The Unattainable. man might study all his life O'er dusty tomes with wisdom rife; Becoming heavy eyed and gray Through getting knowledge day by

He still would labor all in vain One useful bit of lore to gain; To learn, by reason or by rote, Just when to wear his overcoat.

The Chinese Almanac.

There is no work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. It predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, for marrying, burying, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion. tion, dyspepsia, billousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all of these disorders.

Glorious Exit. "Tubbs is somewhat of a snob, isn't he?"
"Snob? Say, he'd die happy if he could get
run over by a millionaire's automobile." To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 252. Kindred Spirits. She (to shade recently arrived)-"And did

you light the fire with kerosene, too?"

He-"No, I smoked while I was putting gasoline in the automobile."—Chicago News. Good Position. Trustworthy men wanted to travel. Experience not a solutely necessary. For particulars, address Yeerless Tob. Wks., Bedford City, Va

A Monstrosity. Willie—Pa, what is an "equinox?"
Pa—Er-lemme see, An "equine-ox?" Why,
er-it's a sort of cross between an ox and a
horse. Now, don't bother me a in.

A Humdrum Existence. Mac-Inez seems so unhappy since her mar-

Finge.

Ethel--No wonde:! Her husband is such a poor spirited creature that she agrees with him in everything. She's just dying for some one to quarrel with.—New York Journal.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, Sold by all druggists.

A Real Artist. "Louise, is your new modiste artistic?"
"Artistic! Why, she makes frocks which get

"Oh! Dear

I'm so Tired."

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a

How much harder the daily tasks become when some.

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day

derangement of the female organs makes every movement

or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there

is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the

deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch

-it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching

misery, because these symptoms are a sure fererunner of

womb troubles. She must remember that Lydia E. Pink-

ham's Vegetable Compound is almost an infallible cure

for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause

weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and in-

flammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of ill-

was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines

last two months and am better 'n every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully,

kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully, "MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Nirs. Pinkham vihen she

and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflam-

mation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then

inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb,

and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local

treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly

two months, the doctor gave me permission to go

back to work. I went back, but in less than a week

was compelled to give up and go to bed. On break-

ing down the second time, I decided to let doctors

and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it.

Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and

medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of

painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

nesses which beset the female organism.

ceaseless treadmill of work.

WOMEN EXECUTIONERS. Belgium Had One Recently and Virginia Had

One Years Ago. What do you think of a woman who voluntarily offered herself to the Gov-

ernment as the public executioner? A few years ago the official public executioner at Brussels died and a substitute was temporarily appointed. On one occasion this person was ill and unable to attend. But at the appointed hour a stout middle-aged woman presented herself at the central police station and quietly remarked to

the assembled functionaries: "I've come for the execution. My husband is not very well this morning, and has asked me to take his place. Please let us get to business." The general superaction may be

more easily imagined than described, which, being noticed by the would-be lady executioner, she added in a reassuring tone: "Oh, t' is not by any means the first time."

It afterward transpired that the woman, whose name was Marie Rege, had officiated on several occasions in lieu of her husband. Dressed up in his clothes and her face masked, she had been the public executioner at several executions, and never had the proceedings been interrupted by a single hitch. It is needless to say that the police authorities were unable to avail themselves of her offer on this occasion, however.

It will be a surprise to most people to learn that there has actually been a woman executioner in this country. In olden times few cared to undertake the office of executioner, and occasionally death sentences were respited on condition that the criminal should perform this office. A case of this sort occurred in pre-Revolutionary days, when a woman was sentenced to death for a murder she had committed in Virginia. The death sentence was respited on her offering to become public executioner, and known as "Lady Betty" she performed these duties for many years. She officiated on the scaffold without any mask or disguise, and flogged criminals through the streets with enthusiastic viger.

BITS ABOUT THE BASHFUL, Be natural, bashful one; get rid of self-consciousness; learn the social

Polish is only acquired after many

years; but politeness is easy. The process of "cudgelling your brain" had better be completed at home. Be alert. Say something, no matter if it be trite, when silence spems awkward.

Women are less self-conscious than men. It is both gracious and womanly at times to take the initiative while in the company of Mr. Tongue Tied.

It is not "shallow" for women or "foppish" for men to give careful thought as to their raiment. To be suitably attired gives confidence.

One's fads or antipathles should be kept in the background. Think what you choose, but there your rights end. The bashful man or woman is generally restless. Fingers, eyes, mouth and feet are telltales. A little practice in repression is in order.-Phila-

No one who desires to protect his crops against insects should object to birds getting a small share. A young robin consumes 40 per cent. of animal food more than its own weight in 12 hours in its first stages. A pair of robins having a nest of young ones will perform a vast amount of work in a season, as each pair will raise from

To Remove Skins from Peaches.

A quick and easy method of removing the skins from peaches is to place them in a wire basket and dip them in hot lye, agitating them for a few moments, then dipping them in cold water, which should be flowing, so as to carry o. the lye. The skin can then be rubbed off with the slightest pressure of the hand. Apples and pears may be treated in the same manner. The

The Germination of Sceds.

The influence of certain chemical feror mixed with the soil.

The chief injury to germination is inflicted after the young sprouts leave the seed coat and before they appear above the soil. Fertilizers composed of phosphoric acid and lime are less injurious and not harmful unless used in excess. The results of the trial show that chemical fertilizers do not favor germination and that they should never be brought in direct contact with germinating seeds. However, when applied at the usual rate there is little or no injury to be feared unless the seed is dropped from the same spout at the same time and covered up with the

adaptation practicable. It may

A wild sunken garden imitates luxuriant nature as closely as possible; the surrounding ground is sloped instead of terraced, the access is a rocky path and the garden itself an assemblage of wild flowers appropriately grouped to-

If we wish to have bees in the best winter shape, we must begin operations early as possible. We cannot put bees in winter quarters, and wait to complete the job until winter is on, and have colonies in the best condition. We must keep wintering in view almost during the entire season, and especially so from the close of the honey season, until winter is on,

The first thing to look after is queens. of the hive, and to have good thrifty retaining in the hive, and the products on is evidence whether or not the queen cure good breeding queens cheaply, as many apiarists are engaged in rearing them, and they can be bought cheap

during the fall months. er, some will say that they deserve starstarve for not raising a crop when the drouth cut off the crops in spite of all

Feed the bees, and feed them early, so they can seal up their stores during warm weather. Late feeding is not nearly so good on this account, and early fed colonies will breed a good quantity of young bees that is of much importance in successful wintering .-A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside,

Classification of Solls. Soils are divided, in common pracand retain it to a considerable degree. do not, if properly cultivated, feel the

naturally that is an advantage. When manure is applied to such soils and humus is added, the soils will hold them for a long time, because they are not leached away as they are in sandy soils, or too rapidly affected by atmospheric influences. But the advantages are not wholly in favor of such soils. In excessively wet seasons even tile drainage will not keep them from becoming too wet, and in excessive drouth they become very hard. Cultivation, of course, will relieve this hardness of the surface, but it frequently involves considerable expense. Frosts; too, affect stiff clay soils more than they do light soils, and plants and trees are frequently heaved out of them. In many instances it is practical to mulch soils like these, and it is ning of the dry season and after the first freezing at the commencement of winter. Drainage, good cultivation, and mulching, when practical with the free application of fertilizers that will make humus, comprise the proper method of managing stiff clay soils. T here is sand in clay soils. least 40 per cent. If they contain less method is suggested by a fruit grower | sand than this, they are very expensive to work and most crops will be uncertain. For wheat there should be fully this per cent. of sand in a clay soil. Barley will stand a 30 per cent. mixture of sand, and cats will thrive with even less.-The Epitomist. Barn Cured Hay.

put away in the barn. Some cure the hav until it is as dry as chips before storing it away, and others put it away in a state of greenness that seems to threaten it with destruction by fermentation. A fact I have noticed that is ture is that some will cure their hay outside. Just the reverse really should be the case. Hay stacked outside be easy to explain this fact, but it is one that has been established by long Good hay is spoiled by curing it too

Drought and Culture.

The comparative success of most past two decades. To sum this up briefly, it is the ap-

opened to tourists.

You're Gambling!

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't! The first thing

you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the game's lost. Take some of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough.

"I was given up to dle with quick consumption. I ran down from 138 to 98 pounds. I raised blood, and never expected to get off my bed alive. I then read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and began its use. I commenced to improve old weight and in the best of health."-CHAS. E. HARTMAN, Gibbstown, N. Y., March 3, 1899.

You can now get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a 25 cent size, just right for an ordinary cold. The 50 cent size is better for bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and the grip. The dollar size is best to keep on hand, and is most economical for long-standing cases. CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

HOW RUSSIA CORNERS SUGAR. In an interesting article on this subfect a writer in a recent Fortnightly Review says that each year the minister of finance fixes the amount of sugar which shall be produced in the empire and sets the price at which it shall be sold. The average domestic consumption is about 1,000,000,000 pounds. This is announced as the legal limit of production which shall be put upon the market during the year. In addition to this, it is allowed to manufacture 180,000,000 pounds more, which is placed in storage. The 1,000 .-000,000 pounds, as it is sold, pays an excise tax of 2 1-2 cents a pound. If at any time through increased demand sugar becomes worth more than the price fixed by the government the 180,000,000 pounds in reserve are allowed to reach the market free of excise duty. If this does not supply the market at the legal price, the government itself will buy from foreign countries enough sugar to supply the need This has been done by Russia twice made profitable or advisable, so it does

LITERAL OBEDIENCE. The spick-and-span young officer, who calmly takes command over veterans grown "gray in battle and victory" is sometimes an amusing person, particularly if a sense of his own importance is unduly developed.

Quite recently, says the Youth's Companion, word was received in various South African camps that on such and such a morning every man in Officer --- 's army must change his shirt.

one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs. So a messenger was despatched to explain. But the honorable and gallant officer, fresh from Sandhurst, knew his business:

"If the men of the Imperial Light Horse have not got a second shirt," said he, firmly, "let them change shirts with each other. My orders are im-

CRYSTAL CAVE IN THE BLACK HILLS. A remarkable cave has been discovered in the Black Hills, sixteen miles west of Custer, S. D. While prospecting for lithograph stone along the limestone range, two young Frenchmen, named Michaud and Bush, stumbled upon a hole in the rock, from which a strong wind came. They explored it and for several hundred feet walked without any hindrance. The passageway has now been explored for more than half a mile and a great many caverns and chambers have been opened up, the largest one being at least 300 feet square. The walls of the chambers are covered with the most beautiful lime crystals, one form being entirely new to the Black Hills caves. The box work and "popcorn" crystals are even finer in texture than those of the famous Wind Cave, which has for years been a wonder to the tourists who have visited the hills. The owners of the cave believe that they have a rival to the famous Wind and Crystal caves. They intend to explore it thoroughly this winter, and next season it will be

SUICIDE BY A MONKEY.

"Jerry," an educated monkey owned by G. W. Sipe, of Kokoma, Ind., deliberately committed suicide on Saturday. During a performance "Jerry" ran off the stage, climbed out of a window and ran up to the roof of the house by the fire escape, followed by one of the keepers. He jumped from roof to roof until he reached the Fifth avenue church, and climbed the spire to the topmost peak, where he grinned and blinked at his pursuers. After much labor a trainer got within a few feet of the rebellious "monk," but as an arm was reached up for him "Jerry" jumped off into space and was dashed to death on the pavement 100 feet below .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-

DISEASES OF WILD BEASTS. Consumption and Pneumonia Their Worst

Washington Star.

"What diseases are wild beasts in captivity subject to?" was the question the writer recently put to a leading animal importer, according to the

"Well," was the reply, "monkeys for the most part die of consumption and pneumonia. Antelopes, moose, deer and other browsing beasts die because proper foods cannot be found for them. In my opinion the tannin in the bark and twigs which these animals feed most largely upon is what their systems need in order to keep them in a healthy condition. Of course, very little of this is found in the hay and other foods which are fed to these animals in captivity. In regard to the farwestern animals of this country there seems to be some peculiar quality of the alfalfa and other grasses of the prairie, which is absolutely necessary for their sustenance and well-being. I think that the climatic change has very little influence upon them. I have shipped lots of mule deer, black-tailed deer, antelope and Rocky mountain sheep to Europe and the continent, but they did not live one year. You see that moose, for instance, live largely upon lichen and bark. Of course, these foods cannot be secured so far from the forests, and hay proves to be a very poor substitute. I have no doubt but that if these animals could be supplied with their natural food they would live as long as lions and tigers.

"All the African, Indian and Austrailan animals come to this country through a eneral depot in Germany. If any weakly specimens arrive in that country they are kept there until they recover. While in transit across the ocean it is a very common thing for non-carnivora to go without food for ten days and they are often seasick. This is particularly true of llamas, antelopes and camels. There is a good deal of ignorance about the medical treatment of wild animals. Those which feed upon grass are treated in sickness much the same as a horse. In the case of lions, tigers and beasts of the cat family generally the same medicines which are given to a dog under similar circumstances are used.

"One of the most difficult of species to keep alive is the South American tapir. They are brought chiefly from the Amazon river and belong to the pig family. Like the monkeys, they all die of consumption."

HIS MOTHER WAS "ON TO" HIM. An old woman, plainly dressed, went into the men's hat department of a big store the other day and said to a salesman: "Here is \$2. My son will come here tomorrow, and you will please fit him out with a \$2 hat. His name is so-and-so." The salesman asked why the purchase of the hat was to be made in this strange way, and the old woman answered: "If I should give my son the money he would spend it for rum and get no hat." Then she departed, and the next day the son appeared. He was a tough man of 38 or 40. He gave his name, and then he said: "Say, how much did de old lady give ye fer de sky-piece?" "Two dollars," the salesman answered. "Chee, I must pay good money for a new is dat all? Say, she's gittin' mean in | wedding present, which I could have her old age, ain't she? Well, trot out taken from this lot if each piece did for a bear influence upon the price. a dollar sky-piece, an' gimme de not have a letter or monogram enduring the past ten years. This sys- do that, however, and the promising this bowl fixed up, but the thing is so tem, of course, procludes any export son had to take a \$2 hat. The first thin that there would be nothing left business in sugar, but the Russian one that was shown to him suited. He of it if the name were erased." and government does not believe that the did not appear to be particular. He | the young woman, who had sent a poexporting of sugar from Russia can be clapped the new hat down over his lite note thanking her "dear friend" cars, and swaggered out with the re- for the gift, expressed contempt for mark: "You kin keep de old one, cul- the "mean thing." ly."-L'hiladelphia Record.

> Best For the Bowels. No matter what alls you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascaners Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of

Question of the Day. "Adele," said the fond mother, "is reaching the ago where a girl naturally thinks of mar-The Imperial Light Horse, who "riage." "True," replied the father regretfully, "but formed part of the command, had only de you think we can afford a son-in-law."

> A traveling salesman in each southern state; 850 to 860 per month and traveling expenses; experience not absolutely necessary. Address Penicks Tobacco Works Co., Penicks, Va. Patience Required.

Wanted.

expect her to go to pieces with western rapidity."-Puck. The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELERS (HILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quintne in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 53:.

The Off 'e Boy-I was t'inking of lookin' for another job.
The Messenger—You better look out! You might git one where you'd have to work.—Puck.
may return goods at any time and re-

Denfness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitu-tional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infinmed condition of the mucous lining Eustachian Tube. When this tube lect hearing, and when it is ontirely eafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restore to its normal condition, hearing will be de-stroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are aused by catarrh, which is nothing but an infinised condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cau-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Can Tell By Her Looks. What a dismal, unhappy expression Miss to stand firm as a rock under all cir-'Yes; she either needs a tonic or she's taking II. II. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure -J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N. Minneapoils. Min., Jan. 6, 1900.

"You look pinched and drawn." said we. "I've been pinched and photographed mere-ly!" said the man behind the bars, genially.

sensation of a good appetite? You will to

His Degree of Knowledge "Is Scipio Jones ignorant?"
"Ignorant! He's ignorant enough to be

you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children techning, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c, a bottle. Helping the Plodders.

"The fool serves a purpose in the world."

WOES OF WORKERS.

The American man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, our working world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth

are hard workers. Our laboring classes are found in herds and hordes in the "hives of industry." What is all this work for? In most cases it is for daily bread. in many for maintenance of others. Great numbers also work to acquire wealth. Some for great commercial prominence. Some to preserve intact a splendid inheritance. Necessity, generosity and ambition are the inspiration of all classes of industry, and the object of every one falls to the ground when ill-health attacks him.

Maintaining health is the most vital thing in the world for workers of every class, and the usefulness of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as a strengthener of the constitutional and vital powers, is beyond all question. This great remedy enters into partnership with Nature and helps human beings do their work without giving up to premature decay. The strain of work is on the minds of some, on the bodies of others. but the nourishing of either, or both, is in the nerves and blood. Nervura acts directly on the fountains of health and its strengthening power is wonderful.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA

for the Blood and Nerves.

What does the worker do when some chronic trouble manifests itself? He takes some stimulant or something which is designed for temporary effect, and simply weakens his already overworked system. How different from this is the work of Nervura! How beautiful its support to the natural powers! Without shock of any kind its purely vegetable elements seek out the weak spots and build them up. Immediately the circulation of the blood improves and the sluggish elements are expelled. The nerves are quieted, the quality of the blood is enriched and the new and strengthening tide communicates itself to every muscle of the body.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, Electrician for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:

"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not eat regularly, and got only a few hours' sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed.

"I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give all health seekers his counsel free of charge. His office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, and his advice may be secured by personal call or by letter through the mail; no charge is made in either case. The worn-out in body, mind, or sexual powers will get prompt help from Dr. Greene. His advice is absolutely confidential and is free to all.

TRAVELS OF WEDDING CIFTS.

Silverware Goes From One Bride to Another and Sometimes Back to the Shop. "I wish people would know enough to send unmarked presents," said a sweet bride, as she stood contemplating a tableful of silverware. "Here The salesman would not graved on it. I thought I could have

> A man who had witnessed the scene and heard the remarks, said later: "That's nothing to what happened a few days ago. A woman purchased a handsome piece of silver and sent it unmarked as a wedding present to a friend. It was the only piece of the kind in the store-in fact, it had been made especially as a show piece-and you may believe that the woman was best adapted for all crops, are free to all farmers. surprised when she came to the store two months later and found the piece

again for sale.

"She asked the salesman how it came there, and heard, to her amazement, that It had been returned by the woman to whom it had been presented. 'She brought it back,' said the salesman, 'and asked to have it credited to her account.' 'And you took it,' asked the ofiginal purchaser, 'knowing that I had bought it? 'What could "China," replied the European statesman, we do? asked the salesman. 'She is a good customer, who has an account "True." replied his friends, "but we can't with us, and we would have lost her trade if we had not taken it.' So, you see, this woman went a step further than the people who give away presents-she actually took the money for it. If she had been a 'cash customer' at the store the transaction could never have been consummated, but the sysmay return goods at any time and receive credit for them made the disgraceful piece of husiness possible. The class of people who value a wedding present in keeping with its weight are a source of great trouble to the dealers, and one of the safeguards against them is deep engraving."-New York Tribune.

DULL YOUTH AND THE BRILLIANT. The success of a dull or average youth and the failure of a brilliant one is a constant surprise in American history. But if the different cases are closely analyzed, we shall find that the explanation lies in the staying power of the seemingly dull boy, the ability cumstances, to allow nothing to divert him from his purpose, while the brilliant but erratic boy, lacking the rudonly successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper. der of a firm purpose, neutralizes his power and wastes his energy by dispower and wast sipating them in several directions .-

Dr. Bull's Safest, surest erre for all throat and lung troubles. People graise Cough Syrup it. Doctors preservise it. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE SE Booker T. Washington. Written by himself. Everybody buys; agents are now making over \$100 per month; best book to sell to colored people over published. Write for terms, or send 24 cents for outilt and begin at once. Please mention this paper. Address J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

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7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.

COURSE GIVEN. POSI-TIONS GUARANTEED by \$5,000 deposit. R. R. FAME PAID. Write quick. GA.-ALA. Bus. College, Macon, Georgia.



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Made without regard to econ-

omy. We use the best beef, get all the essence from it, and concentrate it to the uttermost. In an ounce of our extract there is all the nutrition of many pounds of beef. To get more nutriment to the cunce is impossible. Few extracts have as much.

Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," tells many ways to use beef extract. It gives recipes for lunches and the channy dish. Send LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives cause: Blook of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. E. GREEN \$8009, Box B. Atlanta, Ga

If a micted with Thompson's Eye Water drouth as badly as light soils, and I diana Farmer.

two to three broods.

tilizers upon the germination of seeds was studied by the late Gilbert H. Hicks and the results have been recently published in a bulletin by the United States department of agriculture. The fertilizer was used in much larger proportion than obtains in actual practice and at the rate of 2000 to 3000 pounds per acre, but it showed that muriate of potash and nitrate of soda when used in such large quantities were detrimental to the germination of seeds whether applied directly

Pretty Feature in a Garden. A sunken garden is a pretty feature in outdoor decoration, where some natural depression makes such an either a wild or a formal garden. In the latter case the sunken space is made regular and the sides terraced down to it, with a broad flight of stone steps leading down to the garden proper, which is a perfectly flat surface, laid out in geometrical beds and, if possible, a water space in the centre, filled with aquatic lilies; not a fountain, but a clear sheet of water in a large concrete receptacle, the top of which is flush with the surrounding grass. This is finished with a stone coping, and the water is supplied, as it would be in a bathtub, from the house supply, with a drain pipe to keep with what earth is necessary for their growth and maintenance. A sunken garden, deep in its green terraced setting, with its formal beds all ablaze

with color, is a lovely sight.

The queen is' the all important factor colonies, we must have good prolific queens. Many queens are not worth from the colony from the honey seasis at fault. So then to start with, we should have first-class queens in every hive. It is an easy matter now to se-

A large number of colonies will be found without the necessary supplies to carry them through the winter, and from this cause alone many die in winter from starvation. It is criminal negligence to rob colonies of their stores to such extent that they are short of food in winter, and thus let them starve, but it is frequently done. Bees frequently, owing to honey failures. need feed in autumn, even if they did not furnish any surplus the season previous. Owing to a bad season, that the bees could not find any honey to gathvation for not working better. It is just as sensible to say that we should

tice, into strong or heavy soils, and light or sandy soils. Clay is the predominating element in the heavy soils. is stiff, holds water tenaciously, and in the spring is slow in warming up, which is the result of the evaporation of water. A soil from which the water is not early evaporated in the spring, is necessarily a late soil, and crops that are grown on it get such a late start that they do not escape the drouth and are not sufficiently strong to resist, wholly or partially, the attack of insects. The drainage of such soils, as is well understood, causes them to dry out sooner and insures a suitable condition for earlier planting. Humus relieves clavey soils of their extrame stiffness, makes them more porous and permeable. The clay soils, because they absorb a great deal of moisture

especially desirable before the beginand ought to be at It is a matter of experience to determine when hay is sufficiently cured to against all experience of a careful na-

thoroughly before putting in the barn, and only half cure that put in stacks needs to be more thoroughly dried than that intended for the barn. It may not

much before storing in the barn. This is a mistake made more often than any other in hay making. We have heard and read so much about barn sweating and fermentation that many dread it as though it were a scourge. But barn sweating of hay under proper conditions, and if not too active and extensive, is good for the hay and improves its quality. The hay comes forth better in the winter, and it is not at all dried up and brittle, with all the nutriment taken out from it. The sweating or fermentation comes from the presence of the sap in the hay, and the heating process which follows drives this sap out of the mass. In passing through this fermentation in the barn stalks of hay are gradually relieved of their surplus moisture without losing any of their nourishing qualities. This fermentation should be allowed to proceed in a dry barn, with the doors and windows closed. This old practice of leaving open the doors and windows of the barn where new hay has been stored is a mistake. The it fresh. The lilies are planted in tubs | cool outside air then comes in and causes the vapor arising from the hay to condense, and wherever this condenses and collects on the hay, decomposition will follow. Let the vapor escape upward toward the roof, and it will disappear through the holes and cracks which are found in every roof. The only real danger to the hay comes from the presence of water or dew on the hay either at the time of storing or by leaking through the roof. This moisture will produce blackened, mildewed and musty hay. Nothing can prevent it. Where there is any possible danger

of leaks through the roof cover the surface of hay with a layer of straw and the danger will be averted. But so far as danger from sweating of properly cured hay comes one may rest his mind in peace so long as the barn is tight and dry .- W. E. Farmer, in American Cultivator.

farm crops this year in spite of the worst drought that the country has had for many years shows value of improved culture over the old system of neglect. In nearly all instances where the soil has been enriched with manures and fertilizers, and the crop continuously cultivated, the loss has not been sufficient to discourage farmers. Indeed, a normal crop is reported in most parts of the country and a larger crop than usual in others. This looks very much as if we had at least broken the grip and the terror of the old-time dry summer, which in the west at least meant the loss of millions of dollars and the ruin of thousands of farmers. A good deal of this success in the face of disquieting weather conditions, of course, is due to the superior irrigation methods adopted in many states, which makes the farmers almost independent of the weather. But irrigation alone could not account for the change. It is the superior methods of culture that have gradually been adopted in all parts of this country. It is really the fruit of that campaign of scientific and intensive farming which has been carried on by the department of agriculture, the state experiment stations, and individual progressive farmers for the

plication of plenty of the right kind of food to the soil and then the cultivation of the soil sufficiently to keep the crops in excellent condition. Soils must be rich to produce good crops, but waste of fertilizers is not what is needed. We can apply too much of these to the land so that the soil gets clogged and suffers, as it were, from indigestion. It is unable to assimilate the fertilizer and turn it into fit condition for the plants to use. The wise farmer gives his soil only so much manure as it can readily absorb and then keeps the soil well-stirred to enable the rain and sunlight to touch every part of the land and make them ready for plant use. The cultivation of the soil is of even more value than the fertilizing. for in too many cases the mechanical trate it nor in any way become an integral part of it. Frequent cultivation of the soil alters all this, and helps the soil to retain the moisture and in times of drought enables the plants to draw up moisture from the underground reservoirs. Thorough and constant cultivation of crops this past summer has undoubtedly saved mil-Hous of dollars to the farmers of the country .-- W. E. Edwards, in the In-