sherry from a wineglass. At night it often slipped in and slept in the rector's bed on its back under the coverlet. On Sunday morning, during the reading of the lesson, the dove flew swiftly through an open

Enterprise.

A well-known novelist told the following story the other evening at an author's dinner:

An Irishman who had been out of a job many weeks found in the river that flowed through his town the body of the keeper of the railroad drawbridge. He immediately betook himself to the superintendent of the division and applied for the vacant job, saying that he had seen the body of the former keeper in the river.

"Sorry," said the superintendent, "the place has been filled. We gave it to the man who saw him fall in."—Harper's Weekly.

FITS permanently cured. No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve-Cure, official bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. King, Ltd., 391 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most widely known English writer in Japan is Carlyle.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuels, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1909.

License is paid in London on 7000 automobiles.

It is not so much what you pay for, but what you get that needs close attention when buying funeral supplies, and no strongly impressed with this fact are those who know what they are doing that they insist on having their friends away in "NATIONAL" coffins.

Told by General Gordon. The late General John B. Gordon was a brilliant raconteur. He had a fund of anecdote and stories, not only of his war experiences, but dealing with the most prominent men and women of today with whom he was thrown in personal contact. Among his warmest friends were ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland who on one occasion visited Georgia as his guests.

The General, who was at that time Governor, was very fond of telling how "Aunt Sue," his family washerwoman, snubbed the Cleverlands. Wishing to show the President something genuine and entirely from the old South, he sent his carriage out to his country home for old "Aunt Sue," an ex-slave and a lifelong servant of the family.

When the coachman reached her cabin he found the old woman hanging out her week's wash. He told her that the General had sent her for some one to see the President of the United States.

"Who's he?" asked the old woman. "Who's he?" replied the coachman. "Why, Mister Grober Clebsland—who you 'speck?"

Aunt Sue looked at him a moment. Then, in a mingled tone of dignity and scorn, she said: "Clebsland? Clebsland? I ain't never hurn tell er no Clebsland's. You go long home to tell Mrs. John he ca' fool dis ole 'oman. Den Clebsland's ma' be some er his 'lection friends—dey ain't no quality, en' I ain't gwine fool wid um."

And the old woman turned back to her tub and would not be persuaded. The conversation, much to the amusement of Mr. Cleveland, was repeated in his hearing, the General happening to question the coachman while the President was near.—Harper's Weekly.

Cat Adopted Orphan Coons.
Colonel L. L. Hawkins recently secured a new prize for his collection of weird and wonderful exhibits at the city museum, in Portland, Ore. The doughty Colonel has excelled himself in his latest acquisition, and if one desires to see such a bizarre thing as a pussy cat mothering a litter of young raccoons he may be gratified at the city hall. All previous happy family records have been broken by an old mother cat rejoicing in a family of two baby coons and her own proper kitten, which Colonel Hawkins secured at Beaverton and has now comfortably installed at the museum.

A few days ago some boy killed a female raccoon near Beaverton, and upon beating the bush discovered her nest with four little ones in it clamoring for their mother. The baby coons were taken to the home of Mrs. B. L. Griffiths, near by, where a cat was rearing a family of four kittens. The kittens were given to another feline in which the maternal instinct was strong, and the little coons substituted without protest from the mother. In a short time two of the little wild kittens died, but the other pair thrived in their new environment, and the story of the cat with the coon family became something of a sensation in the neighborhood.

Colonel Hawkins heard of it and made the twenty mile drive out and back for the purpose of bringing the wonder to Portland. Mrs. Griffiths consented to lend the family to the museum, and as an evidence of good faith one of the kittens was brought along with the little coons to complete the picture of mixed domesticity.—Portland Oregonian.

NEW USE FOR THE AUTO.
Mrs. Johnson—I wish I could think of something to keep my husband at home nights.

Mrs. Smithson—Give him an auto, mobile.

Mrs. Johnson—He'd be out more than ever then.

Mrs. Smithson—No, indeed. My husband not one last week and the doctor says he won't be out for six weeks.

Milwaukee News.

TIME AND MONEY.
"Don't you sometimes think that you should have devoted less time to getting money?"

"Yes," answered Senator Borah, "it occasionally strikes me that I ought to have made a fortune quicker. But, on the whole, I'm satisfied."

Washington Star.

Plantation Chill Cure's Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

ACHED IN EVERY BONE.

Chicago Society Woman Who Was So Sick She Could Not Sleep or Eat, Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Marion Knight, of 33 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Grator of the West Side Wednesday Club, says: "This winter when I started to use Don's Kidney Pills I ached in every bone and had intense pains in the kidneys and pelvic organs. The urine was thick and cloudy, and I could barely get enough to live. I felt a change for the better within a week. The second week I began eating heartily. I began to improve generally, and before seven weeks had passed I was well. I had spent hundreds of dollars for medicine that did not help me, but \$8 worth of Don's Kidney Pills restored me to perfect health."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Japan's Great Cotton City.

Osaka is the great cotton manufacturing city of Japan. There are seven cotton mills in Osaka, with 453,000 spindles. In all Japan there are seventy-four cotton mills and 2,511,000 spindles. The workmen and boys, taken on the average, receive fifteen cents a day, the foreman forty-eight cents a day and the women ten cents a day. They work eleven hours with two intervals, a quarter of an hour for smoking and half an hour for luncheon or dinner. The mills work twenty-two hours a day in two shifts. No restriction is put on age, and many of the children employed are not more than seven or eight years old.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

A Household Remedy Cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a

fine tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Price, 50c per bottle, or 3 bottles for \$1.50.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. SENT FREE ON REQUEST. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FREE In Use 20 Years. All Stomach and Resulting Disorders. **TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.** (Acts on Bowels.)

Write us your Case. Box 128, Dept. C, ATLANTA, GA.

MEN, WATCH YOUR HEALTH!

A New Revelation for Men.

We offer something different, better than any other specialists or medical institution in this city.

There is no patchwork about our treatment. The cure is perfect and permanent. We do not treat all diseases; but we cure those we treat. A prompt, permanent and sure cure in all cases accepted for treatment. Nothing but curable cases accepted.

Write if you cannot call and describe your troubles and receive by return mail, free of charge, our diagnostic blank. Consultation free.

Doctors Leatherman & Bentley,
Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Cor. Marietta and Forsyth Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.
Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Teaching, Classical and Scientific Courses. Excellent Laboratories and Library. Board, Fuel, Lights, Room, Books, Fees and Laundry for \$125.00 a year on the campus; in private homes \$200.00 to \$300.00. Many opportunities for self-help. Next session begins Sept. 21st. Address W. B. HILL, L. L. D., Chancellor, Athens, Ga.

\$20.00 TO \$40.00 PER WEEK

Using Made selling "500 Lessons in Business." It is a complete hand-book of legal and business forms. A complete Legal Adviser, a complete Compendium of plain and ornamental Penmanship; a complete Lightning Calculator and Farmer's Almanac.

A complete set of Interest, Grain, Lumber and Cotton Tables; measurements of CISTERNS, Timber, Lumber, Logs and Dime of Grain, etc., in one volume. Over 472 pages, 250 illustrations.

It is a complete business educator; brought home to every purchaser, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL, and PLAIN; 500 agents wanted at once. Boys and girls can sell as well as men and women.

One agent in the country sold 45 copies in one day. Another 210 in one day. Agents have canvassed all day and sold a copy at every home. Selling price \$1.50. Liberal discounts to agents. Send 25c for outfit; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circulars free.

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CH&D SUMMER DAYS IN MICHIGAN