

FARMERS' CORNER

The Care of the Harness.
To give harness a good finish first saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take, and then sponge the harness with a thick lather made of castile soap. When dry wipe gently with flannel and follow in the same manner with a solution of gum tragacanth, which is made by boiling half an ounce of the gum in two quarts of water, boiling down to three pints, stirring freely while it is on the fire. When cool apply it lightly on the leather.

Keep One Breed of Poultry.
There are many good reasons why only one breed of fowls should be kept. It is less trouble, in fact we might say that it is well nigh impossible for the majority of farmers to keep more and have them pure. Should several breeds be kept it is only a question of time until they become crossed, and consequently soon thereafter degenerate into mongrels. If only one breed is kept that one can be gradually improved until the fowls take a high rank among the fancy breeds. Those that are sent to market are uniform in size and color, and will invariably command higher prices than an assorted lot.

The eggs are of the same color and size and will be given the preference over those that come to market in all colors and sizes. As before stated, there are many reasons why only one breed should be kept, and equally as many reasons why more than one should not be kept. Try next season only one and see if the results are not more profitable.—Home and Farm.

A Succession of String Beans.
String beans take first rank among our different vegetables, and many prefer them to peas, which are generally conceded to be the favorite. They are remarkably easy to bring into growth and a child can manage them successfully when once a few simple cultural rules are understood. In the latitude of New York it is not safe to sow much before the first week in May. After that successive sowings may be made at intervals of two weeks, and a lasting and appetizing supply may be had throughout the summer.

They should be planted in the direct sun if the best results are desired; planted in the shade of trees or buildings they will not amount to much. They are partial to a sandy or gravelly loam, bountifully enriched with manure. However, when forced to they will grow in almost any kind of soil. For convenience plant them in hills one foot apart and rows two feet wide. For a family of three or four two rows of six or 12 hills each will give sufficient supply. Plant four to six beans in a hill and cover 1 1/2 inches deep. Hoe around them and keep the weeds down, but remember that rust will attack them if hoed while the leaves are wet. When beans are to be canned for exhibition only one plant should be left in a hill and allow only half a dozen pods to develop. When the beans begin to swell pinch the top out of the plant to turn the strength in another channel.—Benjamin B. Keech, in New England Homestead.

How to Treat the Farm Horse.
The horse is the farmer's most valuable property; indeed, in reducing the wild lands to cultivated fields he is the farmer's indispensable helpmate. Yet, notwithstanding that the patient serving animal is so valuable and worthy, it is lamentably true that he too often meets with cruel neglect and even barbarous treatment. Mere self interest should lead men to treat all their farm animals with kindness, which so evidently enhances their profitability. We often see these animals turned out and exposed to all kinds of weather, or housed in filthy, ill ventilated stables, poorly fed, overworked, and what is too common, yanked and jerked about as though they were creatures of no sensibility. Now, the horse has feelings and sense. He is sensible to kind usage and freely reciprocates it. Only teach him his duty by gentle methods and, except in rare instances, he will obey to the utmost of his strength.

The horse should be trained, not broken. However, in modern times, the treatment of farm horses, especially in regard to their service of man, has undergone great improvement. Once the phrase was "break the colt, or horse," and which too often meant to scourge the animal's will out of him, leaving but a broken spirited brute. To bend the animal's will is easier, if we only know how, than to break it; but the bending, in order to be permanent, must be accomplished in early life, and the stronger the will of the animal, the more necessary it is to attend to it early. Where the farmer cannot devote his own time to the training of his own stock, or has not the patience, he should employ some one to take charge of this business for him. Familiarize the young animals to being handled, bridled, saddled, harnessed and so on, and by the time they are old enough for service they will also be about as well qualified for it by tuition, ever bearing in mind that the horse's willing subservience cannot be secured by rashness, kicks and blows. This comes by gentle treatment.

Food, too, is an important item in the treatment of the horse. While hay, fodder and other similar foods are good and wholesome, and should be given, yet grain, especially corn and oats, is necessary. It is more nour-

ishing and imparts more strength and vigor. Many farmers seem to think that their horses can do very well on hay and fodder altogether, and give them no grain. This is an error. While many horses might, and perhaps do do very well on this alone, they would do far better and be enabled to do more work if given some grain with their food. In a word, give the horse proper food at the proper time, work with due moderation and provide good, roomy, well ventilated stalls and stables. This is what he deserves and such treatment results to the owner's profit.—James I. Baird, in the Epitome.

The Nitrogen of Plants.
The actual value of a fertilizer to the farmer is governed by the kind of crop, the soil and the time when the fertilizer is applied. The plant foods sought are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and these foods exist in various articles known as fertilizers. But no matter what the materials may be, the three substances mentioned are the ones sought at all times. They are the substances which give manure its value, and whether the farmer uses manure, plows under green crops or purchases artificial fertilizers, he supplies the land with potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen as foods for plants. The next point is the availability of these plant foods. The farmer may spread tons of barnyard manure on his land, but until it decomposes and becomes soluble in water the plants can derive no benefit from it, hence the farmer considers manure the best of all materials, because, as he expresses it, "it lasts for several years," when in fact it has simply failed to give him immediate benefits. The same rule applies to fertilizers, as the farmer can procure such as will give the best results immediately or he can procure fertilizers that are more slowly soluble and which show beneficial effects for several years, according to the kind of soil and the crops grown thereon. Plant foods, therefore, vary in composition, and their use is dependent upon many conditions which every farmer should endeavor to understand in order to successfully operate his farm.

The nitrogen of manure or artificial fertilizers is the most expensive substance in plant foods, and the value of the nitrogenous materials is largely influenced by their solubility. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, ground dried blood, cottonseed meal and ground dried fish are the principal sources of nitrogen, guano now being but little used, as the supply is nearly exhausted, the most soluble forms of nitrogen being nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. The first is very soluble; so much so that it will, on some soils, be carried away by the rains beyond the reach of the plants before it can be utilized by the growing crop, for which reason the manufacturer prefers to use but a small quantity of nitrate of soda for immediate benefit, using dried blood or cotton seed meal to continue the supply of nitrogen to the plants. Sulphate of ammonia is also soluble, but not so much so as nitrate of soda. Sulphate of ammonia sooner or later becomes carbonate of ammonia in the soil, and if the land has been recently limed, or the soil is calcareous, there is a liability of the ammonia being dissipated. Sulphate of ammonia should always be well worked into the soil, using the cultivator instead of the harrow, especially in summer, as it may do harm if left near the surface, causing some plants to turn yellow. It may also be applied somewhat early, as it is slower in action than nitrate, the latter being broadcasted on the surface and at once made available by rains. For such crops as clover, peas, beans and cow peas the nitrate should be preferred. Nitrate also gives excellent results on grain in early spring, as the yield of straw and seed seems to be increased, though this will depend upon the soil, as oats, wheat, barley and rye have been benefited as well by the use of sulphate of ammonia.

Plants, like animals, begin to feed at the beginning of their existence, and require a daily supply until aged. As milk is the first food of young animals, so must the young plants have ready prepared food at the start. As plants grow their capacity for securing food, and appropriating it is increased, and when the supply of any one kind is exhausted the growth of the plant is checked. The young calf may thrive on milk, but there arrives a time when grain and hay are required. It cannot make satisfactory growth for the farmer if either is withheld; hence the food must be balanced—that is, it must comprise all the elements required by the animal for its advancement. In the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, therefore, the plants must be supplied in a manner to promote growth until the seed is matured. If nitrate of soda only is used there will be an abundance of nitrogenous foods at the start, but later on the supply will diminish, although the necessary phosphoric acid and potash may be sufficient. Farmers should not desire a fertilizer in which nitrate of soda only is used. A small quantity of nitrate will be of advantage for the plants when they are young, but the fertilizer should also be fortified with dried blood, cottonseed meal, or some less soluble nitrogenous substance, in order that the crop may have a constant supply of nitrogen from start to finish. It is also possible to continue the supply of nitrogen by broadcasting nitrate of soda several times during the season, but such work is somewhat difficult after plants are well under way, while the nitrogen in the less soluble forms is also a little cheaper.—Philadelphia Record.

Household Hints.
Lemon juice added to coffee in the place of cream is a distinct improvement.
To vary the potato salad mix with it a green pepper chopped fine. The seeds should be removed.
A clipper for removing the eyes of a pineapple without wasting the fruit is one of the recent inventions in the interest of the housewife.
To brighten tortoise shell combs and pins rub them with alcohol and after drying with a soft rag use bismuth powder to render them bright.
If rice is not disturbed during the process of boiling, the berries will be whole, dry and easily digested. A few drops of lemon juice added to the water will make it whiter and finer flavored.
An inexpensive and excellent silver polish can be made by mixing a few drops of ammonia with whitening and adding enough water to make it the consistency of cream. It can be bottled and kept on hand.

Crab meat and celery mixed together with two hard boiled eggs makes a delicious salad. Serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing or mayonnaise. Grape fruit and lettuce hearts also make an excellent salad.
The reason why jelly sometimes becomes stiff and tasteless after standing a few months is because (generally) the glasses have been so loosely covered that the air is admitted and the water contained in the jelly is evaporated, leaving the remainder too stiff. If the jelly has been boiled too long, it will be too hard and stiff.

To prevent the under crust of fruit pies from becoming too soft and soggy glaze it over with the white of an egg. The top crust of meat pies should be brushed over with yolk of egg and milk. Beat the egg yolk for a short time and add one tablespoonful of milk. When the pie is two-thirds done remove it from the oven, brush over with the glaze, then return to the oven and finish baking.



Cocunut Pudding.
The most delicious cocunut pudding is of the white cocunut. It is baked in individual cups, each one holding about a gill. The meat of a good sized cocunut, grated fresh, should be used for this pudding, not dried cocunut. Add a cupful of the milk of the cocunut and the whites of six eggs, beaten with half a pound of granulated sugar. Put in a pinch of salt, beat well, and stir in two cupfuls of milk and one cupful of cream. Season it, if you wish, with a grating of orange peel, though it is not necessary, and the pudding will not be so pure in color if it is used. Butter and dredge the cups with sugar before filling them.

How to Make Vegetables Tender.
It is very much easier to cook vegetables the right way than the wrong way. The trouble is most cooks ignore the fine points of the process. One is never to cook a wilted thing, if it is in any manner possible to revive it. Whether things come from the home garden or the market, they are the better for standing in cold water until they are crisply plump. Wilted tissues always cook tough and stringy, to say nothing of losing one-half the proper flavor.
Another thing worth knowing is the difference it makes to have the water boiling briskly when the green stuff goes into it. Still another is the importance of skimming. No matter how carefully things have been prepared, in boiling they will throw off waste and effete particles, which rise as froth, and, unless removed in time, either cake upon the edges of the stewpan or incrust what is cooking within it. The skimming needs to be done within the first 10 minutes after putting things over the fire. Do not put on lids unless there is an extreme need of haste. This applies even to Irish potatoes, which are, however, very much better steamed than boiled.

French Way to Cook Peas.
There is scarcely another vegetable that loses so much by not being fresh as green peas, as every one who has eaten them directly from the garden as well as from the market knows. In buying plump green pods should be selected, those that are shriveled and yellow being old. It is a good idea, unless they are just picked, to soak them in cold water for an hour or more before shelling. A French way of cooking peas is to be commended. It is to put in the bottom of the saucpan lettuce leaves and lay the peas over them. Very little water, not more than two or three tablespoonfuls, if any, will be required, as the water adhering to the lettuce after washing and that which is drawn from it by the heat will be sufficient. When the peas are done, remove the lettuce, saving all of the juice, or drain, and season only with cream, butter, salt and pepper. It is a great mistake to use soda in peas, beans or greens, as many people do, for the purpose of giving them a green color, as the flavor, which is impaired by the means, is more important than the appearance. Brown sugar, it is said, will have the same effect. In the peas it will add to the flavor rather than otherwise, as some of the sugar in the vegetable is lost in the boiling. Most people, in fact, put a little sugar in them while they are cooking.

French Way to Cook Peas.
There is scarcely another vegetable that loses so much by not being fresh as green peas, as every one who has eaten them directly from the garden as well as from the market knows. In buying plump green pods should be selected, those that are shriveled and yellow being old. It is a good idea, unless they are just picked, to soak them in cold water for an hour or more before shelling. A French way of cooking peas is to be commended. It is to put in the bottom of the saucpan lettuce leaves and lay the peas over them. Very little water, not more than two or three tablespoonfuls, if any, will be required, as the water adhering to the lettuce after washing and that which is drawn from it by the heat will be sufficient. When the peas are done, remove the lettuce, saving all of the juice, or drain, and season only with cream, butter, salt and pepper. It is a great mistake to use soda in peas, beans or greens, as many people do, for the purpose of giving them a green color, as the flavor, which is impaired by the means, is more important than the appearance. Brown sugar, it is said, will have the same effect. In the peas it will add to the flavor rather than otherwise, as some of the sugar in the vegetable is lost in the boiling. Most people, in fact, put a little sugar in them while they are cooking.

Enrolments of an Ecclesiastic.
The Bishop of London's salary is \$50,000 a year, and the rates, taxes, insurance, and maintenance of his two large residences can scarcely be less than fifteen per cent. on that sum, so that his income is at once reduced to \$42,500. Few probably realize the expense of a bishop in the first year. Fees, payments for the furniture of the palace, and a variety of other costs and charges leave a comparatively small margin for other expenses. The late Bishop Villiers was nearly ruined by what was deemed extraordinary good fortune.

Comic Cause of Decoration.
A concierge named Falempin has just been decorated under comical circumstances. His landlord, an absentee deputy, made an entry in his notebook, "Falempin-Cordon," this being a reminder to have a new string put on the janitor's lodge, whereby the front door is opened. One day the deputy became minister, and, happening to refer to his notebook, came across the mysterious entry. He took it to be a reminder to grant a decoration. That is why the concierge is now the proud possessor of the academic palm.—Paris Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

Refund 10c. for every package of PAIN EXPELLER DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Union, Mo.

If you don't make hay while the sun shines you won't cut much ice when it freezes.
In these days it is hard for a man to get to the front without backing.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.
A half a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.
"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.
PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Natural Waters.
All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard variety of soft water.
The terms soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considered purely relative.
Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thousandth.

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.
A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

Fattening Prospective Wives.
Like the Turks and many other dwellers in oriental lands, the Moors prefer "moon-faced" wives rather than lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess. A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about twelve years of age. Her hands are tied behind her, and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a matraque, or big stick, and her mother at times pops into her mouth a ball of couscous, or stiff maize porridge (kneaded up with grease, and just enough to be swallowed without the patient choking.) If the unfortunate victim declines to be stuffed she is compelled, so that ere long the poor girl resigns herself to the torture and gulps down the boluses to avoid being beaten.—Tit-Bits.

Gross Paris Relics.
A still lingering souvenir of the days of the Revolution guillotine is about to be uprooted. The five stone slabs so often saturated in human blood which are fixed in the pavement in front of the old condemned cells at the Place de la Roquette, Paris, are to be taken up by the street pavers, owing to the construction of a new street which is to cut through the plot of land on which the prison formerly stood.
These horribly historic stones are to be transported to the Carnavalet Museum, if the authorities will accept so gruesome a gift.—Paris Messenger.

Comic Cause of Decoration.
A concierge named Falempin has just been decorated under comical circumstances. His landlord, an absentee deputy, made an entry in his notebook, "Falempin-Cordon," this being a reminder to have a new string put on the janitor's lodge, whereby the front door is opened. One day the deputy became minister, and, happening to refer to his notebook, came across the mysterious entry. He took it to be a reminder to grant a decoration. That is why the concierge is now the proud possessor of the academic palm.—Paris Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

Refund 10c. for every package of PAIN EXPELLER DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Union, Mo.

If you don't make hay while the sun shines you won't cut much ice when it freezes.
In these days it is hard for a man to get to the front without backing.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.
A half a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.
"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.
PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chicago has just lost her giant policeman by death. He was John Dufficy and his height in his stocking feet was six feet seven and three-quarter inches.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what all you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a grip or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.
There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are 4,000,000 now.

Frey's Vermifuge
Eradicates worms. It cures. 25c. Druggists or by mail. E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.
The greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 27,386 feet.
FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 581 Arch St., Phila. Pa.
A man must have some sense to know whether he has any or not.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.
One way to borrow trouble is to lend money.
I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1909.
Express trains in Russia do not run over twenty-two miles an hour.

St. Jacobs Oil
Conquers Pain
The Cradle Rules the World
and all wise mothers make
\$900 TO \$1500 A YEAR
We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary \$500 to \$1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary \$50 to \$15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position preferred. Address, Dept. B, THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER
CURED BY
DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE
ADDRESS DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY
STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We pay CASH for old fruit trees. STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntington, Ala., Etc.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief. Write for cases. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. E. BRUSH'S BROS., Atlanta, Ga.

You Should Own This Book!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD AS IT MAY BE NEEDED ANY MINUTE.
A Slight Illness Treated at Once Will Frequently Prevent a Long Sickness, With Its Heavy Expenses and Anxieties.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR
By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.
This is a most valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. 508 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.
This Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all.
The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions. Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs, with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency.
Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.
BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft," Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.
You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. Their excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because their reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.
W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two shoe manufacturers.
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.



W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leather used in \$5 and \$6 shoes and are used as such.
Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with names and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent excellent on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. My cutting department will make you a pair that will equal \$6 and \$4 custom made shoes, in style, fit and quality. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state size desired; size and width of usually worn; plain or cap toe; leather, gum or light sole. A fit guaranteed.
Fast Color Prints used. Cutting free. W. L. Douglas, Rockton, Mass.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER N. Y. 18

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief. Write for cases. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. E. BRUSH'S BROS., Atlanta, Ga.