

LEAD.

Each are but in the infancy of development. There is no art of the Republic which stronger appeal to enterprisers whether they have large or small holdings, and the growth of independent homes upon these holdings. Even in those sections which are most densely populated, and, perhaps, least favored in natural advantages—New England, for example—there is much to be done in improving natural conditions and opening new opportunities for successful rural settlement.

But it is not enough to make the land ready for its highest uses; the people must also be made ready to utilize the land. Every boy and girl should leave the public schools prepared to make a living, and to collect it from mother earth herself, when they desire to do so. This is distinctly in line with our great need of increasing economic efficiency, and thus enabling the country to meet the demands of increasing population. The South is beautiful and promising as it is, but how much more beautiful and promising it would become with the adoption of public policies which would make the utmost of its natural advantages and which would train the rising generation so that they could realize the best results from the opportunities thus opened to them!

I reached Atlanta on a winter morning and killed time before breakfast by visiting a statue which loomed through the growing light. It was the memorial erected in honor of Henry W. Grady by his appreciative fellow-citizens. And there I found two inscriptions which may well inspire all the friends of national development, and, especially, those who believe that our future security rests chiefly in the

We should store the floods and regulate the flow of streams throughout the land. We should adopt policies which will everywhere facilitate the subdivision of the soil into small holdings, and the growth of independent homes upon these holdings. Even in those sections which are most densely populated, and, perhaps, least favored in natural advantages—New England, for example—there is much to be done in improving natural conditions and opening new opportunities for successful rural settlement. But it is not enough to make the land ready for its highest uses; the people must also be made ready to utilize the land. Every boy and girl should leave the public schools prepared to make a living, and to collect it from mother earth herself, when they desire to do so. This is distinctly in line with our great need of increasing economic efficiency, and thus enabling the country to meet the demands of increasing population. The South is beautiful and promising as it is, but how much more beautiful and promising it would become with the adoption of public policies which would make the utmost of its natural advantages and which would train the rising generation so that they could realize the best results from the opportunities thus opened to them!

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CARVING BY MACHINERY.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIES OF GETTYSBURG FASHIONED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Historic Spots of the Conflict Marked by Memorials of Artistic Design—Expense and Time Saved by Yankee Ingenuity.

The field of Gettysburg and the other scenes of strife in our great Civil War are rapidly being filled with memorials in granite, marble and bronze, which will greatly enhance the interest of these national parks for all visitors and particularly for those



A MASTERPIECE SHAPED BY PNEUMATIC TOOLS.

of future generations who cannot have the aid of any veteran of the great conflict to guide them to the points of interest.

The tablets, statues, monuments and other memorials which are finding place in rapidly increasing numbers upon these historic battlefields have been erected in some instances by the Congress of the United States, but in a majority of cases the expense has been defrayed by States or by veteran or patriotic organizations. Some of the memorials are mute testimonials to the bravery of fallen comrades, while others are tributes to the commanders conspicuous in this engagement or that. However, the matter does not stop here and of late many commemorative masterpieces of sculpture have been installed to mark in each instance the exact spot rendered memorable by some notable assault or defense or some other unusual event in the great drama of the War for the Union.

The production of great numbers of these battlefield memorials has resulted in another Yankee scheme for saving time and labor, namely, the introduction of sculpture by machinery. Formerly all the statues carved from marble or granite had to be slowly and laboriously chiseled by hand. Under the new order of things all this is changed and mechanically operated tools cut away the hard material and carve, in the stone, representations of human figures, lettering, etc., in a fraction of the time that would be required for the same work under the old methods.

Many ingenious Tools.

The tools which are instrumental in performing this ingenious sculpture by machinery are what are known as pneumatic tools, that is, they are operated by compressed air instead of by steam or electricity. The type most commonly used might be described as a combination hammer and chisel, and how much more speedily such can work than could a workman with the old-fashioned chisel and hammer may be appreciated when it is stated that by means of the compressed air hammer is made to strike hundreds of blows per minute.

In this mechanical chiseling the pneumatic tool, which is a portable piece of apparatus, is held in the hand of a workman and by him guided back and forth on the stone surface wherever cutting is to be done. The compressed air is led to the tool through a rubber hose, and the operator can with the utmost ease and at a moment's notice regulate the force of the hammer blows according to the depth of the cutting required.

Moreover different styles of pneumatic tools are provided for the various classes of work to be performed in producing a statue or other monument. For instance, there is one tool for light carving, tracing and lettering on granite, and a different one for heavy carving and large raised letters. The tools require from five to seven cubic feet of free air per minute to operate them. In the battlefield memo-



THE GRADY MONUMENT AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

hope of establishing millions of new homes on the soil. Here are the words:

Close to Fine Markets.

But the Southern truck-gardener and fruit-grower can reach great cities in every direction in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six hours. He is surrounded by mining and manufacturing centers and has quick access to the big cities of the North. He is favored, of course, by the latitude, which enables him to produce both the necessities and luxuries of Northern tables while Jack Frost still holds the earth in his grip above Mason and Dixon's line.

In the matter of transportation, the new settler in the South is fortunate. Compared with newer sections of the country, the South is gridironed with railroads. Not only so, but it enjoys important natural advantages in the way of navigation, both interior and exterior. It is manifestly good railroad policy to facilitate the settlement of tributary railroad territory by making rates which encourage colonization and enable the settler to prosper. Railroad earnings and values increase rapidly with population and development.

The opportunities of the South constitute an open invitation to all men who desire to improve their conditions of living by getting an independence from the soil. The man who wants to avail himself of these opportunities may do so at once, with a small outlay of capital, without waiting for the adoption of new public policies of any sort. But it is impossible to travel through the Southern States without thinking of the obligation which rests upon the Nation to do certain things which must be done before the largest economic results can be achieved.

I have been interested for many years in the promotion of a government irrigation policy and in scientific forestry and systematic colonization, which are inseparably associated with it. But these are only a part of the great work of internal improvements to which the government must set its hand. They are but a portion of the bigger problem of Building the Unfinished Republic and "finishing the world in partnership with God."

To Uphold the Nation.

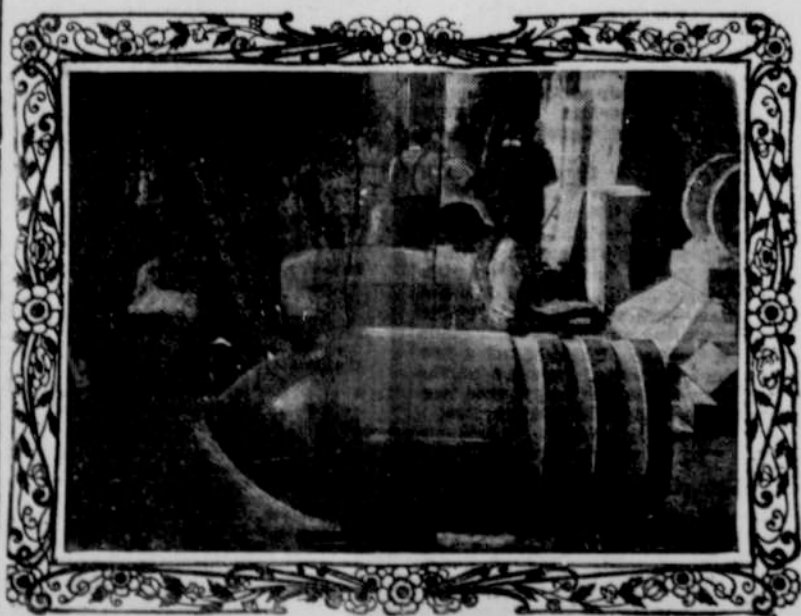
The United States should drain the Southern swamps for precisely the same reason that it stores the waste flood water to irrigate the Western deserts in order that we may widen the foundations of our national life, enhance the common prosperity, and give men more room in which to build their habitations. We should preserve and extend the forests on all the watersheds of the United States and not only in the mountains of the West.

Give us the broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts—that knows no South, no East, no West, but endears with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every State in our Union.

The citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold—his family gathered about his hearthstone—while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—He shall save the Republic when the drumbeat is futile and the barracks are exhausted.

Was on the Bill of Fare.

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and, after a little deliberation, asked the waiter for a "plate of fly-specks." The waiter reported the uncomplimentary



SCULPTURE BY MACHINERY.

request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that he did not "serve fly-specks." "Then," was the reply, "I would suggest that you take them off the bill of fare."

have acquired rare skill in their artistic pursuits. As a means of keeping the Irish people at home, and winning back their old prosperity, everyone will wish the scheme to be a success.

In Old Ireland.

In connection with what is known as the "Irish revival," an interesting work has been started by Irish ladies in a village close by Dublin.

Three industries were selected, namely, the printing of books, embroidering on Irish linen and the weaving of tapestry and carpets, and some exquisite work has been produced.

One of the leading ideas of the promoters has been to produce things which will be recognized as Irish both in style and design. In the carpets, for example, all ordinary patterns are discarded in favor of those recognizably Irish.

Many of the workers are Irish peasant girls, who, by patient training,

Why We are Right-handed. Why do we use the right hand in preference to the left? An anatomist, who has studied the question very closely, says that it is largely a matter of heredity. The early races of men must have used the right hand in fighting, reserving the left to cover the left side of the body, where wounds—as their experience showed them—were the more dangerous. This more frequent use of the right hand would react upon the brain, bringing about a special development of that part which controls the right hand.

One of the most scholarly women of the Nation in the National Capital, is Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge. As the daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, she was reared in an atmosphere of culture. She took a college course in Wellesley, and studied in other seats of learning. She takes a keen interest in Greek research and the reading of proof sheets.

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As development work progresses, earnings will increase—dividends will increase—and when developed the permanent crops of rubber, henequen, and tropical fruits and the sales of live stock will provide our shareholders a substantial income for life and a legacy for their families. Nearly 1,000 laborers, under experienced managers, employed. Mahogany, from our 310,000,000 forest being sent in shipments to United States ports. A wood-turning factory has been established. Stores, factories and tannery in operation.

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The stockholders' money is fully secured as the entire property including over 200 buildings, railroad line, etc., paid for in full and deeded in trust for protection of stockholders to Philadelphia trust company. Investment returned in case of death desired. Over 3000 persons already receiving dividends. By making application now you secure shares at par and receive 4% for your money April 1st.

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INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO.

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31 Boxes of Gold 300 Boxes of Greenbacks

For the most words made up from these letters

Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts

331 people will earn these prizes.

Around the fireside or about the well-lighted family reading table during the winter evenings the children and grown-ups can play with their wits and see how many words can be made.

20 people making the greatest number of words will each receive a little box containing a \$10.00 gold piece.

10 persons will each win one box containing a \$5.00 gold piece.

300 people will each win a box containing \$1.00 in paper money; and one person who makes the highest number of words over all contestants will receive a box containing \$100.00 in gold.

It is really a most fascinating bit of fun to take up the list evening after evening and see how many words can be added.

A few rules are necessary for absolute fair play.

Any word authorized by Webster's Dictionary will be counted, but no name of person. Both the singular and plural can be used, as for instance "grape" and "grapes."

The letters in "Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts" may be repeated in the same word.

Geographical names authorized by Webster will be counted.

Arrange the words in alphabetical classes, all those beginning with A together and those beginning with E to come under E, etc.

When you are writing down the words leave some spaces, in the A, E, and other columns to fill in later as new words come to you, for they will spring into mind every evening.

It is almost certain that some contestants will tie with others. In such cases a prize identical in value and character with that offered in that class shall be awarded to each. Each one will be requested to send with the list of words a plainly written letter describing the advantages of Grape-Nuts, but the contestant is not required to purchase a pkg. These letters are not to contain poetry, or fancy flourishes, but simple, truthful statements of facts. For illustration: A person may have experienced some incipient or chronic ailment traceable to unwise selection of food that failed to give the body and brain the energy, health and power desired. Seeking better conditions a change in food is made and Grape-Nuts and cream used in place of the former diet. Suppose one quits the meat, fried potatoes, starchy, sticky messes of half-cooked oats or wheat and cuts out the coffee. Try, say, for breakfast a bit of fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream, two soft boiled eggs, a slice of hard toast and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. Some amateur

says: "A man would faint away on that," but my dear friend we will put dollars to your pennies that the noon hour will find a man on our breakfast huskier and with a stronger heart-beat and clearer working brain than he ever had on the old diet.

Suppose, if you have never really made a move for absolutely clean health that pushes you along each day with a spring in your step and a reserve vigor in muscle and brain that makes the doing of things a pleasure, you join the army of "plain old common sense" and start it now. Then after you have been two or three weeks on the Grape-Nuts training you write a statement of how you used to be and how you are now. The simple facts will interest others and surprise yourself. We never publish names except on permission, but often tell the facts in the newspapers and when requested give the names by private letter.

There is plenty of time to get personal experience with Grape-Nuts and write a sensible, truthful letter to be sent in with the list of words, as the contest does not close until April 30th, 1906. So start in as soon as you like to building words, and start in using Grape-Nuts. Cut this statement out and keep the letters Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts before you and when you write your letter you will have some reason to write on the subject "Why I Owe Grape-Nuts."

Remember 331 persons will win prizes, which will be awarded in an exact and just manner as soon as the list can be counted after April 30, 1906. Every contestant will be sent a printed list of names and addresses of winners on application, in order to have proof that the prizes are sent as agreed. The company is well known all over the world for absolute fidelity to its agreements, and every single one of the 331 winners may depend on receiving the prize won.

Many persons might feel it useless to contest, but when one remembers the great number of prizes—(331)—the curiosity of seeing how many words can really be made up evening after evening and the good, natural fun and education in the competition, it seems worth the trial; there is no cost, nothing to lose and a fine opportunity to win one of the many boxes of gold or greenbacks.

We make the prediction that some who win a prize of gold or greenbacks, will also win back health and strength worth more to them than a wagon full of money prizes.

There are no preliminaries, cut out this statement and go to it, and send in the list and letter before April 30th, 1906, to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and let your name and address be plainly written.