# LETTERS FROM ABROAD

No. 18. BY A. McSTACK.

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They have all sorts of time in the Holy Land. They also have nearly all sorts of religion. The method of reckoning time depends upon one's religion. The Catholics and Protestants follow the Gregorian calendar, the Greeks and Armenians follow the Julian, and the Copts the Egyptian The Copts have thirteen months in a year, twelve months of thirty days each and one month of five days. The Moslems and Jews have a lunar calendar, but have independent new years. The Moslem year has twelve months of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately, and the season in which a month falls varies every year. December sometimes falls in the summer and July in the dead of winter. The Jewish year has twelve months, but five times in every seventeen years it has thirteen months. Every year in Palestine there are four Christmases and eight new years. The Protestants and Catholics observe the same days; thirteen days later the Greeks have theirs, while the Armenians have new year first and then Christmas. Every week there are three Sabbaths: the Moslems observing Friday, the Jews Saturday, and the Christions Sunday. There are many other festal days and something religious is going on pretty much all the time. The religious situation in this country is unique. No other land on the globe can furnish a parrallel.

I have often wondered why it was necessary to send missionaries to the land which first sent out missionaries to Christianize the world. I have heard others express surprise that the birthplace of Christianity, where its great Founder preached and worked miracles, should itself become a field for missionary work. The reason may not be so obvious to people in far away America, but observation and a little investigation on the spot will make it all clear.

Since Christ preached a religion of love in the land divinely appointed for his chosen people many wonderful changes have taken place—changes in the government of the country, in its conditions, its population ,and its religion. Christianity was supplanted by Mohammedanism, which was planted in the Holy Land by force and arms. Today it is the predominant religion of the country. Three-fourths of the population, including the ruling classes are Mohammedans.

**Obstacles to Replanting Christianity**

It is well known that the results of missionary laborers in the Holy Land, particularly in the old provinces of Gallee, Samaria and Judea, have not altogether met expectations. There has been some degree of success, but nothing like that in other countries. But it is no fault of the laborers. The explanation is found in the parable of the sower. The seed have fallen in soil already grown up in weeds. To adopt an expression used in business matters, there is not "a good opening" for any more religion. Everybody already has religion. There is more religion to the square inch in this country than in any other land in the world. The quality is rather inferior but the quantity is enormous. In our country a very large per cent of the people make no pretensions to any religion whatever, but over here everybody is a professor of some kind. The first work of the missionary, therefore, is to convince the other fellow that he is wrong and should make a change. Nine-tenths of the people are very ignorant and superstitious and, consequently, full of prejudice. No prejudice is half so stubborn as religious prejudice. Argument only intensifies it. Fanaticism and bigotry knows no bounds. The Moslems believe that they alone have a cinch on those mansions in the skies. Their religion itself was the product of hatred of Judaism and Christianty. From their infancy they are taught to despise Christians. The Koran inculcates the same thing, and the Koran is a text book in the public schools. When we were in Hebron we passed a school room on the side of the street. Some of our party peeped in at a window to see an Arab school in session. A small girl ran to the window and spat in the faces of two of the party. A smile of satisfaction played over her face, for such treatment of Christians is considered praiseworthy. the teacher did not even reprimand her.

Some time since our consul at Jerusalem, in company with an ex-Governor of an American State, visited the same city. Some Moslem boys began to rock them, and our consul raised his umbrella for protection. The little fanatical rascals filed the umbrella full of holes. So deep is this feeling that if a Moslem cuts and embraces some other religion, he is ostracised by Mohammedans and even his kinspeople will have no more to do with him. This pressure holds him in line, no matter how much he might prefer Christianity.

An English bishop once undertook to gather statistics in regard to the results of missionary labors among the Moslems in Palestine. His investigations covered a period of fifty years. The cost of the work among all classes was found to be $55,000 a year, or $2,750,000 for the fifty years. The net result accomplished among Moslems was the conversion of one Mohammedan, and he was an imbecile. It is casting pearls before swine to work among the Mohammedans.

**The Jews.**

But little better headway can be made among the Jews. Amid all the changes in government, population and religions, the Jew has remained true to his ancient faith. A Jew in Palestine is on his own soil and is especially strong in the faith. Religious zeal has kept him here or has brought him back. He is impervious to precept or example. He is a sticker "from away back." He will continue to stick so long as he is persecuted as he is now. Even certain Christians mistreat him simply because he is a Jew. Over in Bethlehem, which is strictly a Christian city, a Jew is not allowed to reside or even spend the night. He may work in it during the day, but is not permitted to sleep there. Such treatment is not calculated to cause Jews to fall over each other in embracing Christianity. In Jerusalem he is denied the rights and privileges accorded to others, and often without any redress. But the Jews are pretty shifty fellows and some of those in Jerusalem have discovered a novel and effective plan for securing protection in their rights. They have Americanized themselves and now enjoy the protection of our government. There are men in Jerusalem who cannot speak a word of English and were never within 5,000 miles of America, and yet they are doing business under the protecting folds of the American flag. The scheme is worked thus: There is a man over in America who follows the business of making Americans in Turkey. To him is sent a description of the applicant for American citizenship, and the American agent finds a Jew over there filling the description of the Jew over here. The American broker has him visit the State Department at Washington and get a passport to travel in Turkey, giving the name of the applicant over here. The passport is issued and then mailed to the applicant over here. Armed with his credentials of an American citizen, he appeals to the American consul whenever his rights of person or property are invaded. Our consul has only to remind the wrongdoer of Mr. Roosevelt's "Big Stick," and that Jew is no further molested.

Of course these fictitious Americans love America, but American missionaries cannot persuade them to love Christ. The Jews, like the Moslems, are also held to their faith by fear of ostracism by their own people. If one embraces the Christian religion no Jew will have anything to do with him, will not associate with him, nor give him any work. With only such material to work on, our people should not expect too much of missionaries in the Holy Land. But bad material is not the only hindrance to the spread of Christianity in the land of its origin. The lives and conduct of many so-called Christians are potent factors.

**Cranks.**

The pure article of Christianity is greatly handicapped by religious cranks and fanatics. This is especially true in and around Jerusalem. The holy city is the metropolis of cranks and the storm center of fanaticism. No place on earth has such a variety of cranks. To begin with, there are three men in Jerusalem claiming to be the Christ. One is an Austrian, one a German, and the other an Englishman. One syles himself Prince Emanuel. I have seen one of these self-styled Saviours, and he is "a daisy"—a red-headed daisy at that. Like most of the religious cranks, he wears his hair very long. Evidently they believe that there is some connection between hair and holiness.

There is another erratic brother, who claims to be John the Baptist. He is a Russian and takes himself quite seriously.

But the men are not permitted to monopolize all that is rare in religion. Over on the Mount of Olives are seventeen Carmelite sisters who are both dead and alive. After going through the ceremony of marriage, they were put into their coffins, the burial ceremony conducted over them, and then they were "passed through the veil." They were married to the church and are dead to the world. They will never again see the face of a human being except themselves. The one who conveys to them their food cannot see them. Their closest kin people will never see them again in this world. These good sisters spend their time in praying for the world. There are lots of old sinners who are ignorant of the fact that these unselfish spirits are constantly praying for them.

On another part of Olivet is another bunch of sisters who devote their time to some sort of religious antics. One of these died a few days since and I attended the funeral. The services were conducted by her surviving sisters, and among other rare performances the bulk of the congregation kissed the deceased. To say the least of it, that was very unsanitary.

On the outside of the north wall of the city is a convent in which thirty-eight French ladies live, known as "Sisters of Reparation." They are all very wealthy. In fact, no one can join unless she has a certain amount of property. They go dressed as brides, wearing light blue dresses with long blue ribbons. They, too, are praying for the salvation of the world. By turns they engage in prayer and one is at the altar all the time. These sisters are not dead and buried, but come out on the streets and allow sinners to gaze at their pretty bridal raiment.

Down at Latrone, the home of the penitent thief on the cross, are some people known as Trappists. They never speak to outsiders, and do not even speak to each other except to convey the cheerful information, "Remember you must die." There is one member of the society dressed unlike the others, who is the medium through which communications and transactions are conducted with the outside world. Talking to each other is considered a worldly amusement and forbidden. They are tillers of the soil, make good crops, run a dairy, make fine cheese and are making money. (It pays sometimes not to talk too much).

In the Plain of Rephaim, near Jerusalem, is the "German Colony of the Temple," a sect founded upon the principle that the mission of Christianity is to embody the kingdom of God on earth, believing that a really Christian social life is impossible, on the basis of the current ideas of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, etc. Their religious and social conduct is derived from the Old Testament prophecies. Their original purpose was to build up in the Land of Promise an ideal Christian community, and from it to begin the regeneration of the church and the social life of Europe. There are branches of the "Temple" at Haifa and Jaffa, and they are making money right along. If repute is worthy of credit, their religious zeal has not kept up with their love of money.

Down at Marsaba, near the Dead Sea, are some sixty lazy monks known as Anchorites. They occupy the convent of Marsaba and, amid the gloom of the wilderness, live on vegetables and a clear conscience. No woman is allowed to enter the convent. They are supported by donations and spend their time in feeding the wild birds of the country. The monastery of Marsaba is also used as a religious penitentiary for refractory priests of the Greek church. In the same neighborhood are many monks who live in caves in the hillsides far removed from the temptations of the world. They live on roots, herbs and solitude. There are hundreds of these religious cranks who greatly discredit the religion which they profess. About thirty-nine on their naked backs would probably cause them to get out and let their lights shine before men.

There is also a branch of the Seventh Day Adventists here, who have a water cure establishment. They preach reform in food, in dress and in the constant fitting of the body for its final resurrection. They live on charcoal, crackers and nut butter. Besides the cranks above enumerated, there are others "too tedious to mention."

**Fanatics and Fighters.**

Probably the greatest obstacle to the spread of Protestant Christianity in Palestine is the fanaticism and bigotry of certain Christian sects. So many different kinds of sects have produced rivalries, jealousies, hatreds, disputes, accrimony and often violence. The Scribes and Pharisees have left a numerous progeny. Certain it is that there is nothing in their lives and behavior calculated to popularize their Christianity. The rival sects have degenerated into mere factions and their partisan zeal produces frequent clashes. The Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, belongs to the Latins, Greeks and Armenians. Disputes over the exact line of division between them sometimes arise; when the different sects worship at the same time one may happen to cross the line on the other's territory, or some little trespass may occur. If so, it is like a match to a keg of powder. A big fight ensues and all hands take part. In comparison with one of these religious fights, an Afro-American cake walk or church festival is a tame affair. These belligerent brethren don't hesitate to fight right over the spot where the Prince of Peace was born.

Only a few years back a man was killed in one of the battles in the very cave where Christ was born. The week before I visited Bethlehem the Greeks and Catholics had a fight in the same place. After the smoke of battle cleared away, it was found that two were seriously hurt and seven ready for the hospital.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, belongs to the Greeks, Latins Armenians and Copts. It has various chapels in which the various sects worship. Almost every year it is the scene of a pitched battle. About three months ago a Turkish soldier on duty had an eye put out in one of these ecclesiastical collisions. This fight started because the Catholics swept some trash off their steps on the floor of the Greeks and then began sweeping the floor. The Greeks construed this as setting up a claim to their floor. The animosity of the partisans is already at fever heat and the most trivial circumstance will precipitate a row. The brethren are at all times ready to back their faith

"And prove their doctrine orthodox,
By apostolic blows and knocks."

Turkey keeps soldiers always on hand to prevent these Christians from murdering or mutilating each other. But the Sultan, afraid of a religious war, will not allow the soldiers to use their arms in quelling these rows. The priests know this and ask the soldiers no odds. It is but just to the Catholics to say that they are not the aggressors in these difficulties. On the first of May every year the Greeks give these soldiers a picnic. The soldiers usually, if not always, side with the Greeks in the general melee.

The policy of the Sultan is greatly to blame for these disgraceful disturbances. If, instead of restraining his soldiers, he would order them to use their arms, one good result would be sure to follow—if they could not shoot the gospel into these war-like brethren, they could at least shoot the devil out of them.

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HARRIS LITHIA WATER


## Land the Basis of Wealth.

(Continued from Page Two.)

tural conditions since the Civil war. On the new lands of the West, where once the wheat yield was from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, it is now from 12 to 18. Frankly, and without shame this is attributed to the "wearing out" of the soil, as if the earth were a garment that must be destroyed by the wearing. It the earth, the mother of humanity, is to "wear out" what is to become of the race? The fact is that soils, properly treated, maintain their productiveness indefinitely under cultivation. The further fact is that, with the disappearance of pestilence and the discontinuance of war that belong to the future, all contributing to the growth of population, the productive capacity of the soil must be sustained at its highest point or the world suffer want.

**Sustaining Power of the Soil.**

The life sustaining power of the soil is lowered in two ways: First, by physical destruction, through the carrying away of the earth to the sea; and second, chemically, by the withdrawal of the elements required for plant life. The waste from the former cause is very great. It accounts for sterility in the older, which are also the more hilly portions of the cultivated country. It may easily be checked or prevented. The agriculture of Japan, which is one of the highest type, preserves a mountain farm intact by terracing and careful modulation of its level. Prof. Shaler says that a field lying at an angle of twenty degrees can be totally destroyed in a hundred plowings. Throughout the South this process of denudation has proceeded fast and is going forward rapidly. He estimates from personal observation that in the State of Kentucky, which has not been largely cultivated for more than a century, one-tenth of the arable soil has been destroyed and that a considerable portion of this cannot be restored by any application of industry and care.

**Deliberate Soil Exhaustion.**

More serious and even more universal and speedy is the process of deliberate soil exhaustion. New England once supported a population of farmers whose shot was heard around the world. Prof. Carver, of Harvard, after a tour of five hundred and fifty miles on horseback last year, records his conclusion that "agriculture as an independent industry, able in itself to maintain a community, does not exist in the hilly parts of New England." It is not many years since the favored wheat-producing areas of the American Northwest gave a yield of from twenty-five bushels per acre upwards. Now an average of twelve to fifteen is accepted as satisfactory. Under the stress of need, by intelligent cultivation, many of the lands of Great Britain, cropped for a thousand years, are made to bear thirty bushels to the acre. The rich, deep soil of our own country, drawn upon for a few decades, produces about twelve. The same ratio holds good of other cereals and of every product of the field. The sea islands that once grew the most famous cotton staple in the world are virtually abandoned. The people have neglected the preservation of the soil. They take away all and give nothing back. Thorough fertilization of the land has no place in the general work on the American farm. Average American agriculture means the extraction from nature of the greatest immediate return at the lowest possible outlay of labor or money, with sublime disregard of consequences. Except at scattered experiment stations and in isolated instances there is little done in the United States towards farm economics. Scientific adaptation of soil to product, intelligent rotation of crops, diversification of industry, intensive farming—constitute the rare exception and not the rule. Only two States in the Union show an average total value of farm products in excess of $30 per acre of improved land. The figure for Illinois in 1900 was $12.48; for North Carolina, $10.72; for Minnesota, $8.74. By proper cultivation these returns could easily be doubled and still leave the soil's resources unimpaired. The doubling of all products of the farm would add to the wealth of this country from five to six billion dollars every year, according to the crop yield of the season and the range of market prices. Therefore, and this is the focal point of the whole matter, the country is approaching the inevitable advent of a population of 150,000,000 or 200,000,000, within the lifetime of those now grown to man's estate, with a potential food supply that falls as the draft upon it advances. How are these people to be fed?

**Realize Our Dependence.**

The first step is to realize our dependence upon the cultivation of the soil. To this end all that has been said thus far is contributory. The next will be to concentrate popular interest and invention and hope upon that neglected occupation. We are still clinging to the skirts of a civilization born of great cities. We at this very moment use a slang which calls the stupid man "a farmer." Genius has shunned the farm and expended itself upon mechanical appliances and commerce and the manifold activities whose favorable reactions filter back but slowly to the plot of ground upon which stands solidly the real master of himself and of his destiny. If we comprehend our problem aright, all this will change; and a larger comprehension of agriculture as our main resource and our most dignified and independent occupation, will for the future direct to their just aim, in the improvement of methods and the increase of yield, the wisdom and the science and the willing labor of the millions who thus may transmit to posterity an unimpaired inheritance.

**Unknown in the United States.**

Agriculture, in the most intelligent meaning of the term, is something almost unknown in the United States. We have a light scratching of the soil the gathering of all that it can be made to yield by the most rapidly exhausive methods. Except in isolated instances, on small tracts here and there, farmed by people sometimes regarded as cranks, and at some experiment stations, there is no attempt to deal with the soil scientifically, generously or even fairly. In manufactures we have come to consider small economies so carefully that the difference of a fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by-product of something formerly consigned to the scrap heap, makes the difference between a profit and bankruptcy. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration. We are satisfied with a national average annual product of $11.38 per acre, at the cost of a diminishing annual return from the same fields, when we might just as well secure from two to three times that sum. Here is a draft which we may draw upon the future and know that it will not be dishonored. Here is the occupation in which the millions of the future may find a happy and contented lot.

**Export Trade.**

When we have added to the national export trade half a billion dollars per annum, the country rings with self-congratulation and we demand the plaudits of the world. If a process for extracting metallic wealth from rocks were to be discovered tomorrow, such as to assure the country an added volume of a billion dollars in wealth every year, the nation would talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be but a trifle when compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States. The official estimated value of all farm products of the country last year was $6,415,000,000. Discount this for high prices and generally favorable conditions by 20 per cent, and over $5,000,000,000 remains. It is also officially recorded that of the appropriated farm area of the United States a little less than one-half is under cultivation. Utilize the other half and, without any change whatever in method the output would be practically doubled. Change methods only a little, not to high class intensive farming, but to an agriculture as far advanced as that of those other countries which have made the most progress, and without any addition whatever to the existing cultivated farm area, the product per acre would be doubled. We should be able, by directing surplus population to the land, and by the adoption of a system of culture in full operation elsewhere, greatly to increase this minimum present yield $5,000,000,000 per annum of farm products. That is, we may add $10,000,000,000, or $15,000,000,000 every year to the national wealth if we so choose. And this is but a beginning.

**Prospect So Promising.**

It will be well in defense of a prospect so promising, to glance at the achievements of other people upon whom necessity has already imposed wisdom. It is perhaps, not as generally known as it should be that Great Britain, with a soil and climate far inferior to our own for wheat growing, produces more than double the quantity that we do per acre. The average for the United States for 1899 was 12 3-10 bushels per acre. In 1904 it was 12 5-10. That is about the figure for a long series of years. More than half a century ago the average yield in England has risen above twenty-six bushels to the acre. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it had reached almost its lowest estate in the United Kingdom. Men who saw then as we see now, the paramount importance of its restoration, devoted themselves to its advancement. Arthur Young made the completest study of local conditions ever attempted. Statesmen were interested and men of science enlisted. A board of agriculture was created in 1793. Sir Humphrey Davy delivered before it in 1812 a series of remarkable lectures on scientific agriculture. Landed proprietors took up the cry, interest was invoked everywhere. New theories were put into practice almost as rapidly as the commons were enclosed, and between 1770 and 1850 there was an immense rise in production, in laborers' wages and in rents. Although agriculture in England has suffered in the last twenty-five years by the opening of new land in America and the cheapening of the world's transportation, it has profited by further advances in knowledge. Today a yield of thirty bushels of wheat per acre is about the average for the country. In Minnesota, with her fresh soil and unrivaled product, an average of fourteen bushels per acre is looked upon with complacency. The average of Great Britain applied to the average in this country, that now gives us something over 600,000,000 bushels of wheat in a fair year, would increase our product to over 1,500,000,000 bushels.

**Three Essentials to Agriculture.**

There are three essentials to any agriculture worthy of the name. The first is rotation of crops. Our low average yield is due to the antiquated system all too prevalent of raising the same crop indefinitely on the same land, until it has been worn out or so reduced that the owner is in danger of poverty. Even without fertilizers, the yield of a given area may be immensely increased and the productive diversion preserved from exhaustion merely by the restorative variety of change which seems to be a law of all living things. Some interesting facts have been brought out by the work of the Minnesota State agricultural school. With only ordinary fertilization, and with such farm culture as could be applied to large areas, the average yield of wheat on the plots under experiment for seven years was 26.4 bushels per acre; of oats 67.2 bushels; of corn, 42.8 bushels, and of hay the average of five years was 3.91 tons per acre. This was accomplished merely by using a system of five-year rotation; the land being treated in this order: corn, wheat, meadow pasture, oats. The figures given are nearly double the average yield from the farms of the State. There is, therefore, no exaggeration in the statement that our farm production could be made twofold what it is by the mere application of more careful methods without any intensive cultivation whatever. If the lands of the State were cultivated according to a seven-year system of rotation, grain, grass, pasture, grain, oats, grain without fertilizers, it is estimated on good authority that the same amount of grain would be gathered during the four seasons in which it appears in this regular order as is now obtained from cropping grain every year. That is to say, the farmer would obtain at the end of seven years exactly the same amount of grain he now takes as the entire product of his fields; while in addition he would have the whole amount of other crops and of stock for which the three seasons of vacation from grain growing would furnish opportunity. He would, while preserving the fertility of his acres and guarding against soil deterioration, add three-sevenths to the volume of his material profits. Such is the promise of the simplest of all improvements in method.

**Agricultural Possibilities.**

This is but the beginning of agricultural possibilities. Calling in the aid of the second method of increasing yield and preserving soil productively, which is a more liberal use of fertilizing material such as is possible where farms are of small size and cattle are kept, there is abundant evidence of the extraordinary results that may be obtained. Illustrations may be found in every part of the country where individual small farmers have had the intelligence to put the system into effect. A recent report of the department of agriculture cites the case of a farm in Pennsylvania which was so exhausted as to be incapable of production. This little tract of fifteen acres, devoted strictly to dairying, and treated each year with every particle of the natural fertilizers thus obtained, produces a revenue of about $3,000, or $200 per acre annually. There is no secret in the process, just as there is no uncertainty in the result. And by a combination of judicious rotation, which admits and [illegible] diversification of farm industry, careful fertilising, the estimate [illegible] doubled money value for the product of the present farm area of the United States would be found under mark.

**Unmeasured Possibilities.**

The third factor in improved [illegible] better tillage, is most interesting [illegible] all because it opens up immeasurable possibilities. We no more know what is the maximum food-bearing capacity of the earth or of any small portion of its surface than we do the rate at which people may be able to live a century from now. But what has been done is sufficiently startling. It has been seen that a population of 45,000,000 people in Japan has supported on 19,000 cultivated square miles, aided by the food products obtained from the sea. This is how [illegible] cultivation in Japan is truly intensive, that is, it is no longer even a [illegible] developed farming, but market gardening. As we approach that [illegible] the actual creation of soils for garden purposes, the shelter of plants from frost and unfavorable elements, the treatment of grains and grasses by separate planting and individual nurture, all limitations of the earth's bounty appear to recede. From two and seven-tenths acres in the suburbs of Paris there have been grown in a single season, [illegible] pounds of vegetables. A market gardener of Paris declares that all food, animal and vegetable, required for the 3,500,000 people of the [illegible] departments could be grown, [illegible] lands already in use, on the 1,250 square miles of gardens surrounding the city. Thus, while it appears that in Japan a population of approximately [illegible] persons to the square mile can live on the products of farm [illegible] alone, this figure by high intensive culture, such as becomes possible and profitable where population becomes extremely dense, might be more than doubled.

**Paradise for Agriculturists.**

In one district of East Flanders a population of 30,000 peasants draws its food from 37,000 acres of [illegible] at the same time raising thousands of beasts and exporting produce. The farmers of the island of Jersey, by no means a paradise for the agriculturist, manage to obtain an agricultural product valued at $250 from each acre of their land. In Germany they have produced thirty tons of potatoes to the acre. The same has been done in Minnesota, and might become the rather than the exception.

**Treatment of the Soil.**

From the review given of [illegible] compliment in treatment of the soil, from the promise of this dependable asset, something may be asserted, with confidence of our future. It can be shown that an average of two persons or more can be supported on every acre of [illegible] land, by the highest form of intensive farming. But dismissing this as unnecessary, it has been shown that people like those of Belgium, [illegible] not an oriental race accustomed to a standard of living and of labor inapplicable to us, not living in a serfdom like that of Russia, but industrious, fairly intelligent, exceedingly comfortable [illegible] community, raise from their farms enough for the needs of 1,000 persons to the square mile. Adopting [illegible] that ratio, as a [illegible]

(Continued on Page Four)


# S.S.S. OLDEST AND BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

## GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

For nearly fifty years S. S. S. has been before the people, and in that time thousands upon thousands have tested its virtues and know that no other medicine so satisfactorily cleanses the blood of all impurities, humors or poisons, or is so well adapted to the entire system as a general tonic.

The majority of human ailments are caused by impure or impoverished blood. Every part of the body is dependent on this vital fluid for nourishment and strength. The muscles, nerves, bones, sinews, skin and other portions of the system are sustained and enabled to perform their different duties because they are supplied with nutriment and healthful properties through the circulation. When, however, the body is supplied with weak or impure blood the system is deprived of this strength, disease germs collect, and a general impaired condition of health is the result.

Coming in contact with contagious diseases is a frequent cause for the polluting of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria, and like diseases into our system, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Then follow such symptoms as anaemia, boils, sores and ulcers, and often chills and fever and a badly weakened and disordered condition of health. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste leaves the waste and refuse matter to sour and form acids and humors which are absorbed into the blood, and some serious blood disorder or itching, annoying skin disease is the result. There is no better index to the character of the blood than the skin. Muddy, sallow complexions, eruptions, pimples, etc., show that the blood is infected with unhealthy humors which have changed it from a pure, fresh stream to a sour, acrid fluid which forces out its impurities through the pores and glands of the skin.

**About a year ago I was troubled with bad blood. Whenever I scratched myself or in any way made an abrasion of the skin an ugly sore or raw ulcer would come and give me no end of trouble. Knowing of the reputation of S. S. S. I decided to use it, which I did with most gratifying results. It purified my blood and I have not been troubled since. Ever since taking S. S. S. my health has been good and I recommend it as a fine blood purifier and tonic.**
**Victoria, Texas. CHAS. A. LEUSCHNER**

Spring is the season at which a blood purifier and tonic is most needed. The accumulations in the system, caused by the inactive, shut-in Winter life, must be removed, for when warmer weather comes the blood is aroused, and in trying to rid itself of these impurities calls upon every part of the system for assistance, and few constitutions can withstand these demands without some manifestation of disorder. The physical weakness, a tired, worn-out feeling, changeable appetite, poor digestion, and general run-down condition of the system, together with skin affections and diseases in different forms, so common at this season, show that a blood purifier and tonic is needed.

S. S. S. is Nature's blood purifier and tonic. It is made entirely of healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks, and has long been recognized as **THE KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS** and the **GREATEST OF ALL TONICS**. It goes down into the circulation and removes germs but thoroughly, every particle of impurity, humor or poison that may be there, restores lost energy, builds up the appetite, and steadily tones up the entire system by its fine tonic effects. S. S. S. neutralizes any excess of acid or humor in the blood, making it fresh and pure, and cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter and all skin diseases and eruptions permanently and promptly. It adds to the blood the rich, healthful properties it is in need of, and in every way prepares the system for the change from Winter to Spring. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, and all other diseases arising from an impure or poisoned blood supply. If you have any evidences of a weak, impoverished condition of the blood, or feel the need of a tonic, begin the use of S. S. S., which is for sale at all first-class drug stores, and prepare your system for the depressing Summer months which are to follow. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

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