

Lessening the Profits. Many farmers ship produce to market at certain seasons and buy articles that could be dispensed with by using those grown on the farm. In such cases they pay transportation two ways, which lessens the profits.

Insproving Land by Drainage. When land has been heavily manured and does not give satisfactory crops the cause may be that the land requires tile drainage, being too wet, owing to the fact that the lower water cannot flow away. Drainage in such cases will effect wonderful improve-

Feed the Plants.

Plants must have food and water. the same as animals. The fine white roots are the feeding mouths, while the leaves take carbon from the atmosphere. Plants make their most rapid growth when well supplied with a variety of food, and, as they convert food into salable product, they should be well fed or they will fail to give satisfactory results.

Changing the Garden Plot.

The garden plot may be changed every two or three years in order to prevent diseases of plants. The plot for the garden should be selected at this season of the year, plowed and a liberal application of manure made, which should be harrowed in. Sow rye to cover the ground and plow it under early in spring, using a small quantity of lime, or apply wood ashes. Have the plot so arranged as to cultivate in long rows, in order to save labor. The fall is the time to ma'e the garden plot fertile.

Care of the Horses' Shoulders. First see that the collars fit the shoulders perfectly and then begin in the spring before work is rushing to work the horses a little each day to toughen their shoulders and work off the superfluous flesh. Bathe their shoulders with cold water immediately after work, and if pads are used take the collars off at noon and put them in the sun to dry which I find a great benefit over putting on wet pads. Keep the pads clean by washing, if woolen ones; if not scrape off clean before putting on the horses. When at work raise the collars occasionally to cool the shoulders and see that the pads are clean; if not, rub off with the hand being very careful not to heat the horses' shoulders in hot weather .-Burton Shingleton, in The Epitomist.

Fattening Hogs Rapidly.

My pigs are farrowed in April and May and the brood sows run on a good clover pasture during the following summer. They also run in a nice grove where they find plenty of shade during hot cays. I feed equal parts oats, wheat and barley to my brood sows during the summer and usually some ear corn. I have a feeding house with a plank platform and also slop troughs which hold about 90 pails of water. Water is supplied from a cattle tank by means of a three-fourths inch pipe. In winter a tank heater is used to keep the water from freezing. Plenty of feed is kept in the troughs during July and August, so that young shotes will learn to eat.

About Dec. 1 the young hogs are put on full feed. The ration consists of ear corn and a mixture of shelled corn, wheat, oats and barley soaked in a slop tank, but never allowed to sour. Ashes and salt are kept on the platform regularly, which tends to keep the pigs healthy. I have never had a case of cholera. By Dec. 1 the hogs are shipped to the Chicago market, where they seldom fail to bring about the highest price. My shrinkage is very small. For shelter, a wooden shed is used, as the animals kept in this are not as liable to contract cold as when confined in a basement barn. -A Minnesota Stockman, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Reclaimin; Waste Land. We have been working for several years to bring a piece of land which might almost be called waste, back to a state of productiveness. Many years ago a heavy wind swept over this tract of land, felling the native forest trees and making it necessary to clear it all up. For a year or two the field was cropped. Then it was allowed to lapse into uselessness. Small trees grew up on it, blackberry bushes ran rampant and altogether the lot was almost worthless Cattle found shelter in the shade of the trees from the sun and flies, but aside from that it was of little value to the owner. This was its condition when we came into possession of the farm. It is discouraging to think how many dollars the former owner must have paid in taxes on this valueless piece of land, for it is a fact that very rarely does the assessor set foot upon the farms he is called upon to appraise. As soon as possible we planned a campaign against the saplings and the brush and the logheaps on this field. After the work of haying was over we went to it and cleared up a strip. We cut the small trees down close to the ground, thus ensuring their death. We trimmed up the limbs and piled them neatly. The bodies of such as were large enough for fuel we laid out to one side to be drawn to the woodpile later. With a good strong scythe we mowed the briers and other small brush. All the refuse was piled and

when dry burned. It is not possible for me to describe the difference in appearance after our work was done. Where it had been almost impossible to get through on account of logs, trees and brush we now had a fine open field. But that was not the best of it. We did not sow any seed on that field. It was not necessary. Immediately after the sun began to warm the earth a beautiful growth of fine white clover mixed with timothy began to spring up. I had not looked for this, but supposed of course that it would be necessary to scatter seed over the land and drag it in. A few sprouts grew up at the stump of the trees we had cut off, but a blow with the ax disposed of these for all time. So that now this is one of the finest fields in our pasture. Today we might plow the lot and get a good crop where a little while ago we had nothing but waste. We think it paid great returns for our labor. And there are thousands of acres in every state just as valuable as that described which might be reclaimed in the same way.-E. L. Vincent, in Agricultural Epitomist.

The Uses and Value of Green Bone.

To early December about six years ago. I first noticed in the columns of my agricultural journal an advertisement of a "green bone cutter," stat- a black dead mast bristled and roughing that said cutter could be easily | ened with down-curling boughs.

manipulated and that green bone was PAPER IS WIDELY USED. the best of egg foods.

I had, therefore, in different seasons and at wide intervals pounded up fresh bones and found the fowls very eager consumers of them, but the process was so tedious and unsatisfactory that I had never continued the feeding regularly enough to effect any

noticeable change i. egg production. At this time, only about one-sixth of my fowls were laying. They had large warm quarters, good air, plenty of exercise and good food. They looked healthy and were mostly the spring's hatch. I could get fresh bones from the butcher in town for a mere triffe.

Ere the end of a fortnight I had concluded that the bone cutter was the proper thing and acted accordingly. When the machine came, it was immediately installed, grinding its stint that noon and every second morning thereafter through the winter and spring and fall during moulting. On use, I found it valuable for several things besides egg production. But first of all I learned that the large beef shank bones did not pay to cut when others were plentiful, owing to the great wear on the machine knives.

A too generous feed of bone, I discovered later, caused fowl disease. Also it should not be fed clear. Feed it with some coarse food, as cut clover or bran. My preference is to mix it in a mash of the latter.

On Candlemas day over 60 percent of my fowls were laying, against a scant 17 percent 40 days earlier. About two weeks after the first spring hatch came off, I thought to try it on the chicks and found by grinding it as fine as possible, which is not necessary in feeding grown fowls, they would eat it ravenously.

The first year it was fed to alternate broods. In the fall I found that those fed with it were stronger in frame, not troubled with leg weakness, and the pullets earlier layers than those not having it as chicks. It is now my choice to feed it to all my chicks from the first to the 14th week. During the moulting season I feed it regularly to all year old birds and find it stimulates and invigorates the fowls sufficiently to reduce the 'moulting languor" period a full week.

From my experience therefore I cannot speak too highly of green bone, but not until one has tried it can one have a proper conception of its real value. And like everything of real value it can be misused and overused. L. G. B., in the Country Gentleman.

How the Creamery Benefits the Farmers. Dairying is now a science, and skill and judgment are required to make it profitable. The best methods of feeding and caring for cows, and the most economical way of buying products must be carefully considered. If skimmilk can be fed to hogs, calves or poultry so that it will return 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds, that part of the creamery business is profitable. The advantages of the creamery

are, uniformity of butter, a greater

quantity of milk, better prices per pound for butter, less labor on the farm and a smaller outlay for the farmer. If the section of the country is adapted to dairying, the farmers may safely unite to form a co-operative creamery association, but it takes some time to develop a good dairyman. Begin by building up a dairy herd, learn how to feed to the best advantage and to care for milk and its products. After a sufficient numhave learned these points, they stand a good chance of succeeding in the business. Feed regularly, milk at the same time each day, provide pure drinking water, having it warm in the winter time, and have well ventilated stables. These may seem to be stale statements, but unless the directions are observed, the creamery business will not pay. See that the butter maker you hire is competent and is careful in all his details. The source of dissatisfaction comes frequently from variation in the milk test. Of course the milk will vary some, but if the butter maker has looked after the testing carefully, trouble will not often occur from this

source. A good dairyman must learn the individuality of every cow and find just what ration and the kind of treatment are best for her. The cow that tests the highest is not necessarily the most profitable, but the one which will produce the greatest amount of butter fat in a year. In a co-operative creamery the farmers can with profit unite in buying grain by the carload. Good roads are a factor in a dairy region and without them it is difficult to make a profit. Then the farmers themselves must be thoroughly honest. An actual occurrence in a cheese factory illustrates this necessity: One patron had a cow which gave on a certain day stringy milk. Instead of keeping this at home he sent it to the factory and caused the loss of 6000 pounds of milk. By applying the curd test the cause

was discovered the second day. I have often asked myself why farmers could not co-operate successfully. Primarily they do not realize the power of their organization and do not attempt to stand by an association when it is once formed. Creameries have helped pay debts in Minnesota lowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and in all these sections the fertility of the soil has been increased, while in the grain growing regions it is gradually decreasing. Then, too, in dairy sections, most farmers own their own land, which is not the case so generally in grain growing sections. Consequently, although creameries frequently fail, they are here to stay, and of course are more profitable where farmers have been educated along dairy lines.-Ludwig Engleman, in American Agriculturist.

Fire Among the Redwoods. Perhaps the most startling phenomenon of the fire was the quick death

of childlike Sequolas only a century or two ago, says John Muir the Atlantic. In the midst other comparatively slow and steady fire-work, one of these tall beautiful saplings, leafy and branchy, would be seen blazing up suddenly all in one heaving, booming, passionate flame reaching from the ground to the top of the tree, and fifty to a hundred feet or more above it, with a smoke column bending forward and streaming away on the upper free-flowing wind. To burn these green trees a strong fire of dry wood beneath them is required to send up a current of air not enough to distill inflammable gases from the leaves and sprays; then, instead of the lower limbs gradually catching fire and igniting the next and next in succession, the whole tree seems to explode almost simultaneously, and with awful roaring and throbbing a round tapering flame shoots up two or three hundred feet, and in a second or two is quenched, leaving the green spire

Ten Years' Improvements-Glass Cellings Made of Paper - Cars Which Roll on Paper Wheels - Paper Vests and Paper

Paper manufacturers have developed their industry in two ways in recent years, and the results justify all the labor and experiment carried on through the application of science and chemistry, claims the Scientific American. The application of machinery to cheapen the process of converting the raw material into different grades of paper has enormously stimulated paper production in this country, and the various processes employed have

often been described. But a no less important expansion of the paper industry has been in increasing the manifold uses to which paper can be put. Here, too, science has been the chief agent, and it has wrought remarkable changes and improvements. Chemistry has been laboring in this field for two decades, and from the laboratory have come discoveries that have made possible the enormous side products of the paper trade that are now manufactured

on a large scale. One of the things in the paper industry that seemed almost incredible a number of years ago was the manufacture of car wheels. It seemed incomprehensible to the lay mind that wheels made of compressed paper would stand the strain better than wheels made of steel. But the manufacture of paper wheels is no longer a novelty, and they are made in a great variety of sizes and shapes for use on roller skates up to heavy car wheels. After the car wheels made of paper were announced somebody applied paper to the construction of hollow telegraph poles, which were designed to take the place of those which had heretofore disgraced our streets and highways. But paper telegraph poles have never proved of any great value except to illustrate to the skeptical what can be done with paper. There have in recent years been

made of paper, water and sewer mains which promise to be of value. These are hardened and treated chemically, so that they are more impervious to water than some of the iron and earthenware mains. It remains to be proved by actual test whether they can outlast some of the latter. The announcement was made a few years ago that paper window panes had actually been made and used, but these were much like the oyster-shell window panes of the Filipino huts. They may admit a certain amount of light to brighten up the interior, but they could never be looked through with any degree of satisfaction. Still, a semi-opaque glass is often needed for the ceilings of public buildings, where the light admitted must be dimmed and diffused in passing through the substance. Paper window panes have been used in this way with more or less success.

By means of improved machinery and new chemical processes wood pulp can be drawn out into the thinnest imaginable sheets. In this spinning and squeezing the paper does not lose its toughness. Thus thin paper napkins and tablecloths are produced and printed with fancy borders and patterns. Some of these articles are althe attempt to tear them. Of course, they will not stand wetting and soon lose their toughness when moistened. But otherwise they make serviceable substitutes for table linen. Likewise the paper vests and paper underclothing and lining of winter suits are prepared for practical use, and they accomplish nearly all that is claimed for them. The paper vests and linings are made so thin that their weight is practically nothing, and yet they keep out the wind and cold. They are chemically treated so that they will last a long time. They are also manufactured so that they do not make the rustling sound usually character istic of paper, and they are pliable enough not to stand out or bulge the cloth in any way.

fireproofing of paper have occupied the attention of chemists and practical papermakers. Paper made waterproof and as fine as the ordinary napkins and tablecloths would prove a boon to many lines of industries, especially at restaurants and hotels. It is said that public eating houses are waiting anxiously for durable paper napkins and tablecloths. Waterproof paper is made today, but not in such a way as to be valuable for table use. Waterproof paper sheets are frequently glued to cloth, and in this way the latter is rendered impervious to moisture. This waterproof paper is good, however, only for limited lines of articles.

producing fireproof paper paved the The fireproofing material is introduced the latter is in a soft, pliable condidraulic pressure the chemicals remain

in the wood. This is one of the most interesting lines of experiments yet attempted by the wood pulp mills. It opens up a world of new possibilities. Should they succeed in producing perfect fireproof wood pulp there would be nothing to prevent them from furnishing our builders and marine architects with nearly all the interior wood trimmings in pressed material. The demand for such fireproof wood pulp products would be extensive. Our Navy Department is demanding such material for their battleships and cruisers, and the builders of the great skyscrapers in our cities are just as anxiously looking around for the same thing. If fireproof wood pulp could be produced satisfactorily it would enter into our daily lives in innumerable

ways. When we consider the great number of household articles already made of wood pulp, it can readily be under-stood that a firep poing process for paper and wood would be immediately of great value to all. The interior trimmings of railroad cars, public halls and hotels are nearly all made of hardwood treated with oil, so that it is more inflammable than in the natural state. All this trimming of wood forms a daily menace to thousands of people, and should a fire occur it would sweep irresistibly through these handsome steamship saloons and parlor cars. The whole trade is merely waiting for the proper fireproof wood to make revolutionary

There are innumerable sm trades built up in recent years the result of improvements in manafacturing paper. Thus in the electric light business compressed paper, chemically prepared, is of great value, and it is employed for insulating purposes on a large scale. Paper is in increasing demand for packing perishable goods. Butter, cheese and similar products packed in waterproof oiled paper will keep twice as long as when wrapped in any other substance. This packing paper is rendered absolutely air-tight. Druggists use large quantities of it for wrapping around the corks of their bottles, and even in sealing up boxes of medicine which need to be kept from the air as much as possible. In this way results are obtained which cannot be approached by any other cheap material. Filter papers are also articles of consider able commercial value. Thousands of tons of fine filtering paper are used every year in the drug trade.

LUXURIOUS DYING FOR \$15.

How an Italian Street Vender Played I on His Compatriots. The Italian colony of New York supplies this anecdote to a paper in the Century, entitled "Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank."

An old Italian street vender, a consumptive, feeling that his end was drawing near, prepared a scheme for ending his days in comfort. Observe the originality and delicacy of the scheme that he successfully worked on Little Italy. He had only \$75 in the bank and of this he drew \$70 and redeposited it in a few days. He drew it again and again redeposited it, continuing the operation at brief intervals, until on the credit of his passbook he had entries of all those various sums footing up \$800, and on the opposite page drafts to the amount of about \$785-balance \$15. After carefully cutting out the page showing the amounts drawn and leaving the long line of deposits, he took to his bed and called in his friends. He was dying; they could see that, the old man told them. They were good fellows, and he loved them all, and he wished Pedro the banana peddler, and good Giovanni the boot black, and Arturo the wine seller, to know how affectionately he regarded them. What he had to leave them was not much -would Edgardo, good old Edgardo, kindly find, between the mattress and what used to be the springs, his bank book? Yes; that was it. Take it to tne window and tell him how much was there. Eight hundred? Ah, well, thanks to God that it was so much; but oh that it were more, for such good fellows as they.

Dottore Bartollo had told him that he might live three months, till spring; would his good friends put back his book under the mattress, and when he was gone-no, they mustn't crywould they take it up to the bank, draw the amount and divide it between them? Meanwhile, as his loving friends of the present, his heirain the future, would they kindly attend to his little wants?

Would they? Did they? That old fellow was fed on the fat of the land while he lay there in bed. He drank more Chianti in a week than he had swallowed in five years. It was even hinted by some that Arturo the wine seller was hastening the end by the vile Chianti that he constantly produced from his stock, while the push cart man was so generous of unripe bananas for the sick room that there was a division of opinion in Mulberry street as to whether he was cheering his friend's finale with fruit, or deavoring to complicate consumption with other ills.

At last he swallowed his last flagon of Chianti and through Little Italy made a decent pretense of sorrow, it was really en fete-at last the \$500 was to be drawn. I was in the bank when the principals in their holiday clothes and with a few chosen friends, arrived. They stated the case, and asked for the amount, from which the push cart man was to receive some \$40 for fruit, the wine seller \$100, and the others various sums invested for the invalid and his funeral, leaving some \$250 as the "dividend." ! need not describe the small sized riot that followed when the abstraction of the pages from one side of the book was explained to the swearing mourners, and a tender was made to them of the \$15, all that the deceased had in bank.

AGRICULTURE ON THE YUKON.

Good Ground for Vegetables-Barley and

The outlook for gardening and some agriculture in the cold region along the Yukon is made quite encouraging by official reports recently received at the United States department of agriculture at Washington. Prof. C. C. Georgeson, who is in charge of the Alaska experiment stations, has spent the summer in the interior and along the Yukon valley, visiting the experiment station established by the department of agriculture last year at Rampart, just outside the Arctic circle, and other points where experiments were arranged for

Good gardens were found all along the route, especially at Eagle City and Holy Cross mission. Although the season was unusually late this year, new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, beets and other vegetables were ready for the table before the middle of August, and lettuce, radishes and turnips, grown in the open, had been in use for some weeks. Flower gardens containing a large variety of annuals grown from seed furnished last year were in full bloom. At the station at Rampart, rye, seeded the previous fall, wintered perfectly and was ripe in July. Spring seeded barley had ripened about the middle of August and there was quite a prospect for oats and wheat to mature.

Extensive areas of excellent land were found in the lower Yukon upon which there was an abundant and often luxuriant growth of grass over six feet high. The abundant moisture and long days during the summer months account for the surprising luxuriance of vegetation in that far north region. One of Prof. Georgeson's assistants will make a trip overland from the Yukon valley to Prince William's sound, taking the trail from Eagle City. This will afford opportunity for observing that region, which is reported to contain large tracts of land well suited to agriculture.-New York Sun.

A French Chestout Factory.

A large chestnut factory at Lyons. France, employs 250 women and girls, The chestnuts are peeled and boiled and placed for three days in a vanilla syrup; then they are drained, coated nicely with vanilla and prepared for shipment.

It has been found in world's fairs lasting six months that nearly threefourths of the attendance comes in the last three months.

WHAT RETAILERS ARE SHOW-ING. New bedsteads of wood with pyroetched designs at the head and foot. Metaal bedsteads in a combination of colors, including green, white and the natural brass. Oilcloths in a full line of new floral designs. Brocaded silks in large patterns and

light color combinations suitable for

Gibson corners-a cozy corner adorned

with pictures by the popular illustrator

and hung with other effects suggesting

Velvet gowns for afternoon wear

Men's red and green mufflers in Per-

Ermine opera cloaks edged and trim-

med with heavy lace and white puffed

Flags of all the principal colleges to

he carried at the football games.

beautifully trimmed with fur and lace.

this process.

The total annual production of timber and firewood of the German forests is estimated at 38,000,000 tons, and this is supplemented by an import of 4,-600,000 tons. The material progress of the country would not be possible had it not the large home production to fall back upon.

Light-colored cloth gowns beautifully trimmed with ermine. Fur driving gloves of the regulation

Waists of corduroy in several light shades made very plain and unrelieved except by a separate piece of neckwear. Mousseline boas with floral designs printed on the material.

Wood lace for trimming purposes. Women's silk undervests in light blue and pink.

Black and white striped petticoats, the stripes being rather broad. Stock collars with little bows in front made of fine corded silk. Corsets with hose-supporter attach-

The Earth Rigid.

Prof. John Milne, of Japan, who has for a long time made scientific observation of earthquakes, with the end in view of determining the character of the earth's interior, has recently made known some remarkable facts which he thinks he has established.

Probably his most startling discovery is that the earth is at least twice as rigid as steel. This is determined by the rapidity with which seismic waves are transmitted.

Second, contrary to popular belief, the interor of the earth is much more rigid than the crust. This interior is so hot that it would become liquid if the pressure upon it were removed. As it is, it is not only solid, but extremely dense. This density is probably due to the fact that in the planet's earliest period of formation the heaviest elements settled toward the centre.

A Wonderful Clock. A clock was recently made, which in addition to striking the hours, halves and quarters, shows the phases of the moon and tells the time in any other city, but as the clock is too expensive to purchase, the best way to obtain this information is from Hostetter's Almanac for 1902. It also contains many omusing anecdotes, statistics and much gen eral information that will interest you. I can be obtained from any druggist free of charge.

The British teach singing to the Boer children in the concentration camps.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 29-Garfield Headache Powders are sold here in large quantities; this shows that people realize the value of a remedy at once harmless and effective. The Powders are of undoubted value in curing headaches of all kinds and in building up the nervous system. Investigate every grade of remedies of-fered for the cure of Headaches and the Gar-field Headache Powders will be found to hold first place. Write Garfield Tea Co. for samples The average savings bank deposits in this country is more than \$400; in all European countries it is about \$100.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousrer. \$2 trial bot!le and treatise fre Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. The fellow with a poor memory seldom forgets his troubles.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Strange as it may seem, a bore is a man who never comes to the point.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Robbins, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900. Love of a man for himself never grows

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith. "My DEAR SISTERS: - I believe in

advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.



MRS. E. C. SMITH. "Having found by personal experience that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-

it housekeepers.
"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my ice; let the doctors alone, tr dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is better than any and all doctors, for it cures and they do not."-Mrs. E. C. SMITH, 1212 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo .- \$5000 forfelt if above testimonial is Mrs. Pinkham advises sick wo-



PISO'S CURE FOR N CONSUMPTION

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The idea of driving piles with a water jet was borrowed by engineers from the clam, which burrows 12 to 14 inches into hard sand or mud by

According to London Invention the o... Norman city of Rouen is about to put into practice an entirely new sys tem of fire fighting. The place is so far modernized ... at it is traversed everywhere with electric trolley wires and it is proposed that pumps driven by dynamos be supplied, to take the current by means of a trolley hooked to the overhead wires at the nearest point to the fire.

are being used on the inside of iron and steel boilers to prevent incrustation and oxidation. Hitherto zinc has been used with some success in the shape of pigs placed within the boiler, and experiments have shown that the use of the laminated plates fastened to the sides of the boilers at slight intervals developes an even galvanic current which effectually prevents oxidation at a slight cost. The device is now in use in French marine boilers.

The production of oxygen and hydrogen on an industrial scale by the decomposition of water with electrolytic apparatus in Germany has led to the suggestion that hydrogen thus produced may find a wide field of employment as a lighting agent. It is now used for inflating military balloons. For lighting purposes it is compressed in steel cylinders. With a proper burn er it is said to be a cheaper illuminant than acetylene, the relative cost for equal illuminating power being as 25 for hydrogen to 59 for acetylene.

ing cornstalks and mixing them with a low grade of molasses. This new food is pressed into cakes under a hydraulic press and can be shipped as easily as bricks or cordwood. For feeding it is broken up and mixed with water. Actual tests have been made and samples have been sent to agricultural stations in Europe. The reports from all sources are very encouraging. This food will be particularly valua ble for cavalry in the tropics, and the food cakes can be made at a minimum cost in Cuba and the southern states, where thousands of tons of low grade molasses go to waste annually.

which fishes of different ages can be distinguished is their size. But the ferent conditions of nutriment, so that often the younger fish will excel in in the manner of trees. The more an-

How the Carp Were Exterminated. There was a great slaughter of carp on the Morgan place in Sauvie's island and now all the lakes at Morgan's and Gillihan's are cleared of these pests and they will no longer eat up the wheat put out for the ducks. The Thorne, who has the shooting at Morall the carp in the last of his lakes. The water was only a few inches in depth. Still very few carp could be 3 to 18 or 20 pounds put in an appearance and made the water and mud fly. millions of the little ones in the lake but in a short time after the lime was put into the lake they were all dead, and when the hunters left the pigs, crows and cranes were having a picnic.-Portland Oregonian.

Russia a Land of Uniforms, more fuss and feathers than his com-

Great annoyance has been caused at court by recent sales of Queen Victoria's private letters and autographs, of which an immense number have been produced in the open market during the last few months. It is impossible to understand how such strictly confidential communications as the queen's private letters to foreign sovereigns and to the Duchess of Gloucester and other members of the royal family can have come to be publicly offered for sale, unless they have somenow passed into the possession of the servants of the recipients.-London World.

Dehorning cattle has brought a new instrument into the equipment of a range. It is a steel apparatus with handles about three feet long, and altigether weighing 15 pounds. It has two sharp knives, one stationary and one movable, and resembles a treepruning fork. When the handles are apart the knives are open and will encircle the largest cattle horns. When the handles are pinched together the knives close and in a twinkling the horns are severed clean smooth. A gang of five men will dehorn 350 cattle a day.

Easy to Pick Out Your Own. Tenderfoot (on Texas ranch)-1 should think it would be a lot of trouble for a man to pick out his own cattle from among so many.

TWO ENTHUSIASTS AT A CONCERT.

"I saw you at the Thomas concert the other night. Who was that lady that sat beside you? You and she seemed to be almost carried away with the enthusiasm."

"You don't have to use dialect to

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Mrs. Dashleigh-Do you believe it is

possible, as Mrs. Roosevelt says, for a

Mrs. Kaflippe-It may be possible,

cures Blood Polson, Cancer, Ulcers, Eczema, Etc.—Medicine Sent Free.

If you have offensive pinples or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, nucous patches, swolleh glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or

gums, eating, festering sores, sharp, gnawing

pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginnings of deadly cancer.

You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Baim (B. B. B.), made espe-cially to cure the worst blood and skin dis-

cases. It heals every sore or ulcer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings.

Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood

troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales

pimples, running fores, carbuncles, scrofula,

etc. Especially advised for all obstinate case

that have reached the second or third stage.

Druggists, \$1. To prove it cures, sample of medicine sent free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 12 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Describe trouble and free medical advice

New Orleans, La., a city of nearly 300,

000 population, consumes less than 15,000, 000 gallons of water daily.

AT SHAKESPEARE'S HOME.

"Stratford-on-Avon."

thing I've had over here is a box of Tetterine

Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

tried it.

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If anything Russia excels even Germany in the matter of uniforms, writes a correspondent in the Chicago Tribune On the sidewalks of any of the large cities and more especially at railway stations, it is safe to assert that a least 25 percent of all male adults are in uniform. It is a puzzle to the tourist to identify the bearers of such distinctive garbs, consequently the different branches of the government service are often wrongly interpreted. The gaudy uniform does not always indicate a high official, as an officer of high rank may appear in a plain uniform and one of low rank not infrequently parades the streets with

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