

Yet still the wild flowers would blow, The golden leaves would fall, The seasons come, the seasons go, And God be good to all.

THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

His neighbors called old Sir Giles Travis a misanthrope and a miser. Not that they knew him, for he never left the high walls which surrounded his estate, and on no account was any one allowed to enter his domain, save the necessary servants and tradesmen.

One warm summer's afternoon Sir Giles was being drawn in his bath chair across the lawn, thence along a narrow pathway until the wall was reached. Under the tree there was a comfortable lounge chair, in which, with the help of his footman, Sir Giles took his seat.

"Push me a little nearer the wall," he cried, irritably. "Now you can go. Come back at 4 o'clock."

The baronet gazed after the footman until he disappeared among the trees. He then proceeded to displace a stone near the bottom of the wall. His fingers groped around, and he gave a sigh of deep satisfaction.

"No letter. They will come, then." A quarter of an hour passed, and he tapped his fingers impatiently on the magazine which lay in his lap.

"That's the boy," he muttered, as there came a soft rustling of dried leaves. "She is late."

The voice was impatient. Sir Giles chuckled softly. "The impatience of youth."

A glad cry was heard, the sound of a kiss, then another kiss. "The girl now," the old man said softly.

Twenty years of solitude had left their marks on his face. As he listened to the love chatter of the young couple on the other side of the wall his face gradually softened.

Not always had he been the recluse and misanthrope. There was no prouder and happier man than Sir Giles had been some twenty years ago. His life and hopes were centered in his son Jack, a fine, manly young fellow, such as would gladden any father's heart.

The quarrel was a sudden one. The reason—a woman. Hard words were exchanged, for they were both possessed of the Travis temper. A parting in anger and two months afterward news came of Jack's death. Not a line or message had been left for his father.

The blow was a terrible one to Sir Giles. He closed his heart to all human sympathy and retired to the seclusion of Travis Towers.

A few months afterward he was stricken with paralysis, and the long years had been wearisome with suffering and ennui.

For the last two or three months a new interest had come into his life. The whole pretty love comedy seemed to have been played within earshot.

When first they met there was the difference of youth. Their voices at first were louder, but as their love increased their accents on the fallen tree without the wall grew closer together, and their voices were lowered when they began to exchange sweet loving nothings.

A week ago the boy had declared his passion. The old man's heart seemed to unfreeze and grow human again as he listened to the passionate pleading of the lover, the shy, timid answer, and the frenzied kisses that were exchanged.

Only twice since that day had they met, and a cloud had appeared on love's horizon.

"What did he say?" she asked, eagerly. "He refused absolutely," he answered, mournfully. "What reason did he give, Jack?" she demanded, indignantly. "Your guardian told me that it was a penniless adventurer, and that it was your money I was after," he replied, moodily.

There was a sound of sobbing. "Don't cry, darling," he said, pleadingly. "The fool!" the baronet muttered. "I can't let you go!" she cried, miserably. "I will work hard—in time, perhaps—"

The boy's voice broke. "Don't go to-morrow. Stay till Saturday. It is only four days," she asked, pleadingly.

There was the sound of a passionate farewell, the rustle of leaves, and all was silence.

Saturday afternoon came, and Sir Giles looked anxiously at the hole in the wall. He took a large envelope and placed it in the hole.

They came at last. Their words were few and their voices tremulous. "The last time, Jack, that we shall meet here," she said, brokenly. "In the future, perhaps—"

"And I shall have no more use for that dear little hole in the wall, where I have found so many love messages from my darling."

She leaned down as she spoke. "Jack, there is a letter here," she cried, excitedly.

"To Jack and Joan, with a lonely old man's love," she read in wonder. "Open it at once."

With trembling fingers he broke the seal. From the other side of the wall there came a hoarse but gleeful chuckle. Jack drew a legal looking document from the envelope, which he began to read.

"Good Heavens!" he cried at last. "Am I mad?" "What is it?" "Old Dr. Rutherford has sold his practice to me."

"To you?" "Yes, and the money has been paid—£2000." "Jack, what does it mean?" "Again they heard the hoarse chuckle. There was even more glee in it.

Two years have passed. Jack's most valuable patient is Sir Giles Travis, and once or twice a week the old man sits in his chair near the hole in the wall, while a fair and happy girl plays with her baby on the lawn beside the old baronet.—E. Platt, in Illustrated Bits.

Can't Resist 'Em. "Children are sometimes more cunning than we think, and when I say 'we,' I am speaking of the men who have a right to know something of children because of the parental responsibilities they wear," said the man with a couple of youngsters. "Close observation and experience have taught me that disobedience, so far from being offensive, is sometimes a virtue, a virtue because of its cleverness and because of the evident good nature of the breach. It would, in my judgment, be decidedly brutal in some circumstances to scold a child for disobedience. Disobedience should be offensive only when intended as an offense, when it is a willful and purposeful defiance of the parental injunction. I have a case in point which will illustrate perfectly what I mean. My little girl is very fond of sausage. I thought she had consumed enough for one sitting and told her so. In a few seconds she had slipped around behind me, and shoved her head up under my arm. 'Papa,' she said, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, 'let's play dog' and as she said it she threw out a chubby hand and grabbed a piece of sausage and dashed away with it, laughing as if she thought it the finest joke of the season. What could I do? Stop the laughter by scolding, and suppress the evident good nature of it all? She flanked me and got away with the goods, and since it was evident she meant no offense, no disrespect by her disobedience, there was nothing for me to do but accept the situation and laugh and frolic in her dog's game with her. And so I did. Wouldn't you act in the same way when disobedience is put forth in such sunshiny garb?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sight Through Brick Walls. Dr. Paul Sollier, director of the Sanatorium for Nervous Diseases at Boulogne-sur-Seine, tells a remarkable story of sight through brick walls and around corners which he is studying in one of his patients. The man, whose nervous trouble began as the result of falling from a train, is a good hypnotic subject, and is being treated by suggestion. In the course of treatment Dr. Sollier accidentally discovered that when hypnotized the man could see him when his back was turned. In order to test this remarkable "eyesight" the doctor made the following experiment: "Having as before plunged the man into a state of deep hypnosis, in the course of cerebral awakening, I went into a closet separated from the laboratory by a hall staircase over sixteen feet wide, a wall fifteen and one-half inches thick, and preceded by a small vestibule having access to a gallery shut off by a glass door. When inside the closet I made a movement with my hand as if to draw him toward me, and immediately he rushed to the door of the laboratory. The noise he made because he was not allowed to go out at once apprised me of the success of the experiment."—New York Globe.

Something to Think About. How to live comfortably with one's neighbor—that is the problem; to avoid the knocks and frictions which draw lines to men's faces and too often contract their souls. It is paradoxical, but true, that the larger the soul becomes the more room it creates for itself—a margin of quietness in which it remains untouched by petty jealousies and hurts. By the practice of charity and unselfishness a life builds for itself "more stately mansions" wherein it may dwell in peace.

A song in one's heart, a smile upon one's lips, cheery, a wholesome message of good will on one's tongue are wonderful helps to all kinds of people. There are so many burdens of sorrow and care and poverty and sin; so many doubting, discouraged, tempted hearts. To comfort and to make strong, to lift up and to bless—are these not missions worth while? Try it, friend, and prove how truly your own heart and mind are cheered and made brave by your very endeavor to carry sunshine into dark places.

A Truly Wonderful Story of Progress in Prosperous Southland

DEVELOPMENT ALONG EVERY LINE

High Percentage of Increase in the Production of Staple Commercial Articles—Great Increase in Manufactures—What a Quarter Century Will Show.

C. F. GOODYEAR, of Brunswick, Ga., in a recent communication to the Atlanta Constitution, says: "The genius who shall tell the marvelous story of the statistics of Southern development for the past twenty-five years, who shall relate the story of courageous struggle and of hope deferred; of despair which created a great party and of revival of faith; of earnest men, taught by past failures, achieving victory under adverse conditions apparently insurmountable, shall write a book the world will gladly buy and read, and shall have the material for many books demonstrating in each truth stranger and more marvelous than fiction."

"What American, native born or naturalized, can do otherwise than glory in America's achievement in this twenty-five years. What Southern man, native or adopted citizen, but will glory in such achievement of this portion of a united country. "Farm values throughout the entire country increased from 1880 to 1900 67 per cent; for the South 82 per cent. Farm products for the same period, entire country, 56 per cent, for the South 92 per cent. Farm products 1890 to 1900, in the South, average yearly increase, \$61,000,000; 1900 to 1904, average yearly increase, \$115,000,000. Money invested in manufactures, entire country, increase 1880 to 1900 252 per cent; in the South 348 per cent. Cotton spindles increase 1891 to 1900, 6,400,000; for the South, 4,450,000. Cotton consumed in the South in 1880 in her mills 234,000 bales; in 1900, 1,597,000 bales; in 1904 over 2,000,000 bales. Assessed property values, 1880 to 1900, in the South, increase 80 per cent. Increased railroads for the entire country, mileage, 1880 to 1900, 100 per cent; for the South in same period, 160 per cent. Increased exports, 1880 to 1900, 67 per cent; for the South same period, 77 per cent. In the Southern lumber industry more capital was invested in 1880 than for the entire country in 1880, the value of its products increasing 371 per cent. "The output of pig iron in the South increased from 1880 to 1900 700 per cent. In the entire country for the same period 250 per cent. The coal output increased from 1880 to 1904, for the entire country, 390 per cent; the South, 1,000 per cent, or from 6,000,000 to 66,000,000 tons.

"Let such percentages of increase continue for the next twenty-five years, and who can measure the wealth and prosperity of the South. Is the South in financial condition for such development? Let the following figures answer: 1882 to 1903, increase in bank deposits, entire country, 100 per cent; in the South from \$333,000,000 to \$745,000,000, a per cent of increase of about 125 per cent in eleven years. "The total of the South's mineral products, in 1880, \$18,000,000; 1900, \$115,000,000—640 per cent increase. (The percentage not yet available for the entire country.) "In 1904 the South had 80 per cent of the entire population of the country in 1860. The bank deposits are three times as great as for the entire country for that year. Her railroad mileage twice as great; her pig iron output three times greater; coal output four times greater; corn 80 per cent of the total crop of the entire country for 1860; cotton spindles 3,500,000 more; exports \$226,000,000 more, and total of true values of property within 4 per cent of equalling the value of the entire country in 1860, and it was thought that the entire United States was a pretty good country in 1860. Live stock has increased in the South from 1880 to 1900 90 per cent.

"These comparisons surely should be most gratifying to every Southern citizen—should stimulate to renewed effort. The opportunity, the capital, are all at hand for a new twenty-five year campaign of progress which shall in 1930 seem to those living then more wonderful than any of the marvels of which America's name is proud. The mineral wealth, the agricultural and manufacturing possibilities of the South have been barely touched, are in the infancy of their development. By 1930 we will not only clothe the naked, but assist largely from our surplus to feed the hungry."

RAM'S HORN BLASTS

THE stone without cutting is without value. The man in the building.

A man's ability must be measured by his utility. People who get green with envy also get blue with regret.

Autumn's limbs are laden because of Spring's pruning. It is easier to stay out of the snare than it is to struggle out.

Partnership with the wrong is not the same as its forgiveness. The rebellious misstate the medicine they should swallow whole. It takes less labor to analyze God than it does to obey Him.

Money may buy new gloves, but it cannot make clean hands. Gold is more likely to break the back than to bless the heart.

People who most need advice usually have most to give away. The church that brags of its social life may lose its saving power.

Some men who water their milk every day cannot understand why the prayer-meetings seem so thin. The greatness of a man is not evidenced by his finding faults, but by his fixing them.

A man who feels like apologizing for his religion needs to apologize for what he has. It is easy to preach coolness when you have nothing to do but to sit on a refrigerator.

The devil may steal the setting, but the jewel of life you cannot lose unless you give it away. The impure thought is easily crushed before it is spoken, but who can cure its contagion afterwards?

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 11.

Subject: The Message of the Risen Christ, Rev. 1, 10-20—Golden Text, Rev. 1, 18—Memory Verses, 17, 18—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. John receives a message (vs. 10, 11). 10. "In the Spirit." Under the influence of the Spirit, and filled and quickened by the Spirit. "The Lord's day." The day made sacred to all Christians for all time by the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. It was the day of light and salvation. John arrived in Patmos late Saturday evening, spent the night in prayer, and with the opening Sunday morning the glorified Saviour opened heaven to his vision. Why is our Sabbath the first day of the week? We see here the apostles kept the first day and, because of its sanctity, called it the Lord's day. "Behind me," etc. This was his first intimation of the presence of Christ, who spoke with a voice like a trumpet.

11. "Alpha and Omega." Omitted in R. V. These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. This is the opening expression, used to show that Christ was the "source and the consummation" of all things. He is from eternity to eternity. "What thou seest." The prophetic vision that was revealed to him on that Lord's day. "Write." What if John had not written? The command to write is given twelve times in the Apocalypse. "A book." A parchment roll. Ancient books were made of papyrus, or from the prepared skins of animals, and were rolled upon a roller. "Seven churches." There were hundreds of churches in Asia Minor at that time. The reason why seven only are mentioned is because the church is the bride of Christ, and seven is the sanctified number always representing Christ. "In Asia." A small province in Asia Minor called Asia, of which Ephesus was the capital. "Ephesus." Mentioned first because the church here was the largest.

12. A vision of the glorified Redeemer (vs. 12-16). 12. "The voice." He turned to see who spoke. He spoke the word "voice" being used to signify the person speaking. "Golden candlesticks." Compare Zech. 4:2-11. Lampstands would be a better term. Not one candlestick with seven branches, but seven candlesticks. The independence of the churches of Christ is consistent with the unity of the church of Christ.

13. "In the midst." Showing Christ's presence among His people. "The Son of Man." Compare Daniel 7:13. This term is used here because His glory might hide from view His oneness of sympathy with His people. "A garment." This is a description of the long robe worn by the high priest. Jesus is our high priest in heaven. "Girt-golden girdle." He was girt around the breast (R. V.) as "a sign of kingly repose." It represented "the breastplate of the high priest, on which the names of His people are engraven."

14. "White like wool." Wool is supposed to be an emblem of eternity. The whiteness signified antiquity, purity and glory. With Christ His glory shines from His own interest. Compare Dan. 7:9-10. The whiteness, three times mentioned (white, white wool, snow), is greatly intensified, and denotes unlimited age, even eternity. "His eyes," etc. This certifies His omniscience. The eye is the receptacle of knowledge and symbolizes all the senses.

15. "Burnished brass" (R. V.) This denotes His stability and strength. His feet are like brass when in the furnace and subjected to a very great heat. His feet were "strong and steady," supporting His own interest, subject to His enemies and treading them to powder." His voice." Described the same in Ezek. 43:2. He will make Himself heard; it is a commanding voice that must be obeyed; it is terrible in its denunciation of sin.

16. "In His right hand." The "right hand" is an emblem of power. "Seven stars." These stars are the faithful preachers of the gospel. "A sharp two-edged sword." His word which both wounds and heals and strikes at sin on the right hand and on the left. "His eyes." He has two eyes, sharp as God's lightning—the edge that saves and the edge that destroys. Compare Heb. 4:12; Eph. 6:17. The sharpness of the sword represents the searching power of the word. "As the sun." We know of nothing brighter than the sun shining in his strength.

17. "Words of comfort and exhortation." These words were too bright and dazzling for mortal eyes to behold, and John was completely overpowered with the glory in which Christ appeared. Compare Ezek. 1:28; Dan. 8:17. "Right hand upon me." His hand of power and protection, in which the churches were held. "Fear not." There is no occasion to fear when in the presence of Christ. 18. "The Living One" (R. V.) The source of all life—the One who possesses absolute life in Himself. "Was dead." He became a man and died as a man; I am the same one you saw expire on the cross. "I am alive." Having broken the bands of death, I am alive "for evermore." "The keys." An emblem of power and authority. "Of death, and of hades" (R. V.) Hades is a compound Greek word, meaning the unseen world, and including both heaven and hell. Gehenna is the Greek word which always means hell, and nothing else. Christ has power over life, death and the grave. He is able to destroy the living and to raise the dead. 19. "Hast seen." The visions He has just seen. "Which are." The actual conditions of the seven churches. See chapters 2 and 3. "Which shall be." In the future of the church.

20. "The mystery." Write the mystic—the "secret and sacred" meaning of what you have seen. "The angels." The ministers and pastors.

MADE PETS OF RATTLERS.

Tennessee Farmer's Odd Liking for Venomous Snakes. Joshua Fleener, aged 80 years, keeps a den of rattlesnakes at his home near Richards postoffice, this county. He has made pets of snakes ever since he was a boy.

He has eleven rattlesnakes in his den, and experienced some difficulty in caring for the serpents during the cold weather. Fleener lives in an old-fashioned house with the back wall of the fireplace on the outside of the building. The den, built of stones, was made with the chimney place as one of its walls. The reptiles were placed in this den during the cold weather, and only one died this winter as a result of the cold.

Sometimes, when the chimney made the den too warm, the serpents would become angry and fight one another. The snakes were all captured by Fleener in the woods near his home, and they are all timber rattlers, a species which is becoming rare in this state.

—Nashville Correspondence Indianapolis News.

JUNE ELEVENTH.

Not Ashamed of the Gospel.—Rom. 1: 13-17. Paul was in debt to Christ, in debt for his life; but he was proud of the debt.

If Paul had been ashamed of the gospel he would have considered that shame the most shameful thing of his whole life. We are not ashamed of powerful things, but of weak things. We shall not be ashamed of the gospel if we recognize it as the mighty, world-conquering agency which it really is. When Paul was proud of the gospel, it was not his own righteousness he was proud of, but God's.

Suggestions. "Not ashamed"—that is the emphasis of under-statement. Really, there was nothing of which Paul was so tremendously proud. The pride in Christ is exclusive of all other prides. "God forbid," said Paul, "that I should glory in anything else."

The testimony we give in these prayer meetings is always of what Christ has done for us, not of what we have done for ourselves. Christian testimony is always modest. When we are very proud of anything—as of some great victory of our political party, or some great triumph of our country—we talk about it a great deal.

Illustrations. When men are proud of their achievements they make a world's exposition to place them on show. So the Christian will be glad to exhibit Christ in his life. There is no more beautiful joy on earth than the pride which a younger brother takes in his noble older brother. Now Christ is our Elder Brother.

No army wins victories unless it is proud of its general. The Christian is like a mirror reflecting a lovely face. How absurd it would be if the mirror grew vain of the face, as if it were his own!

Questions. Am I always eager for a chance to sing Christ's praises? Am I giving Christ good reason to be ashamed of me? Is my life, on the whole, a satisfaction to Christ?

Quotations. Is the seal upon my brow so unmistakable that always and everywhere I am known to be Christ's subject?—Havergal. Loyalty to Christ means carrying forward in our century the work He began in His; not only worshipping Him on our knees, but working with Him on our feet.—Parkhurst. There can be no beautifully symmetrical unfolding of the new life, without constant acknowledgment to Him who is that Life.—Francis B. Clark.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JUNE ELEVENTH.

Not Ashamed of the Gospel.—Rom. 1. 13-17.

Paul had purposed to go to Rome, but was hindered. He went at last, but only as a prisoner. He had an ambition to save the Roman as well as the Jew. This evidences the thoroughness of the remarkable change in his spirit. He recognized that he was "debtor" to all men; that is, that the responsibility was on him to give to all the opportunity to hear and accept the gospel. The reason for all this was that he was not "ashamed of the gospel." And the cause of his confidence in that which all other men despised was in that it "was the power of God unto salvation."

It takes courage to champion an unpopular cause. When that cause is maligned and misrepresented, when it means social ostracism and peril to life and liberty, it takes a hero to preach it. Such was Paul, and so was the gospel in his day. There must be a great reason for the aggressive championship of a dangerous doctrine. To Paul the fact that the gospel was the power of God unto salvation made it not only a reason why he should accept it, but a further reason why he should preach it and push it. It ought to be the same with us. Let us ask and answer two or three questions.

What is the Gospel that We Should Not Be Ashamed of? It has revolutionized the nations. It has abolished slavery and superstition. It has saved uncounted millions. It has reached us. It has brought peace and pardon to our hearts. It has brought life and immortality to light. It has given us a worthy ideal for which to live. It has banished the fear of death. It lights up the path of the grave. It lights up the path of the poor and the needy. It has brought only blessings where curses abounded. It has done all that is good, and nothing evil, for humanity. It is the power of God to our own personal salvation. There is every reason to be satisfied with it; there is no reason to be ashamed of it.

There Are Reasons Why Christ Might Be Ashamed of Us. How slow of faith were we, how reluctant to leave all and follow him! How negligent of duty, and prone to grieve him, have we been! How little glory we have reflected upon his cause, how often silent when we should have testified for him, how careless of speech when we should have been careful! If the Master is not ashamed of us, what possible reason can there be in any company or condition to be ashamed of him or his gospel?

Blind People Use Most Gas. "When it comes to consuming gas in large quantities blind people can beat their seeing brethren all hollow," said an inspector of the Consolidated Gas Company. "I know two families where both husband and wife are blind. Every jet is turned on full tilt in their homes at night and is kept going at that rate clear up to 12 o'clock. Light and darkness are all the same to the afflicted ones, but they insist upon illumination brilliant enough for a reception.

"And that partiality for light is not a whim peculiar to those two couples. All blind people feel that way. They demand the light and in all private homes and institutions where the blind are cared for the gas bills vouch for their strange fancy."—New York Press.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK

Strong Healthy Chicks. Last week we devoted most of our space to growing and feeding young chicks. But the subject is by no means exhausted. Thousands of chickens are hatched every year, only to droop and die before they are a month old. "In a multitude of counselors there is a safety." We hope by giving the experience of many poultry keepers to show that much of the loss is avoidable and unnecessary. The following is from The Successful Poultry Journal:

The breeding stock and the incubator are often wrongly blamed for the chicks being weak and puny, many of them dying the first few weeks when in fact the trouble is due to the improper care of the eggs during the period of incubation. If you want good strong, lusty chicks that will go through to maturity, scratching for a living, always in the very pink of condition, study well the conditions that you surround them with, while the tender germs are sprouting into life. Do not allow the temperature of your incubator room to run below sixty degrees, keep the ventilators wide open from the start, lower the upper sash of the south window all the way down during the day, except when raining or windy, close window at night and open a door leading into an adjoining room or hall, give them all the pure fresh air possible, but guard against drafts. Hold temperature of egg chamber at 103, mark eggs and turn them half over twice daily, bring the eggs from the outer sides of the trays to the center each time, in order to equalize the heat, air them down to the same temperature as your hand; they should not feel cool to the touch; test out on the eleventh day, discard all clear eggs and those having streaks running through them. The eggs do not develop uniformly; most of the eggs you have left will be very opaque, a few will be doubtful; these are only somewhat tardy; mark them plainly, give them extra heat by placing them on top of the others in the warmest part of the machine, and they will soon catch up with their neighbors. After the eleventh day prolong the airing, gradually increasing the time; allow your machine to stand open five minutes with the eggs, exercise the eggs at each time of airing by rolling them under the palms of the hands, give them plenty of air and exercise; action is the very life of animal growth. Test a second time on sixteenth day; notice your tardies; if you have given them a little extra care they will be up with the crowd. They will pip at the close of the nineteenth day. Close the ventilators, run at 103½ to 104, do not open the machine under any circumstances, and in ten or twelve hours they will clean you up a hatch of big strong chicks, that will live through thick and thin. All this talk about weak breeding stock is bosh. It's only an excuse used for the worthless incubators. If the spark of life is present in the egg surround it with proper conditions and it will develop into a vigorous organism. The fact that the tardy eggs can be hurried along is proof of this.

Wood Ashes and Kainit For Potatoes. R. N. H., Evinston, writes: "I would like some information as to the value of wood ashes and kainit for potatoes." Kainit, as you probably know, is potash in its crude form. It is a low grade of potash, as only 12½ per cent is actually available for plant food, and as it is mixed with considerable quantities of salt and chlorides it is not as satisfactory a potato fertilizer as the sulphate. Besides that, it is so low in available plant food that it is one of the most costly forms in which potash can be used because you will observe that a large amount of virtually waste material is shipped in every ton. Therefore the cost of potash in kainit is relatively higher than in the more concentrated forms.

Wood ashes make a satisfactory fertilizer for gardens and for the potato crop as well. Their value depends a good deal on the source from which they are derived and the treatment they have received. Ashes also contain considerable amounts of lime and a very small amount of phosphoric acid, so that they are useful in providing other forms of plant food. The average analysis of commercial wood ashes shows them to contain about 5 to 7 per cent of potash, 1 to 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and from 25 to 30 per cent of lime. This, of course, is for the unleached form. Leached ashes frequently contain only 1 per cent of potash, 1½ per cent of phosphoric acid and 25 to 30 per cent of lime. Where ashes that have been treated from the water can be purchased at a low cost they provide potash in a satisfactory form and should be utilized on gardens and in orchards. Should one desire to provide fifty pounds of available potash for each acre of land, it would be necessary to use about 500 pounds of wood ashes to the acre.

Jets and Flashes. When a man gets in debt he has a chance to get out by dying. With the aid of dressmakers a woman can have a figure without shape.

Being good is mostly an accident of there being no chance for the other thing. It is hardly ever worth while to pretend to be as sure of a thing you know as of one you don't.

It's pretty exciting to think how fond of a woman you could be if you were married to her.

A husband is sometimes landed by a maiden effort—and sometimes by the effort of the maiden's mother.

No indeed, Cornelia, a pickpocket and a reporter are not in the same class just because both take notes.

When a man wants money or assistance the world is charitable enough to let him keep right on wanting it.

As a great ball player, He hit the ark without and within and later it drove out on a fly.

As to the amount that should be used for wood ashes, it is only necessary to state that potash can be obtained in the form of muriate at about 10 cents per pound for available food. Therefore 100 pounds of wood ashes are not worth more than five cents at the outside. If they are bought at 15 to 25 cents they are used to advantage as a fertilizer. It is for these reasons that in previous communications relative to Irish potatoes the use of sulphate of potash has been suggested, because it provides plant food in a more concentrated form and also is better suited to the production of an Irish potato of high cooking quality. There is no objection to using wood ashes for potatoes. The objection to kainit is not serious, and any of these forms of potassic fertilizers can be used to advantage in the production of general garden crops.—Andrew W. Soule.

Preparing Land For Alfalfa. J. K. Farnville, writes: "I have read and heard much about alfalfa, but have never seen any, as there is none raised here. I want to try it, and would like some information as to how to prepare the land, and when is the best time to sow? Also where can the material be obtained for inoculating the land? Does the soil have to be inoculated for cowpeas?"

Land for alfalfa should be very carefully prepared. It is well to start a year in advance to get the land ready, and unless it is naturally very deep and porous it should be subsoiled, and subsoiling is best done in the fall of the year. It is also well to enrich the land by growing a crop of cowpeas and plowing them down before seeding to alfalfa. The seeding may be done as early as the first of September; not later than this, or the alfalfa will not make a strong enough growth to withstand the freezes of winter. Spring seeding may be practiced about the first of the fifteenth of March, depending a good deal on climatic conditions. It is generally best to wait until danger of hard freezing is past. It is well to inoculate your alfalfa before seeding. This may be done by obtaining some of the culture put up by the experiment station and sent at a very small cost to the farmers of the State upon application. As a rule, it is not necessary to inoculate land in Tennessee for cowpeas or red clover. Sometimes soy beans do much better when inoculated, and the station hopes to be in position to furnish the farmers of the State with the necessary germs for inoculating soy beans.—Knoxville Journal.

Value of Lime For Corn. W. E. G., Charlottesville, Va., writes: Please tell me how to test land so if lime is needed. Do you think lime would benefit land for corn?

It is an easy matter to test land so as to tell whether it is acid or not. Purchase from your nearest drug store a package of blue litmus paper which you should be able to get for five cents. Take a handful of the soil to be tested and moisten with rainwater in a tin cup and insert a strip of the litmus paper. If it turns red quickly it is an evidence that your land is quite acid; if it turns red slowly, that it is only slightly acid. In either case lime should be applied. If it is very acid a heavy application would be advisable, say fifty bushels, applied in the caustic form. Purchase it when freshly burned and distribute in heaps in the field at suitable distances and cover lightly with earth and allow to slake. When thoroughly slaked, scatter it over the surface of the ground uniformly and incorporate with a harrow. Lime is not a fertilizer but is a stimulant and a corrective of certain objectionable conditions in the soil. It also sets free plant food which is held in unavailable forms, and may therefore injure the land if used to excess. An application of lime once in three to five years is ample as a rule. Land intended for corn will be benefited by an application of lime. The test indicated is very easily made and it will pay you to ascertain whether your soil is acid or not, and if it is, to make an application of lime.

Making a Lawn. Four things are required to make a good lawn: Time, soil, climate and intelligent labor. In England they have a saying that it requires 100 years to make a lawn, and 200 years to make a good lawn. In this country, where we are trying to make suburban homes while you wait, and where a month or two seems a very long time, people are too impatient. It speaks well for their ambition that they want lawns as soon as they move into their homes, but they are really exacting too much. At the very best, it requires no less than three years to make a presentable lawn, and five or ten years to make what we uncritical Americans call a good lawn.—The Garden Magazine.

Pointed Paragraphs. The reason it takes two women so long to say good-bye is that they are both determined to have the last word.

A girl is never satisfied with her newest dress until