

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION.

BY HENRY S. HARTZOG. To the Editor of the Cotton Plant: An agricultural experiment station has been defined as an "institution in which scientific and practical investigations are made with a view to improving the methods of agriculture or introducing new crops or industries."

There are some successful experiment station workers who know very little about practical farming. In one instance, a botanist may study the causes of rice smut, and may prescribe effective remedies and yet may be a failure as a practical rice planter. But in some lines of experimentation a knowledge of practical farming is absolutely essential for intelligent research.

Scientific investigations are tedious and expensive. Work of this kind must be done by trained specialists who have eyes to see, who can record what they have seen, who can correlate and tabulate their records and draw correct conclusions. They must understand the use of delicate apparatus, and must have proper laboratory facilities.

Very few farmers in practical life have the money, or the time, or the training for this work in its higher forms. We cannot depend entirely upon individual enterprise for agricultural experiments. In mechanics it is otherwise. The inventor of a toy secures a patent and makes a fortune. The mechanic has the incentive of quick and enormous profits for inventive life.

It may be added too that the station worker studies nature in its most elusive forms, and it requires longer research and broader scientific knowledge to find original truths in agriculture.

On March 2, 1887, the following Act, popularly known as the Hatch Act, was passed by Congress: "That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862, entitled 'An Act Donating Public Lands to the Several States and Territories which may Provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,' or any part of the supplies or proceeds of such lands to be known and designated as an 'Agricultural Experiment Station.'"

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original research or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial; and experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; and the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches and experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

The law requires us to issue four bulletins annually. At present we have seven thousand and five hundred names on the mailing list. These bulletins are sent free to all who ask for them. In addition to the issuing of the regular bulletins hundreds of letters of inquiry are written every year to the various members of the staff asking for advice upon special lines. These letters receive prompt and courteous attention, though at times the clerical work becomes so heavy that it is almost impossible to answer them.

The various departments of the College and Experiment Station will furnish, free of charge, advice and information on any topic pertaining to general agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, veterinary science, dairying, stock breeding, feeding, etc.; also analyses of fertilizers, manures, clays, waters, and other substances, assays of ores, determinations of rocks and minerals, tests of bricks, cement, building stones, illuminating oils, calibration of electrical instruments, etc. The departments can not undertake to analyze soils, stomachs or other parts of poisoned animals, nor to make bacteriological examinations.

All inquiries and requests should be addressed to the laboratory, giving explicitly the nature of condition, difficulty, etc., as far as possible, and the matter will be referred promptly to the proper department for further correspondence. Before sending samples of any kind for examination or analysis, it is best to write for instructions, and thus avoid trouble and delay.

It will require many years to completely equip our station. The buildings consist of a wooden structure, containing a library with 1,500 volumes, an office and a working room; a veterinary hospital; a greenhouse and thirty acres of land for horticultural experiments; good working laboratories for the botanist and the entomologist; a well equipped chemical department, and a laboratory for entomology of river bottom and diffusive upland for agriculture proper.

Lack of space prevents us from giving even an outline of the many interesting experiments now in progress in the various divisions. A more complete report will be published in the near future.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION. BY HENRY S. HARTZOG. To the Editor of the Cotton Plant: An agricultural experiment station has been defined as an "institution in which scientific and practical investigations are made with a view to improving the methods of agriculture or introducing new crops or industries."

There are some successful experiment station workers who know very little about practical farming. In one instance, a botanist may study the causes of rice smut, and may prescribe effective remedies and yet may be a failure as a practical rice planter. But in some lines of experimentation a knowledge of practical farming is absolutely essential for intelligent research.

Scientific investigations are tedious and expensive. Work of this kind must be done by trained specialists who have eyes to see, who can record what they have seen, who can correlate and tabulate their records and draw correct conclusions. They must understand the use of delicate apparatus, and must have proper laboratory facilities.

THE TOBACCO FIELDS OF CONNECTICUT.

The Boston Transcript. The most sovereign and precious herb that grows on the earth tendered to the use of man, is the tobacco. It is declared tobacco to be, finds a congenial home in the lovely valley of the Connecticut river, between Spriggfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., where the rich, red soil peculiar to the region more nearly approaches the tropical requirements of this agricultural exotic than any other portion of the country.

When we reflect that the Federal Government has 557 learned experiment station workers attacking with vigor and in a systematic and thorough way, many problems of agriculture; and when we reflect that \$750,000 is expended annually on this work, we must believe that within a comparatively short time good results of practical utility will be obtained from this gigantic scheme of experimentation that will attract the favorable attention of farmers.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome. The clover seed fell into the ground and took root, and so he had corn and wheat and clover following in rotation and made a fine crop of each.

BILL ARP ON THE METEORS. KNOWS NOTHING OF THEIR ORIGIN. He has a letter from Arkansas describing a phenomenon Out The Last Month—Meteors Never Hurt Anybody.

A friend living in Arkansas writes me about the rocks full of a meteor near his home, and he compliments me by asking some questions that I cannot answer. The origin of meteors and their flight and fall is yet the unsolved problem of our age.

It was a full minute from the beginning of the rumbling thunder till the explosion came, and the course of the meteor was not to be seen. The event was so unexpected and so like the mythology of Jupiter Tonans throwing a bomb from Mt. Olympus that the white people were spellbound, and the negroes declared it was a warning and went to prayer.

Philosophers and astronomers have been studying these phenomena for 2,500 years, and have not yet agreed upon their origin. The Chinese empire record the fall of sixteen great aerolites from 300 to 600 years before Christ. The Greeks and Romans record a number, and Aristotle and Ptolemy also mention them.

From the middle of August to the middle of September the crop is harvested. The plants are cut off close to the ground, and the stalks are piled up about six feet long. Skeleton wagons, built for the purpose, cart the filled poles which are laid across their frames to the great tobacco sheds, which are such a common sight throughout this region.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU? Nearly every one you know or meet has some eccentricity you could point out, no doubt. They entertain certain views or have a peculiar way of doing things that the generality of mankind think nonsensical, and perhaps absurd. We often think of the remark of the old Quaker to his wife who said to her: "Everybody is a little queer, Mary, but you and me, and sometimes I think they're a little queer also."

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

SEED CORN SELECTION.—Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soils. Corn which is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the abundant supply of water. It is generally the case that the seed that is adapted to the soil and the soil will do well, but the reverse will not do so well on the upland as the soil variety that has, by several years of cultivation and selection, become adapted to the conditions there.

JAPANESE PILE CURE. A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and the Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing cure for Piles of every kind. It makes no operation necessary. We pack a Written Guarantee in each \$1.00 Box. No Cure, No Pay. See and Use, for full particulars. OINTMENT, 25c. and 50c. FREE—A trial of these famous Little Pills with every box of Ointment. Write for them. Sold by Dr. B. F. Posey, Laurens, S. C.

SEABOARD VESTIBULED TRAINS. S.A.L. UNITED AIR LINE. Double Daily Service. To Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Athens, Wilmington, New Orleans and New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth. Schedule in effect Dec. 11, 1899.

Table with columns: Northbound, Daily, No. 35, No. 36, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Southbound, Daily, No. 37, No. 38, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 39, No. 40, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 41, No. 42, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 43, No. 44, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 45, No. 46, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 47, No. 48, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 49, No. 50, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 51, No. 52, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 53, No. 54, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 55, No. 56, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 57, No. 58, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 59, No. 60, Daily. Stations: Lv. Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.

Table with columns: Daily, No. 61, No. 62, Daily. Stations: Lv. New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Atlanta, C.T., Atlanta, E.T., Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Boston, New York.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES MOTHERS HEALTHY & STRONG. OFTEN WHEN BABY DOES ITS FIRST STEP MOTHER IS TOO WEAK TO WALK. Pitts' Antiseptic Invigorator. FOR THE Stomach, The Liver, The Bowels, The Kidney, The Blood, The Nerves, CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. Antiseptic Invigorator is a germ-killer, a diuretic, a blood purifier, a stomach and nerve tonic, a stimulant for the liver and bowels. Manufactured by Pitts' Antiseptic Invigorator Co., THOMSON, GA. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold by CARPENTER BROS., Greenville, S. C.