The advantage of plowing pease, clover and other nitrogenous plants under is that nitrogen is added to the soil because such plants are "nitrogen gatherers." When oats, rye, or buckwheat are turned under there is no gain in nitrogen though such plants assist in forming hamus.

A Way to Got Rid of Petato Bugs.

A good west to get rid of the potato bugs that are so troublesome and do so much damage each year is to take about a pound of what is known as "trash" tobacco and about four pounds of cedar twigs. Place these in a large kettle and pour on about 10 gallons of water into which about a quarter of a pound of lye soap has been dissolved, and let the whole business boil for 20 minutes or so. When this is cool it may be sprinkled on the vines with a broom or small brush as often as required. It would be a good idea at first to apply it every other day.

To Avoid Soft Shell Eggs. Study your hens, keep them warm in

winter and cool in summer, and above all have no filth or lice. Do not buy hens from a flock that has at any time been afflicted with his disease. Always separate the layers from the non-layers if it can be done. The laying hens will have larger and redder combs than the others, but a hen that wants to lay and is too fat also has a red comb.

Soft-shelled or misshapen eggs are a sure indication that the hens are too fat. The fat has crowded the reproductive organs out of proper shape, bence the misshapen eggs. Not feeding enough bone or shell making material is the cause of soft-shelled eggs. Make your hens hunt for their feed and you will have no trouble in this

Cattle and Water.

It is not at all unusual to see cattle pastured in a field in which the only water supply is a small, stagnant pond or two, covered with green scum, and filled with animalculae and water insects; and to see other cattle watered from barrels that have collected the rain water from the roofs of the barns and outbuildings, and which frequently swarm with larvae of the mosquito. besides being impure and stagnant; to see cattle driven quite a distance only once a day for water when if at that time some, of them do not feel like drinking they must endure their thirst another 24 hours.

Water plays one of the most impor tant parts in the make up of every living being. Life can be sustained quite a time on water alone. How important it is then to see that the cows whose milk we drink and whose flesh we eat have their water fresh and pure instead of being contaminated by the absorption of that which is impure.-The Epitomist.

Cabbages as a Profitable Crop.

The cabbage erop can be made profitable one on the farm, as all heads not sold in market may be used as green food in winter for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Beginning with the early varieties, and following with intermediate and late kinds, one crop may mature after another, while the und from which the early heads are sold may be planted to turnips. It is possible to have cabbage nearly all the year round by proper methods of growing and storage. The very early heads are grown in cold frames. Cabbages thrive on rich soil that has been heartly manured, and as the crep is one that draws largely on the soil, and the plants are also gress feeders, there is no risk of giving too much manure. It is a crop that thrives with frequent hoeing or cultivation, every working of the soil seeming to benefit the plants. To make them start off in growth rapidly scatter a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda around each plant and hoe it into the soil. A little later, just as the plants are beginning to head, repeat the application of nitrate of sods.

Feeding Value of Buttermilk. A reader asks information regarding the feeding of buttermilk. In its simplest terms the answer is that buttermilk and skim milk which has been allowed to sour some are the same. Cream is merely milk with an additional proportion of butter fat. After this butter fat has been churned out, the remainder is simply skim milk. Skim milk and buttermiik both vary in amount of butter tat retained, and the amount of acid fermentation somewhat controls the feeding value.

Because buttermilk has some acidity it is not recommended for very young animals, sweet skimmilk being preferable, but the Massachusetts experiment station, the only station which has tested it, reports practically equal results in feeding pigs with skim milk and buttermilk and this is corroborated by the experience of farmers. The same is true in regard to poultry, while in regard to human food, the stomach often takes kindly to buttermilk when other forms of milk cause trouble. This is doubtless due to the beneficial effects of the fermentation, many invalids certifying that buttermilk "will almost grow a new liver." Both skimmilk and buttermilk can profitably enter the human dietary to a far greater extent than is now common. Major Alvord has very strongly recommended an increased use of skimmilk in eookery, and has published articles to that end, and as skimmilk and buttermilk are identical in composition, the same holds true with both, remembering that buttermilk is usually a slightly fermented form of skimmilk. Dairy buttermilk is generally richer than creamery buttermilk, and for two reasons: The small dairy churn does not churn out the fat so extensively, and it is a general creamery practice to wash the granulated butter and run the wash water into the buttermilk tank, thereby diluting it.-American Agrcultur-

Utilizing Space in the Barn Loft.

There are too many barns with unused space overhead. Generally the space over the barn floor is open from the floor to the roof. Sometimes there is a small scaffold overhead at each end of the barn floor that usually holds a load or two, with the great central space open to the roof.

This is the way we used to have our barn, but now we have it arranged so the entire overhead is in use eight feet above the floor and stables. Along in front of the horse stables, we had a strong girt framed in, eight feet above the threshing floor. This was done when the barn was first built. Then, after a few years, we were short of storage room, and we framed in some temporary girts on the opposite river in Boston was Mis-sha-um, side of the barn floor to corespond | which meant great highway.

tu height with those on the horse stable side. These are light and strong, and can be easily taken out and laid to one side. Then we have light joists reaching across the barn floor, with ends resting on these girts.

All this arrangement can be taken out in a short time and laid to one side out of the way. A floor is laid on the joists to within a few feet of the barn door in which we draw hay. The team can go under the floor until the load strikes the upper floor, and then we shift our bay fork so that we can unload and fill nearly all the space over the barn floor full. We feed from this first, and by the time cornstalks are seady to draw, the hay in the other mows will have settled so they will hold all that is left over the barn floor, leaving the entire space for our corn fodder, or any other stuff we wish to put up there. As we don't sell hay is not often necessary to take out this floor, but it remains there year after year. It not only makes more room, but makes the barn and stables much warmer. It is easily reached by a short ladder.

This space can also be filled with nice dry straw for bedding, but we prefer to stack our straw close to the tack barn door, where it is easily reached, and live stock can run around it. We can get all the bedding we want very easily, and then it is handy to cut and throw the stack down for the live stock to work into manure. A barn is larger than it looks when all the space is occupied, and a little thought along these lines may save building more barn room. I know l was surprised when I came to fill the unoccupied space upon our barn floor. -I. N. Cowdrey, in the Country Gentleman.

Intensive Orchard Cultivation.

There is more need of intensive methods of orchard cultivation than ever, for if there is anything that modern experience teaches ;, is that fine fruit raised in abundance pays exceedingly well, while ordinary fruit, either in small quantity or in abundance, hardly returns profit enough to represent interest on the investment. A great many people go into orcharding with the idea that they know it all; but after they have tried it for a few years they drop it as unprofitable, or wisely learn that they knew next to nothing about the industry.

There is located near me an orchard which pays the owner a handsome income. It occupies 50 acres of land that has been brought to the highest state of fertility through persistent work for 10 years. Every acre of that land is capable of making any fruit tree or vine produce their best. Through careful selective methods the owner has obtained the trees and vines which he considers do the best in his locality, and the fruit of which has a high market value. Every variety produces the finest fruits-grapes, pears, apples, peaches and small fruits. Every modern scientific method of culture, protection and stimulation of the plants and trees has been experimented with, and after careful tests those found satisfactory adopted.

This orchard never fails to produce excellent fruit. So constantly does this happen year after year that the man's reputation for the finest fruit shipments has extended to all markets within 100 miles. There are off seasons when the fruit is poorer than in other years, and when the crop is small; but during years when others cannot sell their fruits because of poor quality and glutted markets, this neighbor of mine has orders for his products at satisfactory prices. Indeed, the commission men seek him out and try to induce him to sell; but he has learned to value his products at their true worth, and no speculator can hope to come and buy him out unless the cash is handed over first. For five years now he has averaged from 10 to 20 percent more for his fancy fruits than the average market price paid.

His secret is not a difficult one. He has made intensive culture his aim in life, and he has developed his orchard to its utmost limts. In his early efforts he found his trees yielding poor fruit. Time and again he was deceived by the recommendation of others in regard to varieties of vines and trees, and he had to cut out poor and inferior varieties. This severe method in time helped, for it enabled him to establish a fine orchard of trees and plants that he personally knew all about. It is the old story of man learning for himself, but persisting through failure and discouragement, always having faith in the future. He believed some day he would make the business pay. Today he does, and he is such a master of the whole industry that he is sure of his income.-S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

Varying Information.

A traveler who took the trans-Siberian route across the Russias says in "A New Way Around an Old World" that the preliminary answers to his questions about ways and means were delightful in their diversity. In America, Japan, China and even Russia he was cheerfully misled, in various fashions, about his journey.

No two people agreed concerning it, or came within sight of agreement. These were the comments upon his

"It can't be done."

"You can do it easily." "It will take two months."

"You can go through in 22 days." "You will get stuck on the sandbars for weeks."

"You will have no difficulty whatso-

"The steamers run only occasionally, and do not begin until June." "The steamers run daily, and the

"You will need heavy clothes and all your winter furs." "You will-find delightful summer

river is open early in May."

weather.' "You will have to ride in cattle-

cars when you have ended your journey by boat."

"You will have the most luxurious railway accommodations in the world." The result of experiment was, how-

ever, that the journey was full of discomforts and delays, and yet proved well worth the trouble.

The Honest Watchman.

The owner of a factory found his night watchman asleep while upon duty and discharged him on the spot. The man returned next day and asked to be appointed day watchman at a salary of \$10 a week.

"But I do not require a day watchman," said the factory owner, "and why should I pay you \$10 a week for

doing nothing?" "Well," replied the former watchman, "I just think you're getting mighty stingy all of a sudden. You used to pay me \$20 a week for doing nothing."-New York Commercial Advartiser.

The Indian name of the Charles

OYSTERS IN THE SUMMER

WHAT THE BIVALVES DO DURING THEIR VACATION.

Shell Cribs for Little Ones-Oystermen of Narragansett Bay Kept Busy for Weeks Fixing Them - Strange Appearance o

the Oysters When Only a Year Old. So many Providence river and Narragansett bay oysters as went their gastric way this past season haven't been eaten before—anyway, for many years. It would be too much trouble to tell all the reasons for this fact, but it can be remarked without any inconvenience that these oysters are good; they have made a reputation, and that kind of thing has a wide circulation, for everybody is its free advertising agent.

When April runs out with the last R for four months, nobody, everybody knows, eats any oysters. But it will not do to think that because the season for stews and half-dozens on the shell will be over on the 1st of May that the oysterman will then take a vacation. If he has left the city on his little steamer every morning before 7 o'clock during the fall and winter and dredged all day for oysters which he brings back in deck heaps in the evening, he has other things to do during the summer which are even harder work.

Already the season is so nearly ready for its departure that the market steamer comes up to the city but once in two days, and every boat in the company's fleet gives all its possible time to improving the oyster beds.

A few years ago oysters grew wild like berries, and people went out and gathered them, neither wondering nor caring how they came to be. Now it is different. It takes an oyster four years to mature, and it is good or bad pretty much according to the way it is treated.

Its term of four years begins in July, when its mother spawns. An oyster insists upon having something clean to place her young upon. She will not drop them on the sandy bottom, for that would mean death. So the oystermen take the great piles of oyster shells which have been growing all these R months until they rise to the tops of the fish houses and coal sheds on South Water street, and about the 1st of July, instead of selling them for road dressing, as they do, carry them down the river and shovel them over the beds where the oysters lie which will begin to spawn by July 25. Before the 20th, the onceused shells are back in nearly the same place where they were growing the year before. And in a few cays as many as a 100 baby oysters as large as a plain dot are using each shell as a common crib.

When these little shell fish become nearly a year old, the growers transplant them. That is what the M. Dewing was doing this last week. The foreman, Joseph W. Gardiner, who has lived with oysters since he was a small boy, and yet admits that there is much more he is going to know about their ways before he is ready to retire as emeritus, stands at the wheel in the pilothouse, steers the steamer over the bed of the one-year olds and then directs the dredgers.

The dredgers are made of heavy iron bars, with a net attached, the whole resembling a woman's reticule multiplied about a 1000 times. There is one dredge for the port and one for are abandoned and weather-beaten the starboard side, and they are run structures of white ants. These strucsteam. The steamer drags the dredge along inside between the meshes of the het. When the weather is kind their nests out of organic material and the wheels run smoothly, the men can take on board 500 bushels in an hour and five minutes. Eighteen hundred bushels is the usual day's haul. One-year-old oysters are strange looking things. They are as small as half a thumb nail, and, sticking by the hundred to an old osyster shell, they make an even more peculiar appearance. When the men have taken on a load, they pull out the star fish, which destroy hundreds of oysters every year. Then they carry the pile over to another bed, back and forth, they shovel the shells overboard. As the water is deep, the different old shells with their kindred barnacles, separate on the way to the bottom, where they have plenty of room to themselves.

It is by transplanting that the oyster gets its most marketable shape. It would be long and flat if it were never touched from the time it began to the time it was culled, but, by having its pasture changed it becomes round and flat.

For an-acre 350 bushels are used in the transplanting. When the oysters are two years old they are transplanted again, this time 500 bushels to the acre; once more when three years of age they are taken up and put in another bed, and finally, when four years old, they are placed on the market grounds to fatten. The market beds are in shoal water, where the tide runs strong.

If the tide is always on the move and the oyster lies on a bar just in its way the shell fish will grow by the hour. Oysters won't do any growing in the winter; the water is too cold. About the 1st of May, however, they start in to add to their size. When, in October, they stop sending out their shells, they grow their meat out to the shell and in a month they fill up the spare room.

Rhode Island oysters, dealers in the state say, are rated higher than Chesapeake Bay's. When they come from the best land in the river here they are supremely delicious, but only one-third of the grounds are first

Great losses may suddenly strike a wealthy oysterman and leave him in debt. A gale will often kill millions of oysters by throwing sand over them, for they die when covered up. Not long ago a company with beds near Rocky Point lost 15,000 bushels of oysters in two hours. Down by Nayatt Point, where Mr Dewing and other dealers have their grounds, there is no danger from high winds because of the cove there, but still there is risk in unpleasant plenty.

An important part of the oyster business is watching and keeping away thieves. Some firms have a pa trol boat on the beds the year round but in many places the river freezes over the grounds, and it is useless to keep a man and a craft there 12 months in a year. One man does all the watching as a rule, living on the boat. He seldom takes more than six hours a day for sleep, and that during the day, so as to be awake and vigilant during the night.

Thieves do not trouble oystermen now the way they used to 10 years ago, because so many precautions have been taken of late against any marauding. Still, the growers do not stop watching .- Providence Journal.

A French writer states that of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 become hopeless lunatics. Among mechanics the number is only 66 per 100,000.

TRAPPING ON THE EASTERN SHOP Hunters Make Their Living from 7k

of Otter, Muskrat and Mink.

State Senator William F. Apply garth, of Dorchester county, arrive in Baltimore on Sunday on the steamer Ired Avon with 25,000 otter, mink and muskrat skins, valued at about \$6000, which he had collected from the trappers of his county. The senator said "Much of the southern part of Dor chester is composed of low-lying, marshy land, cut up into small islands and peninsulas, about whose shores the fresh water streams of the Black water and Honga rivers thread their way. It is the ideal home of aquatic fur-bearing animals. Ever since the hides of the muskrats have begun to be utilized the trappers of Dorshester have done a thriving trade in the capture of them, and they are practically as plentiful now as ten years ago. "The otters have not held upagainst their persecutors so successfully, and

have now become very rare. There are yet many minks in some favored sections, and in my immediate neighborhood about 200 were captured during the last season. In Lake's district, where I operate, there are about 100 trappers, but of that number about ten procured the majority of the 25,000 skins which I have just brought to the "The successful trappers depend al-

most entirely upon the product of their marshes as a means of support, and through the proceeds coming from fish, animals and wild duck during the winter season are enabled to live comfortably. Cabins or shanties are erected upon or near the marshes, and during the trapping season, which lasts from January 1 to March 31, they live practically upon the marshes. Some of the most successful own their marshes, and many others rent either on fur shares or a money rent from the owners. A hundred acres are considered a large range for one man to hunt over, and usually, upon a good marsh, 25 acres worked thoroughly will produce as many pelts as a larger area covered insufficiently.

"The trappers are hardy fellows, who can stand any amount of exposure. Most of them have been raised from boyhood upon the marshes and the traits necessary for a good trapper are instilled into their youthful minds from the start. The men frequently work several hundred steel traps. Very little shooting is done but sticking rate with gigs which pierce through their houses when the tide covers the marshes is yet extensively pursued. As many as a hundred rats are sometimes speared by one man during a day's hunt.

"Women haev also been known to prove successful trappers, and I have seen them attired in men's clothing and long rubber boots plunging about the marshes spearing rats or tending the traps."

The prices this season are but little different from those of last. Rat skins sell in Baltimore at wholesale at 12 cents for brown and 23 cents for black. Mink skins bring from \$1 to \$2 each .-Baltimore Sun.

Abandoned Ant Villages.

The traveler frequently meets in the open plains of Sudan what appears to be giant mushrooms, relates Lieutenant A. Bacot in La Nature. On closer examination, however, it is seen at once that these mushrooms cone-shaped. It is familiar to many that these convivial insects make which they grind between their jaws. These materials consist of wood, leaves, also partly of clay, and by the use of their saliva the ants make them still more plastic and durable against all sorts of weather. The covering layer is prepared with a sort of varnish which is quite as waterproof and impenetrable as a tar roof. While the rain cannot go through the roof, the sides of the abode are made porous so as to admit the air.

When the nests become old they are abandoned. The side surface becomes weather beaten, while the middle pillar remains intact owing to the protection of the impenetrable roof and is thus able to render longer resistence in its thin form. This is the simple explanation given by Lieutenant Bacot as to the form of the mushroom Many of the nests are, however, made from the very first with overhanging protective roofs.

The dome-shaped nests, owing to their great waterproofing qualities, are used to a large extent as roof bricks by the natives in Congo. This is, perhaps, the only good quality attributable to these damaging insects."

The Extinct Mocking-Bird.

The mocking bird is practically extinct save in captivity, and there are but few of them captive, for the bird does not take readily to a cage, and unless caught when very young, it is reported to commit suicide rather than endure imprisonment, or to be supplied with poison by the free birds that pity its fate. It was discovered not long ago that many of the negroes on the plantations, knowing very little about ornithology, shoot any bird they come across and are indulging in potpie made of the American nightingale.

This slaughter has been largely stopped by the license taxes placed on the sale of shotguns and ammunition. This action was not take, however, until there were very few mocking birds left in Louisiana. The same is true of the game law which was passed only at the last session of the legislature, when the ducks had been killed or largely driven from Louisiana; and the action of the Ornithological union in regard to sea birds also came a little late.-New York Sun.

Jews and Chess.

No player has yet made a fortune out of chess, and many of the great masters find it difficult to make even a mere living from the game. This makes it all the more remarkable that such a large percentage of the most famous players are Jews. Among present-day players may be memtioned Lasker, Janowski, Marocsy, Tschigorin, Tarrasch, and Marco, all of whom are Jews, and in the past generation Steinitz, Zukertort, Lowenthal, Rosenthal, Kolisch, Harwitz and Horwitz. One of the Rothschild family, though he never takes part in tournaments, is known to be a firstclass amateur, and his interest in the game is so great that he has found positions in his bank in Vienna for many a struggling professional chess player.-London News.

A Remarkable Election.

Probably the most remarkable election ever held in this country was that for seven municipal officers at Eudora, Miss., recently. Only eight votes were cast, seven of them by the candidates who were elected, and six of those candidates were judges and commissioners of the elections.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A new method of blasting without report or shock has been devised. It consists of first charging the holes on the line of the cleavage of the rock with steam to heat it; then introducing a charge of liquid air to suddenly chill it. The sudden contraction of the rock by the liquid air makes it brittle and easy to remove.

The belief that the diamond is produced in the "blue ground" rock of South Africa is probably a mistaken one, according to Professor Bonney He has carefully examined some blueground bowlders containing diamonds and found them water-worn, and composed of garnetiferous rock. Two of the specimens showed the diamond apparently enbedded in the garnet, which leads the Professor to call attention to the very close relation that evidently exists between the two stones. The Professor concluded that the diamond does not originate in the blue ground, but is there as a derivative of older

Migrations of rats have been known also of squirrels, the latter moving over the country in thousands. Many fishes are affected by reasons of activity. The writer once witnessed on the Maine coast the arrival of a devastating horde of dog fishes or small sharks two or three feet in length. The day previous not one was seen, but suddenly they appeared like an army The cod and haddock fishing of the lo cality was completely ruined by the voracious throng, and the fishermen began to fish for the small sharks, which were converted into dressing for farms, while the livers were made

Aluminum, or aluminium, as it is more properly called, has not been used in the manufacturers long enough for its qualities to be generally known, and metal workers frequently ask about its strength. Under transverse strain it is not very rigid, but it will bend nearly double without breaking. Its tensile strength is greatly increased by forging and pressing at a temperature of 600 degrees Fahrenheit and if alloyed with nickel it is much stronger than when pure. Cast aluminium is about equal in strength to cast iron in tension, but in resisting compression it is comparatively weak.

Consul Nelson of Bergen is the author of a report that a Copenhagen chemist, after experimenting for several years, has invented a cheap substitute for rubber, which he calls "solicum." It is produced from asphalt, and can be used for the manufacture of linoleum, rubbers, insulators, etc. It is also claimed that the material can be used as a paint, in all colors, and that it is absolutely waterproof. The immense value which a cheap and good substitute for rubber would have has led to a great number of experiments during recent years with various substances, none of which, however, up to date, have shaken the pre-eminent position which rubber holds as an insulator and waterproofer.

In the report of the director of the Peabody museum of Harvard university-Prof. Putnam-there is a paragraph on the famous Calaveras skull, which is now in the possession of the museum. Prof. Putnam spent a week in a careful study of the site where out on chains which are pulled in by | tures or abodes were originally | the skull was found and reports that he is at this time only prepared to state that after a careful sifting and cross-questioning of all the stories told at Angel's Camp as to the finding of the skull, he has come to the conclusion that these stories "are not worthy of consideration as evidence." Samples of the materials from the shaft of the Mattison mine were brought to Cambridge for study. Mining work in the auriferous gravels of Tuolumine county has recently been again undertaken and fragments of implements and bones have been found, it is said. It is likely that more evidence on the antiquity of man in California will soon be forthcoming.

DEADENING MACHINERY NOISE. Some of the Novel Expedients Resorted

to by Engineers. Hair felt has repeatedly received mention as a means of deadening vibration and noise from machinery placed for this purpose between engine bedplates and foundation capstones and underneath rails subject to heavy train traffic. Now, however, cork is said to have been used in Germany with the same end in view, the available particulars being to the effect that a sheet, made of flat pieces of the cork, in mosaic fashion, corre sponding in size to the bedplate of the noisy machine, and held together by an iron frame, is laid under the machine. What measure of success has been obtained with this new expedient is not told, though as a means of temporary relief it probably answered the intended purpose. The true solution of most, if not all machinery vibration problems is, however, to be found in proper foundations, ample in area and weight, and it generally pays to provide these if at all practicable.

To what exercise of ingenuity the engineer is sometimes put in accomplishing this was illustrated a dozen or more years ago in one large factory, where, on an upper floor, a row of small engines had to be installed for the independent driving of a corresponding number of different machines. Though the building was of substantial construction, with steel floor beams, it was a foregone conclusion that that row of engines would cause trouble if set with nothing but the floor as foundation, and as it was undesirable to raise them much above the floor level, each engine was provided with a separate foundation built up of brick and mortar in the usual way, but suspended by stee straps between the floor beams and thus projecting down into the head room of the floor below. Seen from there, each foundation, with its en gine, appeared as if resting on airy nothing. But those suspended foundations accomplished all that was expected of them as vibration absorbers. -Cassier's Magazine.

When the new reporter came in to write his first story, after adopting journalism, the hardened sinners in the office began to offer bets. One and all wanted to bet \$10 that he would. Just to accommodate them, a foolish

but sportive stranger took them up. And when the new reporter turned in his copy, which told about a circus, it was found that he had not referred to the elephant as "the giant nachyderm." So the stranger won.

It is wrong to bet. Submoral-But the new reporter

did not know how to spell "pachyderm."-Baltimore America.

PEAT CHANGED INTO ELECTRICITY. Germans Will Utilize Enormous Ceposits

A scheme for the transmission of electric power and its distribution on an enormous scale is to be tried in North Germany. It is proposed to utilize the great peat beds there for the manufacture of currents that shall be distributed to manufacturing centers.

It is estimated that an acre of turf ten feet thick contains a thousand pounds of dry peat, and that this is equivalent to 480,000 tons of coke. In the peat valleys of North Germany there is an area of a thousand square miles which should furnish the equivalent of 300,000,ooo tons of pit coal. That would be more than the total production of Germany for three years. It is proposed to burn this turf at central stations, each of which will have engines with 10,000 horse power capacity, consuming annually 200,000 tons of turf, the product of 200 acres of the beds.

These power stations will grind out electricity that will be conveyed by wire to the consumers. One application of the power is to be to boat traction on the canal now in course of construction to connect Dostmund with the peat re-

Another very interesting application of the power will be in the manufacture of acetylene, the materials of which can be obtained easily and cheaply in the neighborhood. It is calculated that with a horse power of 10,000 acetylene can be produced daily in quantities equal to 150,000 gallons of petroleum, or equal n value in one year to 20,000 tons of foreign imported petroleum.

It requires a great many hands, and

has to be carried through quickly. As soon as the time arrives the East Londoners by the thousand give up their work and take the train to the hopping. Then they have the finest time imagin able. They are quite free from any interference; no one watches over them; al day long they are out in the fields. They are paid, and paid well, by the basket therefore they work hard. In the evening they have games entirely of their own devising. There is no lady to watch the girls, no young university man good with his fists let loose upon the lads; money is plentiful, suppers are copious, beer flows in streams, they dance and sing at their own sweet will. The farmers, so long as they do no mischief to the crops and orchards, do not interfere. At night the girls sleep in one barn and the lads and men in another. When hopping is over they come back to town. Like Bottom, they are transformed: their cheeks, which were pastycolored, are now rosy and sunburnt; they are no longer the children of the curb: they have been adopted for the time by field. How they get back to work I do not know, but I believe that in many factories the employers look forward to the hopping desertions and make arrangements accordingly.-Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

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Speaking of autographs, it's the man with a big bank account whose signature is most valuable.

See advt. of SMITHDEAL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE Those who are half sick and mentally de-Those who are nay see and mentally de-pressed, and growing old in both mind and body, are suffering from starvation of the nerves, Dickey's Nervine is a nervo food and nerve tonic. People get better when they have taken a few doses of this wonderful reducing

Sick Headache And similar affections, resulting from disor

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cation.

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of the 12,000,000,000 tons of coal mined n the world during the nineteenth cen-Before a coal gas explosion can occur

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SOCIETY NOTE. You're old," the younger woman cried "You're through-you've had your

per cent, of coal gas will cause suffo

day!" The other sobbed a sob or two, But dashed her tears away, And said: "I am a has-been-yes!

As all the world's aware. But you-you're just a never-was, You nasty thing-so there!" -Chicago Record-Herald.

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E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's s sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Some men can never find anything about the house except fault.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teothing, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle Agriculture is developing rapidly in the West Indies.

To the golf writer the pen is mightier than the sward.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900. Even a small barber can be called a strapping fellow.

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"I have used Aver's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and though I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head." Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich. dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling

of the hair, too. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

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Mary Ann, my Mary Ann! Mary Ann, my Mary Ann!

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