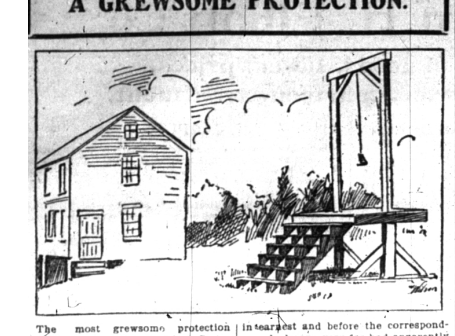
A GREWSOME PROTECTION.



The most grewsome protection against thieves in the United States belongs to Dr. Frank Cowan of Greensburg, Pa.

It is a gallows, which he got from the town courthouse and erected in his own front yard. It has already fulfilled its mission on this earth, since the murderer, Samuel Beighle, was executed upon it twenty years ago. Dr. Cowan was so greatly annoyed by the depredations of chicken thieves that he put up the gallows in front of his house as a warning to them. He is an old man and a practical hermit.

Fortune from Unknown Sweetheart.

Fifteen years ago Miss Laura Gregory of Emonville, Va., in a spirit of fun answered a matrimonial advertisement in a newspaper. The result was a continued correspondence with a man in the West who was looking for a wife. The man seemed very much in earnest and before the correspondence had gone very far had apparently fallen deeply in love with the girl whom he knew only by letter. Finally Miss Gregory grew tired of what had been amusement for her and dropped the correspondence.

The matter passed from her mind, only to be revived the other day by a letter from a Kansas City lawyer informing her that her unknown lover of other days had died and made her sole heir to his fortune of $60,000.

Monument to Martyred Empress.

It is reported that the emperor of Austria intends to buy the Hotel beau-rivage at Geneva, where the empress of Austria died after being stabbed by the anarchist Luccheni. The hotel will probably be converted into a sanitarium, in which will be erected a statue and chapel to the memory of the late empress.

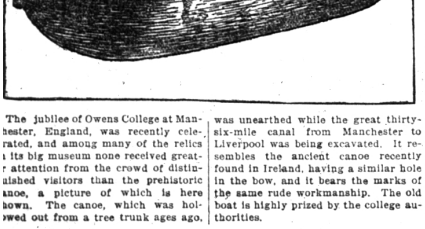
PECULIAR TYPE OF DOG FOUND IN THE SUDAN.

What is regarded as the most curious dog in all Europe was captured a few months ago in Sudan, and was presented to the zoological garden in Paris. The scientific name of this animal is "lycaon pictus," and it is the first specimen that has been taken live, at least in modern times. It slightly resembles a hyena in color and in the shape of its head and teeth, but on the other hand its hind legs are of the same height as the front legs, whereas the hind legs of a hyena are shorter. Its color is yellow, black and gray, and its countenance is very intelligent. In Africa these dogs often annoy sportsmen by carrying off antelope and other game which the sportsmen have killed. According to antiquarians, the old Egyptians were wont to train these dogs and use them for hunting antelope.

Gardens for Poor People.

In Philadelphia there are 638 gardens, operated on what were formerly vacant lots, by people who used to be unable to earn their own living. Five years ago the Philadelphia Vacant Lot Association was organized. Twenty-seven acres altogether were secured, and 100 gardens started. The officers of the society found a big demand for the lots by poor people, and they have gradually increased their holdings until now over 600 gardens are in operation. The first year products to the value of $6,000 were raised. Last year the value of the products amounted to over $30,000.

PREHISTORIC CANOE ATTRACTS ATTENTION.



The jubilee of Owens College at Manchester, England, was recently celebrated, and among many of the relics in its big museum none received greater attention from the crowd of distinguished visitors than the prehistoric canoe, a picture of which is here shown. The canoe, which was hollowed out from a tree trunk ages ago, was unearthed while the great thirty-six-mile canal from Manchester to Liverpool was being excavated. It resembles the ancient canoe recently found in Ireland, having a similar hole in the bow, and it bears the marks of the same rude workmanship. The old boat is highly prized by the college authorities.

Changed the Subject.

"I hope you love God," said the visitor to the kindergarten for poor children. "No," cried the five-year-old pessimist. "He makes the snow and it gets in the holes in my shoes and he makes it cold when I have no coat to wear, and he lets me be hungry when my mamma hasn't any bread or breakfast." "Show the lady your heaving, dear," interrupted the teacher, wisely judging material matters to be safer for discussion than spiritual or the circumstances."—New York Exchange.

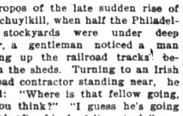
Slavs in New York.

There are more Slavonic males under twenty-one years of age in New York city than of any other foreign people. They outnumber the Latins under twenty-one by 11,000, the Germans by 12,000, the British by 20,000, and the Scandinavians over twelve-fold. The Slavonic men in New York city over twenty-one exceed in number every other nationality of corresponding age except the Germans and Irish.

What Should He Have Said?

Apropos of the late sudden rise of the Schuylkill, when half the Philadelphia stockyards were under deep water, a gentleman noticed a cow beating up the railroad tracks between the sheds. Turning to an Irish railroad contractor standing near, he asked: "Where is that fellow going, do you think?" "I guess he's going to look after his dead live stock," was the Celtic reply.

Signature of Queen Elizabeth.



This is the signature of Queen Elizabeth of England, who wrote a better hand than most women of her time.

Reversed a Difference.

This sign hangs in a side street in New York: "Meat market; also all kinds of sausages."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Keep the Ridges Covered.

Some of the best farm land in the country has been rendered of no value by being allowed to get into a condition in which the rains can wash the soil away and leave the subsoil on the hillsides ridged and gullied. At the Wisconsin round-up institute C. P. Goodrich related a little farm history that strikingly bears out this assertion. He said that when he was a boy he lived on his father's farm in New York state. The land was worth at the time of his leaving it $125 per acre. That was about fifty years ago. The soil was productive and the farm a money-maker. The land was rolling. The ridges were kept in grass and gave good pasturage, when they were not cut for hay. There was another farm not far away on which he sometimes worked.

Recently Mr. Goodrich visited the old home farm of his boyhood. He found it in a most dilapidated and run-down condition. The men that had been living on it had devoted it mainly to grain growing year after year. They had kept the ridges plowed up, till they got so bad they could not be plowed. The rains year after year had washed the soil from the ridges and had carved out deep gullies, often not more than two rods apart, and so deep they could be neither plowed nor crossed filled up. In the time the men that owned the farm had abandoned all the ridged part to Canada thistles and other weeds, and even these were stunted in growth. The land is now worth hardly more than $15 per acre.

Mr. Goodrich visited the farm on which he used to sometimes work. He found it in a high state of fertility and productiveness. The owner said that he had been offered $150 per acre for it, but had refused the offer. He had farmed that land successfully. He had not robbed the soil and then stripped it of its sod and left to the mercy of the elements. He had kept the ridges covered with a good mantle of verdure. This had held the soil from being washed away when the rains came. Once in awhile the sod on the hillsides had been broken for a single year, when it was put into some crop that would rotate well with grass. Then it had been seeded down to grass again.

Where it is possible for ridges to become gullied they should be kept covered. If they are not suitable for meadow land, they should be put and kept in pasture. If they are not even fit for that they should be allowed to grow up into thickets or even, leave trees planted on them. The roots will then act as soil binders.

Rotating Crops.

A. C. True says: At the Indiana Station the conclusion has been reached that not only can larger crops be secured, but that the fertility of the soil can be better improved by judicious rotations. A comparison of continuous grain growing with the rotation of grain with grass and clover showed a gain by the latter method of 5 bushels of corn, 7 bushels of oats, and 6 bushels of wheat per acre. The average percentages of gain were for corn 22 per cent, oats 26 per cent, and wheat 44 per cent. In such systems of farming as sugar production in the South and wheat production in the Northwest, a condition has been reached, even upon land originally of great fertility, where a system of rotation must be employed. In Louisiana the growing of a leguminous crop, like the cowpea, has become a necessity with the sugar planter. The North Dakota Station has taken up the study of a suitable rotation for the wheat farm. Experiments carried on for six years show that continuous wheat culture is unprofitable, while wheat in rotation increases in yield and improves in quality. These crops of wheat and one of clover gave in four years almost as much wheat and more profitable returns than four crops of wheat in succession. Little was gained in rotating wheat with other cereals, as spring rye, barley, and oats, but wheat after a cultivated crop gave a larger percentage of increase than wheat after summer fallowing, millet, timothy and clover, flax, field peas, or peas and millet. The increase in the wheat crop over wheat after wheat was as follows: After cultivated crops, 75 per cent; after fallow, 63 per cent; after millet, 41 per cent; and after timothy and clover, 33 per cent. When a cultivated crop will only pay for the labor of its production it is better than summer fallowing, as the succeeding wheat crop will show.

Points on Sugar Maples.

During the past four years the Vermont experiment station has conducted a series of experiments dealing with the flow and composition of sap in the sugar maple. In spite of the poor seasons a large amount of data has been secured bearing on many points of practical as well as scientific interest.

Among the findings are some that throw light on the question, which side of a tree gives the most sap?

In the season of 1901 four trees were selected for this work and tapped at the usual height on the north, south, east and west sides. The trees represented as nearly as possible all conditions of exposure. The results expressed in pounds of sugar obtained may be seen from the following table:

	North.	South.	East.	West.
Tree 1	0.95	0.75	1.05	1.09
Tree 2	0.44	1.46	0.80	0.92
Tree 3	0.87	1.05	1.25	0.87
Tree 4	2.99	3.34	3.27	2.36
Average	1.31	1.65	1.59	1.31

It is thus seen that the difference in favor of the south and east sides of a tree is quite pronounced, amounting to three-tenths of a pound. Similar trials comparing north and south tapping made in 1899 and 1900 also give results that favor the south side.

On typical sap days it seems unquestionably true that a south exposure will yield the most sap. On a cloudy day when all sides of a tree warm up equally fast it is more nearly an even thing.

A review of the figures also calls attention to a remarkable difference between trees. Number 4, from which the greatest yield of the richest sap was obtained, was a large vigorous tree standing in the open. As is well known such trees give large amounts of rich sap. This is due to the increased leaf area and full exposure to sunlight. The green leaves in sunlight during the summer season make starch from materials gathered from air and soil. This starch is stored throughout the tree and is the source of sugar in the spring. Sunlight, exposure and leaf area are therefore important factors in maple sugar production. The percentage of sugar in sap from different sides of the same tree is found to vary but slightly.

Pruning Berry Bushes.

John W. Lloyd, in a circular of the Illinois Agricultural College, says: The bush fruits require careful attention to pruning, if the best results are to be secured. Proper pruning insures a stocky growth of the canes, so that they will hold up their fruit, thins the fruit so that the individual specimens will grow larger, and reduces the size of the top in proportion to the roots, thus insuring a vigorous growth of new wood. The best pruning for blackberries, black raspberries, and the strong growing varieties of red raspberries and dewberries (Cuthbert) consists of four distinct operations: (1) Nipping off the tips of the growing shoots in summer when they have reached the height of one and a half or two feet, thus causing them to throw out strong laterals; (2) removing superfluous shoots, so that only three to five canes remain in a hill; (3) cutting back the laterals to from 12 to 20 inches the next spring; (4) removing the old canes after they have produced their crop. The annual pruning of currants and gooseberries may be all accomplished at one operation, which is usually performed early in the spring. It consists in removing such of the old canes as have passed their most useful period, and all of the one-year-old canes except such as are needed to renew the bush where older canes are removed; and of thinning out and shortening back the new wood on the old canes, if the bushes are vigorous, gooseberry mildew, strawberry leaf-roller, and strawberry blight are the enemies most likely to cause damage to the small fruit plantation. They can be controlled by the timely application of the proper spraying mixtures, and by the adoption of certain tary precautions, such as the burning over of the strawberry bed after harvesting the crop.

Our Meats in Germany.

It is reported that American meats will be excluded from Germany after October 1st next. Dispatches from Berlin say that the exclusion is to apply only to meats upon which preservatives have been used. However this may be, it is a matter that the Agricultural Department will find it advisable to look after. It is a fact that American export meats are quite generally preserved with borax and other chemicals. If the Germans intend to permit these meats to go into their country, the only thing to do will be to send them meats not so preserved. With the cold storage facilities now in existence our meats can be sent to Germany without the use of borax. It will indeed cost some money to do this, as perhaps special arrangements would have to be made for keeping in cold storage the same meats after they reached Germany. Doubtless that will be the final outcome no matter how the present incident may be settled. The European governments show a decided inclination to give their people pure foods. Up to the present time it has been found easier to send them meats preserved with borax than to send meats in refrigerator carriers. In this connection it will be interesting to learn what action if any has been taken in reference to the frozen meats from South America. There is a strong indication that the action of Germany is due to pressure brought to bear on the government by the German farmers. The farmers are a very important factor in German politics, and they have been for years demanding that American competition be lessened by the increase of tariffs or the exclusion altogether of American products.

Eaters of Raw Pork.

Fred H. Rankin: If it had not been for the cannibalism of some of the people of this and some European countries, who persist in eating raw pork, we probably would never have heard of trichinae outside of the laboratory of the chemist or the lecture-room of the scientist. How can you protect a man—even with microscopic inspection—who will go and deliberately eat raw pork, heedless of its condition and in direct opposition to every dictate of reason and every decree of civilization? We claim a superiority over the Fiji Islanders, forgetful that we have cannibals in our own midst who eat raw pork of every conceivable age and quality and then express holy horror at the Fiji man eating "raw missionaries." A mere observance of the most primitive laws of civilized life which demand that we make a distinction between the cannibal and civilized man and cook our meat food, would be the surest safeguards for the future of our American pork in the provision markets of the world.

Raising Clover.

From Farmers' Review: I raise on an average fifty acres of clover a year. I have had only two failures in fifteen years. These I attribute to nothing but the dry falls. I always sow the clover with oats. I sow the oats in corn-stalk ground, pulverize thoroughly, then harrow, then sow the clover at a peck to the acre, then harrow again and roll. Unless the weather is extremely hot and dry I am sure of a good catch. I think a great deal of trouble is in not sowing enough seed, which makes it appear in the fall as if there were not a good stand; and when the farmer sees it so thin he will plow it up, whereas if he had only sown it a little thicker it would be all right.—Chas. McKenna.

"What makes life dreary is the want of motive."—George Eliot.

Real Estate Exchange

Of Whitehead & Mitchell at the Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Mich.

The following is a partial list of farms, city and village lots and real estate generally which we have for sale. As our list is constantly changing, we request that parties will write us if they do not see what they want in this list:

1.

John McCarroll has a nice little farm of 11 acres in the town of Southfield and John says he must sell it pretty soon. All necessary buildings in good repair and ready for the successful growing of a profitable farm and an enjoyable home of a happy little home. Lots of good fruits and all necessary conveniences. Terms easy. Price $1,000, of which $500 will be taken on a mortgage at 6 per cent. Speak quick or you lose it.

2.

Farm of 50 acres, well fenced, well watered—never failing stream; 30 acres timber, 14 miles from Birmingham Center and electric railway to Detroit and Pontiac. Terms easy.

3.

Twenty-nine and two-thirds acres of land near Irish church in Royal Oak township. It is extremely level, fair soil, good for market gardening or dairy farm. Price $1,000 per acre. Cash and terms.

4.

No better farm in the State of Michigan is the John Kyser farm in the township of Southfield, Oakland county, one mile west of Five Points & Pontiac R'y and one mile south of the postoffice of Birmingham, over 50 in all, 40 acres of 100 acres of which 131 acres are cleared, and 30 are a good timber and well worth $100 per acre. Well stocked fruit and to good bearing. The soil is a rich clay loam and there are nine good buildings, which are stored at $4,000 and upwards, there is $3,500 insurance. They consist of good two-story brick house with ten rooms, furnace heating, whole house, large barn, shed, hog house, horse barn, shed, wagon shop and tool house, creamery, ice, fine flowing well piped to the creamery and to barns. The large barn 40x80 is new and has an excellent stone foundation with basement stables and all conveniences. We challenge comparison with any for productiveness. During the season of 1900 there were raised upon this farm 28 tons of sugar beets to the acre; 130 bushels of corn to the acre. Seven acres of wheat raised 340 bushels when wheat was an also fine failure all over the state. It never fails on good crops whether hay, or other cereals or pasture. It is well fenced and thoroughly tiled and lies on a gently sloping ex-pe sure to the south. It is all ready to commence a profitable farming business. All things duly considered the farm is well worth every cent of One Hundred Dollars per acre and we have it for sale upon this basis. If you have the most remote desire to become the proprietor of one of the most productive and profit-ble farms in Michigan, we ask you to write, telephone, or better yet, come and see us about it. If you want to look the farm over we will be very glad to take you to see it. We will treat you well, and we will get acquainted if nothing else and if you do not buy you will never hear us complain of the time wasted in showing you the premises.

5.

Elegant house and lot of feet front and 20 rods deep on Maple Ave. East, (half an acre). Fine barn and every modern convenience. Furnace, bath, closet, etc. Can be bought for what the buildings cost. Will exchange for improved city property for portion of the purchase price.

6.

The VanKerr farm on the north shore of Wing Lake, 160 acres, two good houses, three barns, fine lake frontage, 3 acres fine orchard, 15 acres timber. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. Terms easy.

7.

Beautiful lake property for sale, located on the east side of Sylvan Lake in the township of Bloomfield, Oak and county, 24 miles from the Detroit & Pontiac Electric R'y with hourly service each way. It constitutes the northerly part of the farm formerly known as the Henry Gardner farm and is bounded by the property of Mrs. M. Frances O'Brien, of Detroit, Mich., who finds it inconvenient to make use of the property and prefers to sell the farm and employ the investment elsewhere. The present circumstances combine to make it necessary to sell the farm at once and have indicated the owner to offer it at the extremely low price of $150 per acre. The farm comprises 90 acres of land in all, and the entire shore of the lake. The fences are in good shape and the buildings are insured for $875. The farm is well watered, fertile and well adapted for a summer home. Parties desiring to secure such a beautiful lake farm in the country for a summer home, should write us at once and have us arrange for a personal inspection of the property at your time, conveyances will be gladly furnished.

8.

One of the best farms in Oakland county. It is almost enough to say it when we tell you that it is the Jolly Burleigh farm in the town of Troy, 22 acres, excellent buildings, two good silos, wells, Carp pond well stocked, 3 miles of tile, fine orchard, 5 miles from Birmingham, 2 miles straight south of Iron centers, where there is a church, store, post-office, station, etc. D., R. & L. O. runs past the door, cars every hour to Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion. Price low and terms easy.

10.

Large, roomy two-story house on Townsend St. in Birmingham, good barn, city water and all ordinary conveniences, 120 ft. front and 163 ft. deep. Small fruit and good neighborhood.

11.

The old Shutes farm in the township of Troy, 1 mile east of Birmingham, 50 acres, all cleared, 7 acres in the finest orchard, good house and two barns. All the advantages of the village and none of the inconveniences. There other things, too. Come and find out all about it.

12.

The Bayley farm in the town of Troy, 127½ acres. Good farm house and farm buildings, flowing well at the barn which is the wonder and pride of Troy, 20 acres good beech and maple timber, 6 acres fine grafted orchard. Terms and price reduced if taken this week and one, and the man who comes first will secure one of the best bargains in the country. Look it up.

13.

Farm in Southfield, 67 acres, of which 10 acres is timber, good beech and maple. Soil, clay loam. Creek runs through farm. Water in every lot the year round. New, small house and small barn. Terms easy and price so low that it will pay you to look it up. Will trade for Birmingham property.

14.

Two hundred and four-teen acres in sections 15 and 16, Southfield, with finest farm buildings in the township. Large and productive orchard of all kinds of best varieties of fruit, 10 acres of very heavy timber. Will sell or exchange for city property and will divide the farm if required. Buildings on each tract. Price as low as any on our list, all things considered. Ask us about it.

15.

House and two lots on Ann St. in Birmingham, 100 ft. front, 240 feet deep. Small house. House insured for $350. Price $600. Want enough cash to secure and balance can remain at low rate of interest. Send a postal card, you get full particulars by return mail.

16.

Fine fruit farm of 68 acres about 2 miles from Birmingham, nice rolling land, 3 acres timber. No waste land; 2,300 peaches, 100 plums, 800 grapes, 80 apples, ½ acre raspberries, ½ acre strawberries, etc. Good house nearly new. Price $60 per acre. Will take other property for part pay. Tell you more about it if you ask us.

17.

Nice little farm of 50 acres, 3 miles from electric road, near Gilbert Lake, in Bloomfield. Good house and barn. Well well fenced. Will explain the circumstances—which we will explain to you on application. This is undoubtedly one of the best bargains on our list, ask about it.

27.

Fine new house located on lot 7 of Campbell's subdivision, Birmingham. Price $900. House cost that to build. At this price it would be all cash. Or, if you laughed at $250 per cash down, we assure about it.

41.

Two and one-half acres of good loam and barn 18 rods from the Electric road at Orchard Lake, good for apple trees and other fruit, plums, peaches, etc. Price $300 for the lot. Price. Well, we might as well give you the price. Well, we might as well give you the price, if you must know it. We don't like to say it, but if we are properly approached, we will take $200 for it. Novel

42.

Brick house, good barn and seven acres of land suitable for planting on south side of Maple road, one mile from Birmingham, in Quarton subdivision. Price $2,500 and it is worth every cent of it. If you don't believe it, ask us about it and we will prove it.

43.

Lot No. 8 of Randall's subdivision, Birmingham, one of the best in the plat. Next to the finest. Price $75.

44.

Fine Stock Farm—the celebrated Collier Farm—103 acres in township of Southfield, Oakland county, Michigan, 1½ miles from Addition; Large 18 room frame House, with cellar divided into three compartments, furnace, hot and cold water, with large handsome elm trees. Hotbed for early vegetables, with sash, frames and seasonable garden tools. Bank barn with granary, overhead track, cow stables underneath with cement floors, water in stable, with drinking troughs, good windows, window guards, stone foundation, etc., etc. Horse barn 40 by 60 feet, stalls and paddock. Horse barn with 4 box and 3 other stalls and paddock enclosed with 6 board fence. Straw shed. Tool house, enclosed with sliding doors. Office with large stallion or feeding box, with stalls for horses and a double box stall with paddock secure and zigzag for this purpose. Hen house, with 2 rows of nests. Outside closet for house. Outside closet for stable. Fruit: Large sale bearing apple orchard well trimmed and in good condition, 18 Baldwins, Greenings, Kings, Steeples, Red Jonathans, and others, 100 pear, 400 plum, 400 peach, 18 cherry, 18 quince, all of best varieties, 3 apricots, 3 quince, currants, grapes, strawberries, etc. 3 acres timber or wood lot. Water supply: Well 60 feet deep, 10 feet water, 2 wells in first class shape, many of them entirely new. Condition of soil: Farm has carried an average of 40 head of stock during past five years. No weeds of any kind sold and entire farm heavily manured. No commercial fertilizers used. Better inquire about this farm it may pay you.

45.

Seventy-acre farm in Bloomfield. Buildings. Small house of little value, good barn. Good well, good fences. Fruit: Few peach and quince trees. Entire 70 acres nearly seeded to clover and timothy. A good bargain.

48

The Evansville Farm on west side of Woodward avenue between Birmingham and Royal Oak. Price $150 per A. or cash. No trade, 67½ acres. On line of Detroit, Pontiac electric railway. Fine soil, good buildings.

49

Double house corner of Merrill and Henrietta streets, and also first house north of Henrietta on east side of Merrill street in Birmingham. Owner has moved and wishes to sell. This will be a profitable investment. Houses rent for $20 per mo. Just let us say to you that this is one of the best bargains on our list.

50

Nice little home on Willets street belonging to a widow lady who really wants to sell. Price $850. Can't tell you about it here. Ask us.

51

Farm of 29 acres with excellent buildings—they cost over $2500 and are modern and complete. Fifty rods from D. U. R. electric railway. Never-failing stream runs through south part of farm. Will sell for little more than the cost of the buildings.

52

Good little home with new house and barn on Hood's Addition, Birmingham. Plenty of fruit; nice place. An even hundred dollars cash will secure this bargain. Terms and particulars on application.

53

House and 2 lots in Randall's addition, Birmingham. Price $1500. Mortgage for $500 can run.

54

Forty acres fine farming land and these to acres of timber. Fine gravel deposit. Within ½ mile of electric road and Pontiac. Good as a gold mine. Price $40 per acre.

Just think, if you are interested in any of these places, if you just think you would like to know more about any one or more of them, a postal card will do it, if you address it to

THE EXCHANGE BANK,

Birmingham, Mich.

Life Lost in New York Fire.

New York dispatch: Fire that destroyed the postoffice building in North Pelham caused the death of Edward Yocum, 13 years old, a newsboy, and the serious injury of his mother. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

MRS. A. M. PROWDLEY,

NURSE,

Birmingham, - Mich.

All calls promptly answered. I want work as a general nurse. Recommendations furnished. Address all orders to above name, care of Rev. H. Hood.

I cheerfully recommend Mrs. A. M. Prowdley as a trustworthy, good, general nurse and anyone requiring the help of a nurse can do no better than to secure Mrs. A. M. Prowdley.

C. M. RAYNALE, M. D.

WHITE CROSS

ECZEMA AND DANDRUFF CURE.

It's this way

We cure

Eczema and Dandruff

WE DON'T MEAN RELIEVE, BUT CURE!

Eczema is the most dreaded disease of the human system. It is a torment, a disfigurement and a bane to your comfort.

White Cross Eczema and Dandruff cure is backed by the testimonials of hundreds who have found it an unfailing remedy. So great is our confidence in it that we make this proposition:— We will pay $10.00 to anyone using it according to directions and not being permanently cured. Another test of our confidence in it is that with each bottle sold we send a bank draft for $1.00. If the remedy fails you present the draft to your own bank and have your money refunded.

We sell White Cross direct to you by express prepaid on receipt of $1.00. Write for our booklet which can be had for the asking.

Address Department R,

White Cross Medical Co.,

Pontiac, Mich.