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What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered liver.

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The State board of elections met in Raleigh last Thursday to canvass the returns of the recent election.

When you have a bilious attack give Chamberlain's Tablets a trial. They are excellent. For sale by all dealers.

It is said the forest fires raging in the mountains on the Vanderbilt estate have driven many deer into the open and they have fallen easy victims to the hunters.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Farm and Garden

DAINGEROUS POTATO ILL.

Fungicides of No Use in Controlling Foreign Wart Disease.

In a bulletin on "Two Dangerous Imported Plant Diseases," issued by the United States department of agriculture, it is stated that the wart disease of the potato has not yet reached the United States, but has been introduced into Newfoundland from Europe.

Extensive experiments have been conducted in England with various fungicides and variety tests of potatoes. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that fungicides are not efficacious in controlling the disease.

The following chemicals have been used on the soil with unsatisfactory results: Sulphur, soot, quicklime, ground lime, formalin, ferrous sulphate, calcium bisulphate, potassium bleiphite, calcium sulphite, sodium borate, potassium sulphid, copper sulphate and lead acetate. Experiments were also conducted by sprinkling the sets before planting with sulphur, lime,

insect pests that might have been kept out of the United States.

The United States stands constantly in danger of having some agricultural pest or disease introduced from a foreign country, just as the San Jose scale was introduced from China about thirty years ago, which will absolutely ruin certain branches of agriculture was one of the significant statements made by Edward A. Eaton of Missor, N. D., the speaker who represented the students of the college of agriculture at the commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin. The only way to ward off this peril, said Mr. Eaton, is to provide a strict system of quarantine which will rigidly exclude all diseased plants from the country and a good domestic quarantine system that will confine destructive insects and plant diseases to the localities where they are discovered.

"In no other country in the world do insects and plant diseases impose a heavier tax on farm products than in the United States," declared Mr. Eaton. "They take fully 20 per cent of our crops and entail a loss to agriculture of \$1,000,000,000 a year.

"This situation has been brought about simply by the introduction of diseases and pests from foreign lands," continued the speaker. "Three-fourths of our pests and diseases are of foreign origin, and the number is constantly increasing. The San Jose scale, the codlin moth, the Hessian fly, even the common house fly, are all of foreign origin, and they all could have been excluded by proper quarantine measures.

"The United States is the only important nation of the world which does not provide for such quarantine. Even Turkey will not permit the importation of American nursery stock, and Germany will admit no American potatoes."

Some farmers are born specialists and some have their specialties thrust upon them, and some escape being specialists to their everlasting disadvantage.—National Stockman and Farmer.

MADE FROM BUGGY SPRING.

Old Steel May Be Converted Into a Useful Garden Tool.

The hoe made from this gives better results as a cultivating tool than any manufactured tool I have been able to find in England, but one authority maintains that "all the best varieties of potatoes—L. e., all those most profitable to grow, are excluded as susceptible."

He also states that one variety said to be immune is very susceptible to late blight. None of these varieties are of commercial importance in America.

At present, crop rotation is the best method of dealing with the disease. Unlike late blight, which is checked some years by climatic conditions, the wart disease when once in the soil grows worse each year on land that is planted to potatoes. Since the fungus has been known to live in the soil for eight years, potatoes should not be planted in that soil during that period. Fortunately, so far as known the fungus attacks no other crop.

A vigorous effort should be made, if found in the United States, to eradicate the trouble. All infected tubers should be boiled or burned, and no more potatoes should be planted on that field for eight years. Stock should not be allowed to run over infected areas, and no part of any lot containing diseased potatoes should be used for seed purposes.

TWO SIDES OF THE STORY.

"It got so toward the middle of the shipping season," said one disgusted grower, "that I just turned my melons over to the distributors and forgot about them. I didn't even inquire to find out what had become of them. I knew it was no use."

"You get busy and create a market," said another distributor. "Don't wait for orders to come in. Get a move on. Get out and sell the melons. Tell 'em we've got melons to sell at a reasonable price. Show 'em the goods. Hustle!"—Country Gentleman.

Animal Talk.

It is absolutely essential that sheep be provided with the very best of drinking water. A sheep does not like filthy water, and it will suffer thirst a great while before drinking it.

Unshed coats need inspection of the feet occasionally, as they are likely to grow more on one side than the other or to develop too much toe. A little rasping will keep the feet leveled.

One of the common mistakes beginners make in feeding brood sows is feeding too much corn. Corn is a splendid food for hogs, but it must not be fed in too large quantities to brood sows or pigs.

Timothy, a True Grass. Timothy, scientifically known as Phleum pratense Linn., is one of the true grasses. It is said to have been introduced into Maryland from Europe, where it is native, by Timothy Hansen about the year 1720, thus the name "timothy," which is most generally recognized for the grass in cultivation.

It is also frequently known as Herd's grass, from a man named Herd, who is said to have found it growing wild in New Hampshire and begun its cultivation here for nearly two centuries.

Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy, for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from \$50 to \$70 a month to beginners. The Telegraph Institute of Columbia, S. C., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. B. Officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars.

COST US MANY MILLIONS.

Some Methods by Which They Grow Double Our Wheat Yield.

In France when farming is always combined with some other branches of agriculture, such as sheep raising or the growing of beets, and often the three go together successfully. In America we are accustomed to think that in order to raise wheat successfully one must plant hundreds of acres and devote his entire time to this crop.

The statement that it doesn't pay to raise wheat on the small farms in the east is often heard, but is without foundation. The average wheat crop in the west on the farms devoted exclusively to that cereal, is about fifteen bushels per acre. In France, where wheat is grown in rotation with other crops, the average is about thirty-five bushels.

The wheat farm that the writer visited comprises a thousand acres and is situated on a level plateau, from which on clear days the spires of Paris may be seen. On the afternoon of the visitor's visit the men were all busy planting wheat and gathering beets. The first signs of life to be seen as the visitor approached were two flocks of sheep—about 1,200 in all—feeding on beets tops under the care of two shepherds with their dogs. Beyond the sheep and a bit nearer the buildings were the men leading beets into enormous two wheeled carts, each being drawn by three Percheron stallions driven tandem.

Beyond the harvesters were three sets of two furrows plowing, each drawn by six white oxen. The plows, which were of the two furrow reversible type, were built with a pair of wheels in front to lighten the draft and with four plows keyed in pairs to two parallel steel beams, which were fastened to the axle of the wheels by a ball and socket joint. Each pair of plows was placed one after the other so that when one was in the furrow the mate was upside down in the air directly over it. At the end of the furrow the plowman by means of a lever turned each beam half round, throwing the plow with moldboard on the right hand side into the air and bringing the left hand moldboard into the furrow. The plowmen were followed by three teams of oxen that harrowed the field, and these were followed by two grain drills. To a stranger it was a novel sight to see these operations taking place at the same time.—Country Gentleman.

Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre of fifty acres will result in as much wheat produced at a much less expenditure of labor and seed as will fifteen bushels per acre on 100 acres. This is the whole argument for intensive methods in farming.

DON'T TRY FOR TOO MUCH.

Give Your Vegetables Room is a Good Gardener's Motto.

Do not be afraid to thin out your plants. They must not be crowded. Probably more garden stuff has been ruined for want of being thinned at the proper time than by any other cause.

However that may be, one of the most puzzling things for the beginner is to find out whether any particular vegetable should be thinned or transplanted, and how far apart the plants should stand afterward.

He will get some help from the catalogues as to the distances, but whether he should transplant or thin is the kind of thing that is not in the book. It requires a good deal of nerve to pull up and destroy the unnecessary seedling—more nerve than the amateur grower possesses. A person who steels his nerve to this ruthless sacrifice.

A vegetable must have plenty of room to develop its best size and flavor, and one can take no pride in small or commonplace vegetables. True it is that "the worst weed in corn is corn."

IRRIGATING WITH TOMATO CANAS.

The following is an easy and effective way to start plants in dry weather: Sink an ordinary tomato can, with a one-eighth inch hole half an inch from the bottom, in the ground, so that the hole will be near the roots of the plant. Tamp the dirt around both plant and can.

IRRIGATING WITH TOMATO CANAS. Fill the latter with water. Keep the can filled until the plant is out of danger.—Popular Mechanics.

Drying Up Wet Places.

Farmers often have a wet, springy place, containing several square feet, in a field which is difficult and often very expensive to drain. The problem was finally solved by a farm hand, who dug deep holes in the center of such places and in each one sank two wine barrels, one on top of the other. The top barrel was covered. The water collected almost at once in these barrels, and the wet places dried up.—Farm Journal.

The Better Way.

"The better to have loved and been a henpecked hubby all your life. Than to have caused your friends to say they never fully understood why you passed your lonely way. Through all the years and never could persuade a girl to be your wife."

In Future.

"What's your idea of the future journal?" "It will be written by calculators, and it will contain nothing calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the young person except cosmetics."

PESTS IN GRAIN BINS.

Must Be Killed Before Storage of Harvest if Damage is to Be Averted.

A few cents' worth of carbon bisulphide will kill the insects hiding in the cracks of your bins waiting for the new grain. Insects injurious to stored grain, says G. A. Dean, a bug specialist at the Kansas Agricultural college, work so vigorously that the farmer must either kill them, dispose of his grain or sit still and allow them to damage it. Killing these pests before the grain is stored prevents much damage in the fall and winter, he says.

Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places for these pests. Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed with the old which already is infested. Throw this out. Unless the old grain was badly infested with any one of the four or five common injurious insects it may not be necessary to fumigate now, but a thorough cleaning of the floor, walls and ceiling should not be neglected. To avoid infestation in the stack the grain should be threshed as soon after harvesting as possible. Considerable damage has been done by these insects to stacked wheat and oats in Kansas in the last four or five years.

One pound of carbon bisulphide when the temperature is about 90 degrees will fumigate 500 cubic feet of space. At 20 degrees cubic feet will be thoroughly treated. The building and bins must be as nearly airtight as possible while fumigating. The carbon bisulphide should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. Evaporation is rapid, the vapor settling to the bottom of the bin and poisoning the insects. If the grain is not to be used for seed it is well to allow the vapor to remain in it for forty-eight hours. Doors and windows should be opened wide after the fumigation and the bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering.

One should be very careful in handling carbon bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable. Electric lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there always is danger of producing a spark. It is not safe to have heat of any kind in the building when the fumigation is in progress.

No man should be contented with the average yield of crops. The average is between the high yield and the low yield and is so far below the high that no one should be satisfied with such returns for his labor.—Farm and Ranch.

"SCALPER" FOR WEEDS.

Homemade Tool That Does Good Work Around Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Etc.

This "scalper" for weeds is a simple affair and can easily be made by any blacksmith in a short time, and the cost, aside from the handle, need not exceed 20 cents. It is made of an iron rod about twenty-four inches long and three-sixteenths to one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This rod is bent in the form of a triangle and the two ends welded together so as to go in an ordinary hoe handle. Before bending, however, six inches in the center of the rod (afterward the base of the triangle) should be heated and pounded gently to make a flattened surface at least one-half inch wide with a slight bevel so that one side will be sufficiently thin to make a reasonably sharp edge.

Measure one-half inch on either side of the flattened surface or blade and bend from these two points so as to form the triangle with the blade as the base. The sides of the triangle are about five inches long, and this leaves two ends of three and a half inches to be welded together, forming the shank. When finished in a handle the scalper is bent at the shank so as to make a slight angle with the handle. The scalper is the tightest and most efficient tool we have for working in sweet potatoes. With it even green hands can do fairly good work with little injury, as the plant is protected from the two extremes of the blade or cutting edge by the rounded corners made by the untempered rod. The scalper takes the place of a hoe everywhere except in heavy soil or where soil must be pulled up to the hill. Although used mainly for sweets, we find it valuable for working in strawberries, cabbage, onions, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc., and it proves a great help in a fight against grass and weeds.—Rural New Yorker.

Sanitary Market.

Boston Plans the Establishment of One Soon. Boston is to have a sanitary market. As the war Copley square has been selected, and the Women's Municipal league is going to undertake this much needed step toward civic betterment. A desirable lot has been decided upon for the erection of a building which will be a model of its kind.

This market will be constructed of the most approved materials, with non-absorbent and dustproof finish, facilities for care in the handling of food-stuffs, etc. Control over sources and quality of the food itself will also be included in the plan.

Health and Money.

There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money: Money is the most coveted, but least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but least envied, and this superiority of the latter is all more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but the richest man would gladly part with all his money for health.

PLAYGROUND PARAGRAPHS.

The universal impulse to play is a divinely ordered thing. If God gives the instinct man ought to provide the playground.

Man plays only where he is a human being in the fullest sense of the word, and he has reached full humanity only when he plays.

It would be difficult to find any point at which in our large cities a dollar will go further in the making of things that for which the city exists than in the provision and maintenance of playgrounds.

In these playgrounds and in their work lies the beginning of social redemption of the people in large cities. They furnish the spectacle of a city saving itself; of the people of great cities finding nature's God by finding their neighbors and themselves.

Here lies the function of the playground. It gives the individual the opportunity for mastery of his body under conditions of increasing difficulties in its varied physical activities. It also gives the opportunity for the social experiences of democracy of self and group government. It is the school for physical and social self-discipline and self-direction.

There is another point of view which maintains that no matter how great the cost the value of the boy saved is inestimably beyond its cost. This point of view is suggested by that Master of practical life who knew full well the value of money, even the widow's mite or what she would give if it gained the whole world and lost the souls of its children?

A TIN CAN CONTEST.

Boys' City Beautiful Club of Columbia, S. C., Deeds Good Work.

In Columbia, S. C. the Boys' City Beautiful club has been organized by T. Keith Legare, assistant city engineer, who serves as director of the club, and its energies have been put to practical use in a number of ways looking to a general betterment of the appearance and condition of the city. During the early summer the members engaged in a tin can contest, three prizes having been offered to the boys who collected the greatest number of tin cans from the lots, streets and other places which had been rendered unsightly by them. During this time the boys gathered 21,576 cans, which were deposited by them in piles at specified points, from which they were hauled away by the health department and buried where flies and mosquitoes cannot find them. The prizes awarded were \$25, \$10 and two prizes of \$5 each, the first prize being won by a collector of 5,627 cans and the fourth prize for 4,082 cans.

The total cost of cleaning the city of these unsightly objects probably did not much exceed \$75, and it is doubtful whether a similar amount has ever been spent by the city to greater advantage. In addition to this, it is to be presumed that the boys have become thoroughly imbued with a sense of the uncleanliness of the uncleanliness occasioned by discarded tin cans and similar rubbish.

MAKE YOUR OWN TRADE.

"Talk Quality, Emphasize Worth, Lay Stress on Inherent Goodness."

One of the big hardware houses of the country issues the following: "Queer thing this reputation. It takes tolling and mulling to get it, takes single lines of purposes, and is hard to resist temptation to cheapen, but once you've got it its value is transcendent and can't be computed in dollars and cents. How infinitely better it is to build on a foundation of quality and worth than to chase the will-o'-the-wisp of cheapness, which leads you into bogs and swamps!"

"But my trade won't pay the price," wails some timorous soul. Your trade, dear man, is what you make of it. If you insistently talk quarter tea and ten cent brooms and five cent brushes and ninety cent apples and fifteen cent oranges, how in the name of common sense do you expect the trade to ask for anything else? Try the other. Talk quality, emphasize worth, lay stress on inherent goodness and watch the result. Cut loose from cheapness, for you are leaning on a broken reed that will give you a bad fall one of these days. Profit and prestige lie in selling good goods. Is any feeling so all satisfying as the consciousness that your name stands for the best—for quality?"

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Profit from Park Sheep.

Because a set profit has been received from the wool of the sheep at Cadwalader park, Trenton, N. J., Commissioner Burk intends to stock the park pasture with thoroughbred next year. The wool was disposed of at a local manufacturing plant.

A Railroad Tie Headstones.

In Woodstock cemetery, at Woburn, Mass., may be seen one of the most unusual headstones ever erected. It is a railroad tie above the grave of Waterman Brown, who helped build the Boston and Lowell line. The tie is of granite, no wooden ties having been used in the construction of the road, which was the first in the state to be chartered. A portion of the tie was smoothed off for the inscription it now bears. At the time the road was built it connected Boston with the north country.—Argonaut.

LIGHTS THAT FAILED.

Gloom Reigns When Thackeray and Charlotte Bronte Meet.

Those do not always shine who should, as many a chagrined host or hostess has found out. Amusing in retrospect, if quite otherwise at the moment, must have been the occasion when Charlotte Bronte, "the little lady from Yorkshire of whom all England was talking," appeared at the London house of the author of "Vanity Fair."

The story is told in Lewis Melville's "The Thackeray Country."

Thackeray gave a dinner party to meet Charlotte Bronte in June, 1850, and among the guests were the Carlyles, the Proctors, the Brookfields, Mr. Crowe, Miss Elliot and Miss Perry.

"It was a gloomy and silent evening," Lady Hitche has recorded. "Every one waited for the brilliant conversation which never began at all.

"Miss Bronte returned to the sofa in the study and murmured a low word now and then to our governess, Miss Truelock. The room looked very dark; the lamp began to smoke a little; the conversation grew dimmer and more dim; the ladies sat round still expectant. My father was too much perturbed by the gloom and the silence to be able to cope with it at all. Mrs. Brookfield, who was in the corner in which Miss Bronte was sitting, bent forward with a little commoiance, since brilliancy was not to be the order of the evening."

"Do you like London, Miss Bronte?" she asked in another silence; a pause; then Miss Bronte answered very gravely: "Yes—no."

"After Miss Bronte had left I was surprised to see my father opening the front door with his hat on. He put his finger to his lips, walked out into the darkness and shut the door quietly behind him. Overcome by the gloom and constraint, he was running away to his club!"

TERROR OF A BOMB.

A Dramatic Incident of the Political Unrest in Russia.

Here is the story of a Russian anarchist outrage in the words of one who was nearly killed in the explosion: While staying at Cannes H. Jones Thaddeus, author of "Recollected of a Court Painter," met the Grand Duchess, Elena of Russia, who gave him an account of the then recent attempt upon the life of the czar. The czar was a few minutes late in his arrival in the dining room, and for this reason the explosion was premature.

"After describing the event the grand duchess told Mr. Thaddeus that she had seen the explosion die away a dead silence succeeded, which, united with the darkness prevailing, so dense as almost to be felt, conduced to render our helpless position still more painful and unendurable. We dared not move. There was no escape from the peril which surrounded us. Presently one of the dark corners came the clear, calm voice of the czar. 'My children, let us pray! The sound of his voice, while reassuring us as to his safety so far, relieved the awful strain on our nerves and brought comfort to our hearts.

"We sank to our knees, sobbing. How long we remained so I really do not know. It seemed eternity of anguish before the guards appeared with candles, little expecting to find us alive. Some of us were nearly demented when the welcome relief arrived, and our feelings were not calmed as we then contemplated the awful nature of the destruction we had escaped.

"A few feet in front of the czar was a black chasm where so short a time before had been the brilliantly lit dining room filled with servants. Not a trace of it or of them remained."

The "Copper."

There are two theories as to the source of the term "copper," the familiar name for an officer of the law in the mouth of the mischievous gamins. One derives it from the letters C. O. P.—central office police—but the other and more usual explanation of the word is that it referred to the eight point star made of copper and surrounded by a copper ring worn by the Metropolitan police of New York in the late fifties. The badge, a huge affair, which was fastened to the buttonhole by a chain about four inches long, was later superseded by a special badge of smaller size.

For His Own Pleasure.

"I suppose your wife was more than delighted at your raise of salary, wasn't she?" asked Jonathan Brown. "I haven't told her yet, but she will be when she knows it," answered Brown.

"How is it that you haven't told her?"

"Well, I thought I would enjoy myself a couple of weeks first."—Judge.

Cupid's Recall.

"Father, what do you think of the recall?" "Well, my dear, I hardly know. Some people think it is dangerous. But why do you ask?"

"I sent Ferd away last night, and now I'm sorry."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Long, Long Run.

"I believe honesty pays in the long run." "So do I, but I often wish it were not such a mighty long run."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Main Thing to See.

Actor-I can bring tears to the eyes of the audience. Theatrical Manager: Huh! We want somebody who can bring the audience.—Puck.

Reverses English.

The panhandler met the prosperous man in the corridor of the office building. "I am down and out," whined the panhandler. "Can't you help me?" "Yes," replied the prosperous man. "Just press that button on the elevator there and the operator will take you in and down."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Foley's Kidney Pills

Go to Alamance Pharmacy and buy a bottle of B. B. B. (Botanix Blood Balm). It will purify and enrich your blood and build up your weakened, broken down system. B. B. B. is guaranteed to cure all blood diseases and skin humors, such as Rheumatism, Ulcers, Eating Sores, Catarrh, Eczema, Itching Humors, Blisters and Bumps, Bone Pains, Pimples, Old Sores, Scrofulous or Kernal, Suppurating Sores, Boils, Carbuncles. B. B. B. cures all these blood troubles by killing this poison humor and expelling from the system. B. B. B. is the only blood remedy that can do this—therefore it cures and heals all sores when all else fails. \$1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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