RECORD OF TIME'S CHANGES

Surely Visitor to the Scenes of His Boyhood Could Not Fail to Be Impressed.

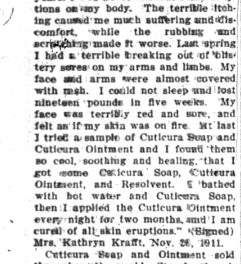
"I reckon you see the old town looking some different from what it looked when you left it thutty years ago," said Uncle Eb Skinner to the native returning for a visit to the scenes of his boyhood. "All o' the back part o' Peevy's store is new since your day Jer, an' that bay winder in the drug store was put in since you left us. The deepo used to be painted yeller instid o' red, an' the town hall is hot by steam now instid o' with stoves, like it used to was in your time. Them two iron hitch posts in front o' the postoffice ain't there, there anore than ten years and that stone watering trough instid o' the old wooden one you remember is another change. I reckon you've noticed that Hi Greene has raised his house a story an' added a summer kitchen. That plazzy in front o' the hotel is another change in the old town, an', of course, you've noticed the new hoss sheds back of the church, an' the broom shop wa'n't there when you was a boy with us. He employs five hands reg'lar an' seven in the rush season. Time makes changes, as I reckon you have seen."
—From Judge.

RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

Warrenville, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body. The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse. Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blotchy sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing, that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent. I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Krafft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

EFFECTIVE.



First Waiter—Did that Arizona ranchman give you a tip?

Second Waiter—I should say he did! He told me if I didn't step lively he'd blow off the top of my head!

Making Cheese in Olden Days.

Cheese was made by the old-time farmers in the summer on the co-operative plan by which four cattle owners owning say 14 milch cows, received all the milk night and morning, according to the daily yield of their little herd. Thus given two families having the cows each, one with three and one with one, supposing that the average yield per cow was the same, in two weeks, two owners would make five cheeses each; one would press three, and one only one cheese, but this one would be as good and as large as any of the rest.—"Nobility of the Trades—The Farmer," Charles Winslow Hall, in National Magazine.

Seemed Like More.

The Professor—In 140 wasps' nests there are an average of 25,000 insects.

The Student—Why, professor, I disturbed just one nest one day, and I'll bet there were more than 25,000 in that one!"

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Tea and Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that tea and coffee so disturb digestion that they produce a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up a bad complexion.

A Washn. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles, more or less.

"We all were sallow and troubled with pimples, bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that tea and coffee caused the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure that we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we tried Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We all were able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleared, and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CUCURBITS OR VINE CROPS

By GEORGE W. HOOD, Instructor in Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College

The cucurbits, taken as a class, probably include some of our most important vegetables. They belong to the class known as annual vegetables and to the sub-class which are grown for their fruit and seed parts. This group includes the following vegetables, namely, cucumber, gherkin, muskmelon, pumpkin, squash and watermelon. The cucumber and muskmelon are the most important, although cucumbers probably stand first.

These vegetables, taken as a whole, are known as "tender plants" and require a warm climate and must be planted at the time of season when all danger of frost is past.

Cucumber.

The cucumber, which is one of our oldest vegetables, has been cultivated in India for at least three thousand years. It was first grown in England about 1573 and also by the earliest settlers in this country. The cucumber is grown commercially on a large scale and under a large range of climatic conditions. The various sections of the south and along the Atlantic coast are favorable to the production of the early crops while the cooler summers of the north are well adapted to growing pickles. The plants are quite sensitive to frost as well as to extreme heat, but thrive under cooler conditions than melons. The light sandy soils are best for early crops, if earliness is the chief consideration, however, yields are larger and the bearing period longer in heavy soils. As earliness is such an important factor in securing remunerative prices, many growers start some of their plants under glass. Green houses are most valuable for this purpose although hot beds and cold frames are sometimes employed. The soil should receive early plowing and frequent harrowing before planting, and for a very early crop some growers prefer to throw up the land in small furrows thus securing better drainage and somewhat warmer soil conditions. Frequent cultivation until the vines begin to run is recommended.

The most important type that is grown in this country and which is especially desirable for slicing is the White Spine. This is quite popular both for cultivation in the open and under glass.

The cucumber, like many other of our vegetables, is not without its insect enemies and diseases. Among the most important insect enemies may be mentioned the striped cucumber beetle which is yellow above, with black head and wing covers longitudinally striped with black. The beetles are particularly destructive to young plants but also feed on the old plants as well as the fruit. Various plans have been suggested for the control of this pest, but arsenical poisons are not successful and preventative measures are universally employed, such as protecting the hills with a square boxes covered with cheese cloth or muslin.

The most important diseases of the cucumber are the downy mildew, leaf blight, and anthracnose. Bordeaux mixture is the form of fungicide used in combatting these diseases.

Muskmelon.

Muskmelon requires somewhat the same conditions recommended for the cucumber. It is a native of southern Asia and is one of the most popular vegetables in many parts of the country. The muskmelon is much more susceptible to the effects of cold than the cucumber. It will not stand frosts and demands a rather high summer temperature for most satisfactory results.

A good plan, particularly for this section of the country, is to start melons under glass in order that they may have a longer growing season so as to mature their crops earlier. It is generally conceded that the sowing should not occur more than two weeks before setting in the field, because the plants may become stunted or the growing may be checked when transferred to the field. Occasionally plants are kept under glass six weeks. Paper, earthen pots, berry baskets and veneer boxes are used to start the plants.

Cultivation, care and soil requirements are similar to those recommended for cucumbers.

The other members of this group require similar conditions with slight modifications for each individual crop.

Profit on One Tree.

The wonders of spraying are forcibly demonstrated in the case of a woman at Salem, W. Va., who told one of the instructors of the extension division how last year she had been induced to purchase a small spraying outfit for spraying a tree in her yard that had yielded practically no apples for several years. The neighbors thought the idea absurd and laughed at her, but she kept an accurate account of the vastly increased yield of the tree and she found she had cleared $4.50 besides providing a surplus for a family of several members. When the profit accruing on a hundred or more trees from the use of these same methods is figured, it becomes interesting.

Things to Be Done.

These things must be decided by the woman who is growing poultry.

The kind to keep. There is no "best" kind. Any of the standard breeds are good.

Neither is any one set rule as to feeding going to help you. You must first of all love your work; second, be willing to keep everlastingly at it; third, be willing to learn by experience rather than by any "get rich quick" scheme which you may see advertised.

Clean water is essential.

So are oyster shells, grit and a variety of foods.

Rape for Poultry.

Have you made any provision for green feed for hens this summer? If not, get busy and plant rape, which is one of the best of green feeds, and a small patch will serve the needs of many hens. It is a hardy plant, thriving in a great variety of soils, and it renews itself after each cutting.

THE RIGHT WAY TO CULTIVATE CORN

By C. H. SPURWAY, Instructor in Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

A successful corn grower once said: "The best time to cultivate corn is before it is planted." He had in mind the proper fitting of the soil for the crop, rather than the cultivation which is usually given after the corn is seen in the row. Preparing a good seed bed is an important part of corn growing, but there are other things which must also be considered.

The best soil for corn is a deep, rich, sandy or silty loam. This does not mean, however, that corn cannot be grown on any other kind of soil. It means that the largest yields are obtained from this kind. Profitable yields can be had from many different kinds of soil by providing proper care in the preparation of the ground before seeding, and proper methods of cultivation are followed.

The secret of preparing a good seed bed is to plow early and work often. One can hardly plow too early in the spring, providing the soil is in the proper condition for plowing. If the corn is to follow sod, then the sod should not be left until it has a crop of hay on it and the hay turned under late in the season. Many fields have been ruined for the season by doing this. The growing hay takes out the water, and if the season is dry, the great bulk of material below the furrow slice will cause trouble. This injury is greatest on the heavier soils. After plowing, work the soil down good. Harrow hot once or twice, but many times, and particularly after

Two Well-Cultivated Crops.

every heavy rain. This thorough working, together with the rains, will cause a good, firm seed bed to be established. The continuous harrowing will aerate the soil and make plant food available for the young plant. Before planting the corn, dig down into the soil to the depth of the furrow slice. If the soil is loose and open near the bottom of the furrow slice the seed bed has not been prepared properly. If it is firm and moist below, and dry and loose near the surface, then there is a good seed bed for corn, which is one of the first requisites for growing a profitable crop. The producing of such a seed bed is what the successful corn grower meant by saying that the best time to cultivate corn is before it is planted.

Good seed must be planted on this good seed bed, otherwise our careful work will be somewhat wasted.

Perhaps, for the most of us, the next thing of importance will be to get after the weeds. Here the weed-er may be used to advantage on the lighter soils. The field is gone over once or twice so as to kill the weeds as soon as they have germinated from the seed. The best time to kill weeds is when they are small. It is worth while to get at them as soon as possible after they have germinated, and the first two or three cultivations count the most in this respect. After the plants appear in the rows, then the corn should be well cultivated with a good cultivator. On the heavier soils the spike-toothed harrow might take the place of the weeder, or the cultivator might be used from the first. If the corn cannot be seen in the rows, or the plants are small, put on the fenders to keep the plants from being covered with soil, and do a good job. Don't be afraid of cultivating too deep the first time over, and use a cultivator that is adapted to the soil. The deep cultivating will let air into the soil and hasten the decay of organic matter and the building up of plant food. As soon as the corn roots begin to spread between the rows, the cultivator should be run shallower, so as not to prune the roots too much and set the plants back in their growth. As far as the saving of moisture is concerned, two inches seem to be the most economical depth to cultivate after the first two or three times. If thistles or milkweeds bother, try the thistle sweeps. There are kinds found on the market which will do the work effectively. Keep the cultivators running in the fields until the corn is too high for the two-horse machines. After this, many still use the one-horse cultivator until the corn gets too big or the weather too hot to do effective work.

The vital things in the growing of a good crop of corn are summarized as follows: A good seed bed, good seed, thorough cultivation to kill the weeds, to save water and to aerate the soil.

Broilers.

Broilers are a necessity, not a choice. Nearly half of all chickens grown are cockerels, which must be disposed of. If you keep them past the broiler age and weight they are too large for broilers and not large enough for roasters and sell for exceedingly low prices. Our Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels were separated from the flock when but six weeks old, placed in a fattening pen and fed a special fattening food, with but little exercise, thus putting them in prime condition as "milk-fed broilers," says a writer in an exchange. We disposed of several hundred in May and June, weighing one to one and one-half pounds each, for $1.25 per pair.

PLANS MUNICIPAL MARKET

Board of Commerce of Detroit and Farmers Throughout Michigan Will Meet at State Fair Grounds.

At an immense barbecue which will be one of the special features of the Michigan State Fair which opens Sept. 16 and closes Sept. 21, the members of the Board of Commerce of Detroit and the farmers from all over the State of Michigan will meet to discuss plans for a Municipal Market for the City of Detroit to which the farmers will bring their produce to market to the consumers direct, thus doing much to alleviate the cost of living in the City of Detroit. Secretary and Manager J. E. Hannon, of the Michigan State Fair, evolved the idea, and on inserting it for special committee appointed by the Board of Commerce to confer with the directors of the State Fair with regard to ways and means to bring the producer and the consumer together, the plan was adopted. N. P. Hull, master of the State Grange and a vice president of the Fair Association, pronounced the plan a good one and will work his best to bring about the consummation of the plan. Ways and means will be discussed at the barbecue at the Fair, and the committee of the Board of Commerce will work to devise a way to secure a prominent place in Detroit for the center of the city for the city market. The State Fair for one week is in reality a Municipal Market, and this year will be one in more senses than one as the agricultural products exhibited will be sold to the people of Detroit at the close of the exhibit. The location of the city right in the center of one of the greatest agricultural districts in the world is favorable to a market such as is proposed where the farmers will be able to bring their products fresh from the fields by wagon and train, and where the thousands will be able to deal direct with the grower of the farm products who will thus be able to provide the consumers with many small things for which there is a market direct, but for which there is no market when the farmer transacts business with the dealer direct. At the market Mrs. Laborer and Mrs. Banker will deal elbow to elbow with the farmers and their wives and the reduction in the cost of the products will serve to aid the industrial conditions as they exist today through saving oftentimes one-half in the cost of produce. Real necessities will then cease to be the luxuries that many of them are today. In many other cities, including Des Moines, Iowa, where Municipal Markets have been started the success has been instantaneous and at Des Moines the number of farmers increased to one hundred and then to two hundred and the price of produce was cut down just about one-half from the former market prices.

CANNOT HIDE THEIR IDENTITY

Senders of Wireless Messages Readily Recognized by Man at the Other End.

Amateur wireless operators who break in on regular calls by commercial companies and then sign with a fictitious name may find themselves quickly identified, according to wireless operators in Chicago. The reason is that the "hand" of an operator is as quickly recognized in wireless work as in ordinary telegraphy.

Telegraphers always recognize the "hand" of a man who transmits messages and some out-of-town men have reputations for "beautiful sending" among Chicago operators. Wireless men say that the mere fact that wires have been obliterated in their business makes no difference to the man at the receiving end. He can tell at once who is sending the message if he has heard from the same man before.

"Only the other day I received a message from a station on the lake which came from a familiar hand," said a wireless operator. "I identified it at once as that of a friend I had known years before, but could not break in at that time without interrupting the message. As soon as he completed his work, however, I sent him a personal call. It turned out that he was the man of my acquaintance.

"Some of these amateurs who think they can fool the wireless will find themselves in a peck of trouble some day for interfering with messages. It is easy to become acquainted with their 'hand' if they practice at all regularly. If they play any jokes on an operator and sign fictitious names they may find out after all that they cannot disguise themselves. Their own way of sending, which differs for every individual, betrays them."

Personal Affront.

Striking members of the Amalgamated Skirt Stitchers were holding a conference.

"Where is that tall, thin girl who joined the union last week?" inquired the walking delegates.

The secretary arose to reply:

"She handed in her resignation this morning."

"What was her reason?"

"She took offense when she was called on to act as a picket."—Judge.

Fast Color, Too.

Mrs. Moneybags—Why do you apply for the position, when I stated specifically in my advertisement that I desired a colored chauffeur?

White Applicant—Because, madam, I am quite sure that I could fill the position. I am very green.—Judge.

They're All Doing It.

New Congressman—What can I do for you, sir?

Salesman (of Statesmen's Anecdote Manufacturing company)—I shall be delighted if you'll place an order for a dozen of real, live, snappy, humorous anecdotes as told by yourself, sir.—Puck.

And Loudly.

"The lady whistler who was criticised for talking of such an unfeminine specialty, is making lots of money."

"Then I suppose she is crowing as well."

The Wrong Way.

"Teach the young idea how to shoot."

"Yes, but in the natural way."

"How do you mean?"

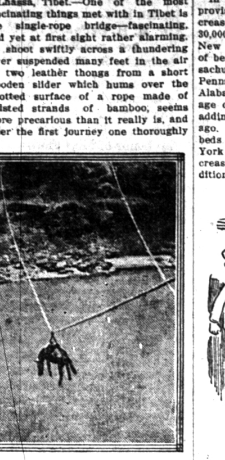
"Don't let the young idea shoot first and be planted afterward."

UNIQUE ROPE BRIDGE

Crude Device Is Used to Cross Tibet Stream.

Rivers Are So Wide and the Walls So Precipitous That Is Is Impossible to Find Foundations for Structures.

Lhassa, Tibet.—One of the most fascinating things met with in Tibet is the single-rope bridge—fascinating, and yet at first sight rather alarming. To shoot swiftly across a thundering river suspended many feet in the air by two leather thongs from a short wooden slider which hums over the knotted surface of a rope made of twisted strands of bamboo, seems more precarious than it really is, and after the first journey one thoroughly



Ferrying Horse Over River.

enjoys the experience. Whoever the ingenious native was who first suggested this mode of crossing a river—he probably came from the jungles of Assam and had seen monkeys crossing the river there by means of growing creepers—there is no doubt that he found the one method which is applicable to the big rivers, exaggerated mountain torrents, of eastern Tibet and far western China. The obvious way for natives to cross a river is by canoe, but, unfortunately, neither the Salween nor the Mekong, big as they are, are navigable for canoes in Tibet. The single-way rope bridge overcomes every difficulty. Two small platforms are made, one on either side of the river, one high up, the other 20 or 30 feet lower down; stout posts are driven into the rock and the bamboo rope is slung across from post to post, and tightened so that it slopes steeply from one bank to the other. The slider consists of a half-cylinder of wood, about three inches in diameter, having two slots cut in its upper surface, one at either end, through which pass the leather thongs; to these thongs the man, baggage or animal is tied, so that he hangs just beneath the rope, and, being pushed off the platform, the slider carries him safely over the river. It will be seen, therefore, that two ropes are necessary at each crossing, one for going each way. The advantages of such a system are obvious. The rope is cheap to make and the materials are ready to hand; it is quickly put in place and, though it will not stand the wear and tear of constant use for very long, it can be replaced in a few hours. It can be suspended so high above the river that it is completely out of reach of summer floods, but very often it is only a few feet above the water at its lowest point, and such ropes are under water and impassable during the summer. On the other hand, I have seen ropes as much as a hundred feet above the river; they look rather alarming, but, as a matter of fact, it would make no difference whether one fell one hundred feet or five feet into such a river as the Mekong in Tibet. After a few weeks' use the rope begins to sag at the lower end and may require tightening up, especially after there has been a slight thaw. Sagging, a man can pull himself up the last few feet, hand over hand, or haul up a box which has got stuck, but an animal is helpless unless he lands right off the opposite bank. Hundreds of these single-way rope bridges are in use on the Mekong and Salween rivers alone, and they occur a long way east of this on the Lu-lung and Li-tang rivers, and many others. But I have never seen one on the Yangtze, which is too big a river.—F. Kingdom Ward, in Country Life.

IT'S EASY TO CREATE STORM

Sir J. J. Thompson Tells Us How to Do It, and It Is Stimulating to the Crops.

London.—Sir J. J. Thompson suggests that artificial thunder storms be created to electrify crops and stimulate their growth. This can be done, he says, by separating the positive charges of the atmosphere from the negative.

He has found that water condenses more readily on the negative portions of the air than on the positive, and he is therefore of the opinion that the work done in a thunder storm is done by gravity in drawing down the negatively electrified raindrops against the attraction of the positive. He thinks that rain in certain regions is the main factor of supplying the necessary negative electricity required to balance the positive electricity of the surface of the earth.

He asserts that there is always a considerable fall in potential in the neighborhood of waterfalls, amounting at Kambesi in Africa, for instance, to 20,000 volts per metre.

The amount of emanation of radium and thorium in the air depends on the course of the wind, whether it is over land or sea. This is responsible for the ionization of the air. The extent to which the air stays ionized depends on side currents.

Sir Oliver Lodge holds that it is necessary to apply electricity to the soil only in cloudy weather. The plants themselves, he says, have terminals which discharge electricity in bright sunshine.

STATES AWAKING TO DANGER

Additional Hospital Beds for the Treatment of the Tuberculosis Are Being Established.

Nearly 4,000 additional hospital beds for consumptives in 29 states were provided during the year ending June 1, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This makes a total of over 30,000 beds, but only about one for every ten indigent tuberculosis patients in this country.

In the last five years, the hospital institution for consumptives has increased from 14,428 in 1907, to over 30,000 in 1912, or over 100 per cent. New York state leads in the number of beds, having 8,350 on June 1; Massachusetts comes next with 2,800; and Pennsylvania, a close third with 2,700. Alabama showed the greatest percentage of increase in the last year by adding 57 new beds to its 42 a year ago. Georgia comes next with 109 beds added to 240 a year ago. New York has the greatest numerical increase, having provided over 1,800 additional beds in the year.

WAS SORRY FOR HIM.

Janitor—Stop playing that trombone; the man in the next room says he can't read.

Dinkheimer—Ach, vot ignorancness! I could read ven I vas fife years old!!

She Was a Duster.

Mrs. Sutton advertised for a woman to do general housework, and in answer a colored girl called, announcing that she had come for the position.

"Are you a good cook?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No, indeed, I don't cook," was the reply.

"Are you a good laundress?"

"I wouldn't do washin' and ironin'; it's too hard on the hands.

"Can you sweep?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No," was the positive answer. I'm not strong enough."

"Well," said the lady of the house, quite exasperated, "may I ask what you can do?"

"I dusts," came the placid reply.—Everybody's.

True to His Trust.

"Father," asked the beautiful girl, "did you bring home that material for my new skirt?"

"Yes."

"Where is it?"

"Let me see? Wait now. Don't be impatient! I didn't forget it. I'm sure I've got it in one of my pockets, somewhere."

A better thing than tooth powder to cleanse and whiten the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay is a preparation called Paxtine Antiseptic. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Getting Rid of It.

Tyres—I tell you the man who takes care of his own motor car has a good deal on his hands.

Byres—Well, soap is cheap.

Be thrifty on little things like bluing. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the extra good value blue.

All women are more or less credulous, and some have faith in their husbands.

Garfield Tea is invaluable for all irregularities of the liver, kidneys and bowels. It is made from pure and wholesome herbs.

Brilliant baseball plays are diamond sparkles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Even your best friends haven't time to do much worrying on your account

TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who are passing through the Change of Life, as it made me a well woman after suffering many years."—Mrs. MARY BOGART, Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La. — "When passing through the Change of Life I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy spells and sick headache. I was not fit for anything until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has brought me health in gold to me."—Mrs. GASTON BLONDEAU, 1541 Poydras St., New Orleans.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women passing through the Change of Life can take nothing better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am recommending it to all my friends because of what it has done for me."—Mrs. CHAS. BAUER, 523 E. Marion St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Alton Station, Ky.—"For months I suffered from troubles in consequence of my age and thought I could not live. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and I want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. EMMA BAILEY, Alton Station, Ky.

Delsem, No. Dak. — "I was passing through Change of Life and felt very bad. I could not sleep and was very nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health and I would not be without it."—Mrs. F. M. THORN, Delsem, No. Dak.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

In this age of research and invention nature is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides in the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries is medicine known as Theraplon, which has been used with great success in French Hospitals and that it is worthy the attention of those who suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic constipation, rheumatism, blood, piles, &c., there is no doubt. In fact there is evidence from the use of the remedy in this country that THERAPLON is destined to call into oblivion all pills and nostrums now recommended for the cure of such diseases of bestial men. It is of course impossible in the limited space at our disposal to refer to this short article, but those who would like to know more about this remedy that has effected so many—by the use of which they may be restored—should send addressed envelope for FREE book to Dept. 2, The Theraplon Co., 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, Eng. and decide for themselves whether the New Treatment, namely "THERAPLON" No. 1 or No. 2 is what they require and have been seeking in vain during a life of misery, suffering, ill health and unhappiness. Theraplon is solely dispensed in small $1.00, Syrupess Co., 39 Bookman Pl., New York.

Cheer Up!

You won't be bothered by the blues if you keep your liver active, your bowels regular, and your stomach in good tone by timely use of the time-tested, beneficent, and always effective family remedy

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts all flies, kills them. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or 5 sent prepaid for 40 cents. Harold Somers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 28-1912.

Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—*and* wholesome.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Washington, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

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