

WELL PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

GOOD CROPS, SPLENDID CLIMATE AND WELL ENFORCED LAWS.

Mr. George E. Hunter is a Malton, Saskatchewan (Central Canada), farmer, who writes to a Canadian Government Agent as follows:

"It was the first week in November, 1907, when we arrived here. There was very little snow or cold weather until after the holidays, then the snow and cold increased, but to no great extent. I think the coldest I heard of was 30 degrees below zero, but that degree of cold would not be felt here any more than 10 degrees below zero would be back home in Michigan, owing to the beautiful dry atmosphere of this country. There came a good snow every month that settled the snow, the fields soon became bare, and on the 12th of April I commenced ploughing. The snow was then all gone and summer at hand. This last season was something more than an average year around here, with fine crops gathered from a large acreage. In parts the crops were less than average, but generally speaking they were above it. The price of wheat was quite good. Some fine yields sold at \$1.10 per bushel, while some were marketed at much less, but hardly any went below about 60 cents a bushel.

"Oats started on the market at 35 cents a bushel, barley about 50 cents, and flax from 90 cents to \$1.00 a bushel.

"As this was my first year in this country, it was a hard year for my horses, owing to their being eastern horses, and not used to the western climate, but they will soon get civilized.

"The soil on my farm is a black loam, about one foot in thickness, below that we find about six feet of clay, and below that again gravel and sand, with an abundance of excellent water. This was the condition of the ground as I found it when I dug a well. I can say that the water is as sweet and as free from alkali and impurities as I ever saw.

"My opinion is that the man who comes here with a little means can do no better than invest \$500 or \$1,000 in cattle, after locating a homestead adjoining or near some hilly part of the country where it will not be taken up as soon. There is plenty of grass and hay to be found in the hilly country and small lakes and sloughs will afford sufficient water for any amount of cattle. The bluffs with a few hay or straw sheds will make sufficient shelter for them. There is no need to worry about the market for cattle, as there is already a great call for stock of all kinds to satisfy the continued demands of the large packing house at Edmonton, established by Swift and Company.

"The dairy business should by no means be forgotten. It is one of the paying enterprises of this great west. The price of butter seldom goes below 25 cents and reaches as high as 40 cents a pound. Also the new creameries that are fast being erected along the lines of railroad are calling on the farmers for their cream.

"These creameries are greatly welcomed in all communities, because selling cream is better than making butter, even at an average price of 25 cents a pound. For a new country the railroad transportation facilities are good; not yet, of course, what they are in older countries, but the new lines are swiftly gaining as the country gets more settled and supplies them with produce to ship. It is hard to say too much in favor of this country. All one needs is a little money with grit and ambition. I have seen homesteads that were filed on a little over three years ago that the owners have refused \$3,000 for.

"There is much more that can be said in favor of Western Canada, but I think my letter has been long enough."

Architectural Note.

Judge Balcom was talking to a crowd on the street a few days ago, telling them the proper way to put shingles on a house. He said: "The old rule was to allow six inches of the shingle to show to the weather, but that is too much. You should allow not more than four inches to show." Some was remarked in a matter-of-fact tone to the judge: "How would it do not to let any show?" The judge replied, "I have seen roofs made that way, but it takes a great many shingles." Then the judge wanted to get mad when the crowd laughed.—Twigg County (Ga.) Citizen.

GOVERNMENT LAND OPENING UNDER CAREY ACT.

May 6, the State Land Commissioner of Wyoming will distribute 7,000 acres irrigated land at Cooper Lake, near Laramie and Denver, on main line of Union Pacific; 50 cents per acre. Old Reservoir and Direct Water Rights; \$5 an acre cash and \$3 an acre annually for ten years. Free trip and two town lots to all who apply before May 1. Write for application and circulars. Tallmadge-Buntin Land Co., Agents, 2nd floor, Railway Exchange, Chicago. Agents wanted.

Margaret Was Logical.

One afternoon I overheard my two children talking about the Sunday school lesson.

Dick, who was much smaller than Margaret, believed all she said about it. So he asked her what God looked like, and she quickly answered: "God looks like a stalk of corn, because mamma said he had ears on all sides, and a stalk of corn is the only thing I know that has ears on all sides."—Delaware.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Hands Up!

Winks—Were you ever in a railroad hopup?

Blinks (seasoned traveler)—Yes; I always go standard Pullman.

GREAT FLEET IN HOME PORT AGAIN

AMERICAN SHIPS DROP THEIR ANCHORS AT HAMPTON ROADS.

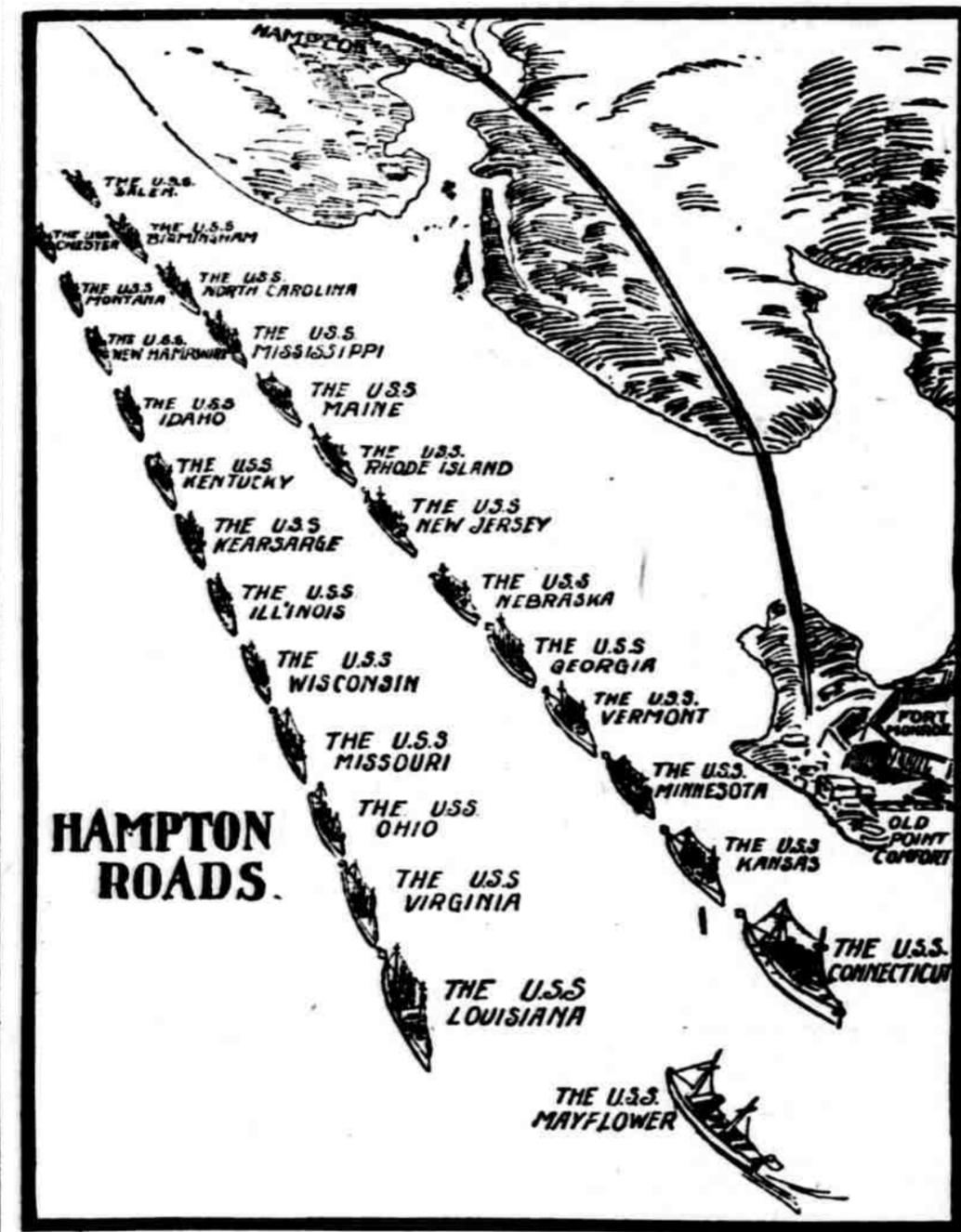
VESSELS IN FINE CONDITION

Long Voyage Has Demonstrated the Marvelous Efficiency of the American Navy—Foreign Countries Impressed as Never Before—Desertions Reported as Surprisingly Few—President Roosevelt Reviews Armada from the Mayflower.

Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 22.—The most stupendous task of naval history was completed when President Roosevelt reviewed the fleet of 16 battleships as they filed into Hampton Roads to drop anchor at the port from which they sailed one year and two months before.

The homcoming was much the same as the departure. The ships were the same, with the exception of the Nebraska and Wisconsin, which took the place of the Maine and Alabama. The flag of Rear-Admiral Sperry flew from the Connecticut. Rear-Admiral Evans, Rear-Admiral Emory and Rear-Admiral Thomas, who were successively in command, having been placed on the retired list.

Crowding the piers the same wives and sweethearts gathered to welcome



ALIGNMENT OF WARSHIPS AT HAMPTON ROADS.

those to whom they waved their farewells from the same spot over a year ago. And with the rattles of chains and the splash of anchors, as the great ships wheeled into their berths, the journey of 42,227 miles—not including the side trips in the Mediterranean and other waters—from zone to zone, over the world's oceans and through foreign seas, was at an end.

Marks Epoch in History.

The event marks an epoch in the naval and diplomatic history of the United States. As a mere physical achievement it is a thing of enormous proportions. As a test of naval efficiency it has shown the sailing value of the fleet, and demonstrated to many peoples the power of the United States and its equipment for war. It has been a sort of gymnastic exercise with the big stick. It has given the navy department the results of an experience that will be invaluable in the upbuilding of future fleets and brought out defects that must be overcome. As a diplomatic messenger it has dissipated international misunderstandings and brought closer in friendly relations the United States and many of the world's countries.

The successful completion of the cruise without noteworthy accident or untoward incident, from either a naval or political point of view, is regarded by all nations as history making from several points of view. Never before has any battle command made such a long, continuous voyage. Never before has any battle command circumnavigated the globe, whether in one or separate voyages. Never before has any fleet or armada of any of the countries of the world visited so many ports, so many countries, under so many flags. And never has any naval command received with such wide and universal acclaim and enthusiasm of friendly feeling and spirit of welcome as marked the progress of the American battle fleet at every one of its twoscore or more stops on the cruise around the world.

Few Desertions Reported.

A remarkable feature of the cruise has been the excellent discipline. While there have been a few desertions, the number has been far less in proportion than it usually is in home ports. The extent of the drink-

cotton six inches thick. It is forced through these curtains. It comes out on the other side, for distribution through the various rooms, a fairly clean, pure, transparent air. But the white filter curtains! Every day they must be changed. It only takes an hour to gray them, and by nightfall they are as black as ink."

Too True!

If a man is a Bohemian he quite sure that his next words will be: "Say, old chap, can't you lend me a dollar?"

THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT - ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with an Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government.

Ministry Placed First.

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy'; when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all conspired to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an otherworldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. What- ever the best world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political morality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said:

"That 'their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect.' He went on:

One Who Has Been Tried.

Once Charles Kingsley asked Turner how he came to paint his famous picture, 'The Storm at Sea.' Turner replied: 'I painted it under the stimulus of a personal experience. I was, at my own desire, lashed to the mast of a ship in a gale off the coast of Holland that I might study every incident in detail.' It is the man or the woman who has gone through trials that can understand and sympathize most truly with those in similar plight. He who was tempted like as we were, yet with-

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"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was poisonous into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the professional profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, co-ordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with. However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore, and it is proper that they should."

Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense, the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—to his high character as a man."

Can aid us in our hour of strife with the tempter.—The Quaker.

Oriental Rugs in Maine.

Included in the property destroyed by the raging flames in Skowhegan, Me., according to the current report of the disaster, was "the Oriental rug factory." The fire seems to have disclosed what has long been suspected, that not only Oriental rugs come from the Orient, although, to be sure, the claim can be substantiated that Showhegan rugs come from down east.

Doct's For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read no much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women, I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. Within three months I was a perfectly well woman."

"I want this letter made public to show the benefits to be derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.



For DISTEMPER

Spohn's Distemper is a sure and positive preventive, no matter how soon after any age are infected with the disease, such as the typhoid, cholera, and other diseases. It is a sure and positive preventive, no matter how soon after any age are infected with the disease, such as the typhoid, cholera, and other diseases. It is a sure and positive preventive, no matter how soon after any age are infected with the disease, such as the typhoid, cholera, and other diseases.

Are You Protected

against pneumonia, which so often comes with a sudden chill, or congestion of the lungs—the results of neglected colds? If not you should have a safe and sure remedy at hand all the time.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

has proved to be the most effective remedy known for colds, coughs, pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of chest and lungs. It relieves and cures the disease by removing the cause. Get it today and you'll be ready for tomorrow. Sold everywhere in three size bottles, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

Tired Women

can get the strength they used to have if they will take a treatment of the famous tonic-laxative herb tea.

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also Lane's Tea) Its cost is only 25 cents a package and a package will last a month. It cures backache, headache, bearing-down pains, indigestion and constipation. All druggists sell it, 25c.

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre

have been grown on farm lands in

WESTERN CANADA

Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is about twenty bushels. "All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—The Association of August, 1908.

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches. Railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

W. V. BENNETT, Omaha, Nebraska.

601 New York Life Building.

DEFIANCE STARCH

—16 ounces—the package of other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CUTICURA COMFORT



FOR LITTLE FAT FOLKS

Most grateful and comforting is a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointments with Cuticura. This pure, sweet, economical treatment brings immediate relief and refreshing sleep to skintortured and disfigured little ones and rest to tired, fretted mothers. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are worth their weight in gold.

Sold throughout the United States, 27, Charleston St., Paris, 2, Rue de la Paix, Australia, 11, R. Towne St., Sydney; India, 11, R. Park, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong, 100, Queen's Road; Harbin, 11, R. Towne St.; Russia, 10, Tverskaya St.; Africa, London, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

For 16c.

Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to call you as a customer we offer: 1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed, 1000 Rich Carrot Seed, 1000 Celery, 100 Parsley, 1000 Jersey Radish Seed, 1000 Sweet Potato Seed, 1000 Eggplant Seed, 1000 Lima Beans, 1000 Broad Beans, 1000 Peas, 1000 Beans, 1000 Tomatoes, 1000 Cucumber Seed, 1000 Melon Seed, 1000 Watermelon Seed, 1000 Pumpkin Seed, 1000 Squash Seed, 1000 Zucchini Seed, 1000 Eggplant Seed, 1000 Cucumber Seed, 1000 Melon Seed, 1000 Watermelon Seed, 1000 Pumpkin Seed, 1000 Squash Seed, 1000 Zucchini Seed.

TEXAS STATE LAND

Millions of acres of land to be sold by the State, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 10% down on balance; three per cent interest; only \$1.00 cash for 160 acres at \$5.00 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 5 cents for Book of Information and New State Law; J. A. Snyder, School Agent, Austin, Texas, 9th St. Austin, Tex. Reference: Austin National Bank.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.