

A UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTE.

Milk Advocated as a Remedy For Many Cases of Poisoning.

A universal antitoxic, applicable to most of the cases of poisoning, has been demanded. One exists, according to The Practical Druggist, and it is very simple and well known. It is milk.

This chemist, therefore, proposes to add to the milk 5 per cent of borate of soda. This salt is not toxic and is employed because it precipitates as insoluble borates all the mineral bases except harmless or slightly poisonous alkaline bases.

The mixture of borate of soda and milk is an antidote at once neutralizing and precipitant. It can be used especially with mineral poisons, although we must except cyanides, ferrocyanides, chlorates, nitrates, arsenites, arsenates and oxalates.

"Since we undertook to protect them a number of druggists have confessed to paying big sums to persons who said mistakes were made. I have the names of half a dozen so called doctors who have aided an east side gang that was engaged in the business of bleeding chemists."

"Still, there is nothing really remarkable in this protection of druggists. For instance, we have a special insurance for saloon keepers, guaranteeing them against financial loss through being locked up for violation of the excise law."

Mr. M. B. Thrasher, a friend of Tuskegee Institute and its pupils, says that he once made inquiries about a certain graduate, a shopkeeper in Alabama, who seemed to be doing a thriving business.

TO INCREASE LAMPLIGHT.

This Inventor Surrounds the Burner With a Retaining and Spacing Ring. In order to increase the illuminating power of lamps a Cincinnati inventor, says The Scientific American, places a tubular lens around the lamp chimney opposite the flame and holds the lens concentrically with the chimney by



TUBULAR LENS FOR LAMPS. means of a retaining and spacing ring, so that an air space is left. By this arrangement the lens is securely held in place on the lamp and so refracts the light that the illumination of a room is effectively increased.

Wasted Lives. A large pottery firm in Staffordshire, England, has been carrying out a series of experiments with a view to manufacturing glazed china without white lead. The mortality among the workers, due to white lead poisoning, is heavy, and efforts have been made for some time past by legislative and other methods to reduce the misery of the employees engaged in this trade.

Center of Population in the United States.

The center of the population in the United States is now at a point in latitude 29 degrees 9 minutes 36 seconds north and longitude 85 degrees 48 minutes 54 seconds west, which point is in southern Indiana about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus.

Domestic Silk Culture.

In 1899 the United States paid over \$2,000,000 for imported raw silk and in 1900 over \$45,000,000. The United States agricultural secretary believes that a large amount of cheap and now unemployed labor among the colored youth in the southern states could be made available for domestic silk culture.

INSURANCE FOR DRUGGISTS.

Protected From Blackmail and Mistakes in Mixing Drugs.

One of the latest things in the fidelity and casualty line is to insure druggists against what is called the wrong prescription man. For \$15 or \$25 a year several companies down town guarantee druggists against damages arising from mistakes in compounding drugs.

The idea of insuring druggists against loss from their own mistakes originated in the belief of a number of leading pharmacists that they were the victims of a gang of rogues who made a practice of pretending that wrong medicines had been given to some member of their families, sometimes with serious results.

"While there are so many genuine mistakes," he continued, "there are many alleged errors in mixing medicines, and some of the complaints are invented for the sole purpose of extorting money from the retail druggists. Our company guarantees to protect druggists against themselves, but our main desire is to prevent fraud on the part of those who want to blackmail one of our clients for something he has not done."

"It is a serious matter to make a mistake in mixing drugs, but it is frequently even more serious to the druggist to have it noised about that such a mistake was made. I have known chemists to be forced out of business by the publicity given to the fact that they made a blunder. Dishonest persons have recognized the fear that druggists have, of an exposure of this kind and have taken advantage of the knowledge."

"I am satisfied that apple trees of many varieties may be brought into full bearing at four years after being set into the orchard. I have seen apple trees the fourth year after planting out bear one-half bushel of apples per tree. I once saw an orchard here in which 90 trees bore, the eighth season after being set into the orchard, 206 barrels of picked apples.

By setting the trees 18 feet apart I have 100 trees more to the acre to bear from the time they are 4 years old and on. This makes the orchard itself pay a good profit for the land, and there is less reason or desire to crop the land with some other crop, as would be done with only 35 trees to the acre.

These trees would bear for 15 years before crowding, when the top of every other tree should be cut back to as near the body of the tree as could be done and not leave the limbs too large, the same as would be done if the tree were to be top grafted. A new top of young, thrifty growth would start out, which, of course, would need to be thinned out properly, and in three years the trees would be in full bearing again, when the tops of those not cut back may be served in like manner.

As money from the orchard is the object, thus planting the trees 135 to the acre and keeping the tops within a radius of about 10 feet, more apples will be taken from the orchard in 20 or 25 years, and at less expense per tree, than would be from the same ground with trees set 35 trees to the acre in 50 years, for there are 100 more trees per acre to bear fruit and on thrifty, vigorous young trees.

Some fruit growers pile the snow up around their trees to prevent them budding out too early in the spring. But snow melts quickly as the sun comes nearer. Some one suggests piling up, while the ground is frozen, ashes or sawdust or anything that will tend to keep the ground frozen around the roots to retard the flow of the sap and the disaster of an early frost.

Of course it is well known that the trees that are dormant escape the harm from an untimely freeze. Any treatment that will prevent the starting out of the buds too early would accomplish the purpose.

News and Notes. St. Louis gets early vegetables from Mexico. The Peoria (Ill.) corn show this year is to be on a big scale. Exhibits are expected from every country where the corn plant grows.

California apiculturists are reported in poor condition, with no prospect of any overproduction of honey. The early vegetable catches the big price. The mustard and the jack rabbit of the southwest are disappearing like the buffalo, according to an authority.

Foreign Musicians. The Musical union has raised its admission fee in the hope that this action may do something toward checking the increase in the number of orchestral musicians in the United States.

Sometimes the players are under contract and must return to Europe, but they generally come back to the United States as soon as the opportunity offers. It is to prevent this too rapid increase that the union has raised the initiation fee, because without being one of its members no musician can readily find employment here.

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CORN BREEDING.

A Good Pedigree in Corn Means as Much as in Live Stock.

Corn can be bred the same as cattle. It has been found that pedigree in corn means as much as or more than in live stock. By careful selection the corn breeders are weeding out barren, poor and inferior stalks. This will mean an enormous saving of plant food which is now used in the production of useless plants, a great increase of yield and additional profit.

Look the ears over carefully for mixture, yellow grains in white corn and white caps in yellow corn. Such grains should be picked out and discarded. The white corn should have white cobs and yellow corn red cobs. If this is not true, discard the ears, as a mixed cob is an evidence of a poorly bred ear or a reversion.

The ears should be from seven and a half to eight inches in circumference, measured at the middle of the ear, and 10 to 11 inches in length, measured from tip to butt. The corn should shell about 88 per cent corn to cob. The most popular type of kernel is the wedge shape, so there will be little lost space on the ear between the rows of kernels.

The smooth kernel type is being discarded for a rougher kernel, which means a deeper kernel, consequently a greater per cent of corn to cob.

The tip should be filled over with kernels in straight, regular rows, and the butt kernels should swell out about the shank. The flat butt with large shank indicates a small per cent of corn to cob and a hard husking variety.

The number of rows of kernels should be from 18 to 24, it being generally considered that 18 is a preferable number, giving a stronger type of kernel. The rows of kernels should be regular and straight with the cob.

CROWD THE TREES.

If You Are Orcharding For the Profit There Is in It.

From what I have seen and learned I am satisfied that apple trees of many varieties may be brought into full bearing at four years after being set into the orchard. I have seen apple trees the fourth year after planting out bear one-half bushel of apples per tree. I once saw an orchard here in which 90 trees bore, the eighth season after being set into the orchard, 206 barrels of picked apples.

By setting the trees 18 feet apart I have 100 trees more to the acre to bear from the time they are 4 years old and on. This makes the orchard itself pay a good profit for the land, and there is less reason or desire to crop the land with some other crop, as would be done with only 35 trees to the acre.

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REDUCED RATES BY THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TO CHICAGO, ILL.

On account of the International Convention B. Y. P. U. of America at Chicago, Ill., July 25th-28th, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return, from all points on its lines, at rate of one first-class standard fare for the round trip. Dates of sale July 22nd, 23rd and 24th, final limit July 31st, 1901.

By depositing tickets (in person) with Mr. F. C. Donald, joint agent at Chicago, between July 25th and July 30th, inclusive, and on payment of fee of fifty (50) cents at time of deposit an extension of the final limit to August 24th will be granted. The joint agents' office will be located in the main terminal depots at Chicago at which passengers arrive.

On account of annual meeting of Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, Milwaukee, Wis., July 23-25th, 1901, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., and return from all points on its line, at rate of one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. Dates of sale July 20th, 21st and 22nd, final limit July 28th, 1901. A fee of fifty (50) cents will be charged by joint agent at Milwaukee for validation of return portion of tickets.

On account of Pan-American Exposition. Effective May 1st, Southern Railway announces round trip rates to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, account of the Pan-American Exposition. Choice of routes via Washington, D. C., or via Cincinnati, Ohio.

For detailed information as to rates, schedules, or any other information, address nearest agent of this company. W. H. Taylor, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes, listing stations like Jacksonville, Savannah, and various rates.

Woman's Life...

is hard enough as it is. It is to her that we owe our world, and everything should be made as easy as possible for her at the time of childbirth. This is just what

will do. It will make baby's coming easy and painless, and that without taking dangerous drugs into the system. It is simply to be applied to the muscles of the abdomen. It penetrates through the skin, carrying strength and elasticity with it. It strengthens the whole system and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy.

The mother of a plump babe in Panama, Mo., says: "I have used Mother's Friend and can praise it highly."

Get Mother's Friend at the Drug Store, \$1 per bottle. The Bradfield Regulator Co., ATLANTA, GA.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

TO CLOSE OUT AT Cost.

A small lot of American Decorated China, consisting of— Pitchers, - - - 20c. Covered Dishes, - 60c. Butter Dishes, - 40c. Sugar Dishes, - 32c. Oatmeal Sets, - 25c.

at C. M. CHANDLER'S.

Furniture.

Up-to-date Bed-room Suits Sideboards, Hall Racks, Chairs, Lockers, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Safes, and a full stock of everything in the furniture line. Organs, Baby Carriages, Sewing Machines, Cook Stoves, Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, etc., always on hand. J. O. BOAG.

Advertisement for Castoria, 900 Drops, featuring a baby and text: 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.'

Advertisement for Castoria: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.'

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes, listing stations like Jacksonville, Savannah, and various rates.

REPORT OF County Supervisor.

CLAIMS APPROVED AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HELD MAY 10, 1901. The following claims were examined and approved on State Case Fund of 1901:

Table listing claimants and amounts: No. 297 Winnboro Bank, \$77.08; No. 298 February Court, 1,533.70; No. 299 J. H. Aiken, 96.00; No. 300 J. B. Burley, 24.00; No. 301 D. L. Glenn, 8.50; No. 302 E. A. Glenn, 2.00; No. 303 J. L. Richmond, 100.00; No. 304 C. H. Douglas, 12.50; No. 305 T. J. Douglas, 12.50; No. 306 Winnboro Printing, 17.58.

The following claims were examined and approved on Road and Bridge Fund of 1901:

Table listing claimants and amounts: No. 299 George Moore, \$10.32; No. 243 A. D. Hood, 5.70; No. 244 Jas. A. Brooks, 2.17; No. 245 W. G. Bankhead, 13.58; No. 278 J. D. Finley, 13.58; No. 279 C. H. Douglas, 3.57; No. 280 Jas. E. Kin, 7.06; No. 281 W. W. Cloud, 20.10; No. 282 J. L. Lemmon, 1.19; No. 283 Mrs. Caroline Matthews, 1.63; No. 284 J. G. Walden, 43.52; No. 285 Jas. E. G. Alden, 10.86; No. 286 M. C. Stone, 4.35; No. 287 E. W. McNeill, 3.26; No. 288 T. L. Johnston, 3.26.

The following claims were examined and approved on Poor House Fund of 1901:

Table listing claimants and amounts: No. 259 John R. Pickett, \$5.00; No. 260 Mansel McClintock, 10.86; No. 261 Sam'l Ketchin, 9.78; No. 262 Phil Cornelius, 12.38; No. 263 T. G. Camerun, 18.11; No. 264 A. J. Huanan, 1.19; No. 265 H. B. R. fo, 16.18; No. 291 B. G. Tennant, 8.50; No. 292 B. G. Frazier, 12.00.

The following claims were examined and approved on Public Building fund of 1901:

No. 274 Walker, E & Cogswell Co., 14.93. I do certify that the above statement is a correct copy of claims approved at the last meeting of the County Board of Commissioners held on the 10th day of May, 1901. A. D. BOOD, 514 County Supervisor F. C.

Black Death

will cause in that little family that visits your potato patch. Perfectly harmless to man, but death to bugs, parasites and insect life of all kinds. Wage war on these pests with Black Death!

Black Death

It is sure death. We will supply you at 10c a pound or 3 pounds for 25c. Yours for death to bugs, J. N. H. McMASTER & CO. Druggists. Phone 39.

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