

COSTUMES for STREET WEAR

New York City.—Such a simple little dress as this one is needed by every child. It can be made from

Wheat Pattern Fashionable. Everybody who designs is making use of the wheat pattern.

Yellow Linen Suit.

If you can find a pretty shade of yellow in a linen, you will have a suit that is considered very smart this season.

Four-Piece Skirt.

The skirt that provides slight flare at the lower edge is one of the very latest to have appeared, and this model shows that feature at its best. It is slightly high waisted and close fitting over the hips, and the pleated panels give long, becoming lines at the same time that they provide additional fulness. Pongee with trimming of buttons and finish of stitching is the material illustrated. When made in round length the skirt is adapted to afternoon dress, when made in walking length for general morning and street wear.

The skirt is made in four gores with four additional panels. The side gores are lapped over onto the front and the back and the panels are joined to their edges. The closing is made invisibly. When walking length is desired both the gores and the panels are to be cut off on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine and one-half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, five and three-fourth yards for-



lawn or batiste, from plain white or from prettily figured materials, from embroidered muslin if something

Modern Farm Methods As Applied in the South.

Notes of Interest to Planter, Fruit Grower and Stockman

Can It Be Done.

There are thousands of people in all parts of the country, who for various reasons, want to make a change in their location. Some are farmers, who perhaps have not been very successful, and blame their surroundings; others, and perhaps they are the majority, are dwellers in towns and cities. They are tired of their sort of life, and want to get into the country, among the birds, and the flowers, to enjoy the shade of the trees, and the murmur of the babbling brooks and something else; they want to enjoy fresh eggs, fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy products, the taste of which good things is not spoiled by the thought of what they cost.

The wants of these dissatisfied thousands are being carefully looked after by hundreds of our fellow citizens, who have "Bonanzas," "fortunes in embryo" and other "sure things," without number. People with little or no capital will often venture in a line of business to which they are entire strangers. They may not know a strawberry plant when they see it, but when they read in the nicely printed pamphlet or catalogue that "John Doe raised \$3 worth of berries in a square rod," or at the

Hard Wood Ashes.

Please give some time the best method of utilizing hard wood ashes. I once knew the owner of a small upland red clay farm in Nelson County, Virginia, to use a mixture of hard wood ashes, hen manure and plaster (what proportion I do not know) on corn in the hill at planting with most satisfactory results.—S. W. A., Bath County, Virginia.

Hard wood ashes are best applied alone, and are a valuable fertilizer for any crop, and especially for those calling largely for potash, which is the principal fertilizing ingredient found in them. The reason why they are best applied alone is that the ashes have a large content of lime in them and when used with either hen manure or farmyard manure, both of which are mainly nitrogenous fertilizers, has a tendency to set the nitrogen free and thus cause loss of it. When used with acid phosphate the lime has a tendency to react the phosphoric acid and make it less readily available to the crop. If, however, the ashes are used with the hen manure, the two should not be mixed until ready to apply the same, and then the mixing in the soil takes care of the nitrogen. Plaster mixed with the hen manure as it is made and

To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the pleasant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

SACRIFICE SALE OF

Town Property AT Milltown, Georgia.

To meet our subscription on two new railway enterprises coming to our town with other factory enterprises, we are offering 200 choice lots close in at the low price of \$35.00 each, payable \$10 cash, balance \$25 monthly. This is the greatest sacrifice ever offered in Real Estate, as our town has nearly 2,000 people now, and with considerable labor driven out of our town, a \$50,000 Baptist College completed, two more railways headed this way, with several factory enterprises, we cannot help doubting our population in another year.

This is a snap; write quick, as they cannot last long. No delays. No waiting. You get deed the day payments are completed. South Georgia Land & Industrial Co. Box 25, Milltown, Ga.

WOMEN'S FOOD EXPENSIVE.

Menus of Student Club of Men and of Women Show This.

The question whether men eat less than women do or whether they buy more economically is suggested to a writer in Health Culture by a comparison of the grocery bills run up by men students and bachelor girls who have clubbed together for the purpose of cutting down expenses.

In every case in which tables for comparison are given the men's menu for the week costs less than that of the women. Both seem to have reduced the food allowance to the lowest possible terms, but in footing up the amount spent the women have run into certain extravagance avoided by the men.

"Maybe," says the puzzled inquirer, "women really don't know how to shop, after all, but the more likely supposition is that no matter how strict the regimen the feminine nature requires certain luxuries that more man can get along without."

RESTORATION.

Judge—"You say you found this five-dollar bill?"

Prisoner—"Yes, your honor."

Judge—"And you didn't attempt to restore it?"

Prisoner—"I did, your honor."

Judge—"To its owner?"

Prisoner—"No—to circulation."—Judge.

"Good"

at Breakfast, Lunch or Supper

Delicious

Post Toasties

A new dainty of pearly white corn, by the makers of Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Toasties are fully cooked, rolled into thin wafers and toasted a crisp, golden-brown.

Ready to eat direct from the box with cream or good milk. The exquisite flavour and crisp tenderness delights the most fastidious epicure or invalid.

"The Taste Lingers"

Popular pkg. 10c.

Large Family size 15c.

Sold by Grocers.

The Cowpea.

By E. E. MILLER.

THE cowpea is a child of the South, a lover of the sun, shrinking away at the first breath of winter or the slightest touch of frost, but growing green and fresh and vigorous, lifting new leaves toward the sky, sending out new tendrils in all directions through all the heat of the long, fervid summer days. And when the soil has become warm and the breezes stir lazily with their load of sunshine, how rapidly it grows and how quickly it changes the bare stretches of up-turned earth into awards of tangled verdure, dense, deep-glowing, fruitful, full of promise.

Ah, wonderfully full of promise: For the slopes over which the cowpea has grown are not only rich with the food of herds and flocks, with potential fat porkers and ripening steers, liberal-uddered cows and frolicsome colts and calves and lambs and pigs growing through all their days of rich contentment into early and vigorous maturity. They yield also a stranger and more significant fruitage. Wherever the cowpea grows there follows—as if in some tale of magic from past credulous years—a soil richer and more productive for all that has been taken from it.

Those fields where the cowpea grew and spread and fruited and fed the hungry stock are, by reason of that very fact, ready to grow corn taller and greener and more heavily laden with drooping ears, harvests of ripening grain, deeper and of richer hue, cotton more bountifully covered with the snowy locks whose whiteness commerce changes into gold. It is one of Nature's every-day miracles of goodness that this plant should reach into the air and gather from it the ethereal food that is to feed future harvests, and through these harvests the beasts of the field, and man himself.

Truly, we of the South have despised the precious gift bestowed us—the magic-working plant which, like the fabled fountain of youth, restores and refreshes and re-fertilizes our soils, bringing to even the aged and long-barren fields a more that virgin capacity for fruitfulness—the opulent friend that with inexhaustible liberality offers to the farmer on one hand the richness of its own productivity and on the other the more abiding wealth of an increased fertility of the soil from which its sustenance was drawn.—Progressive Farmer.

rate of \$480 per acre, it would be a reflection on their ability if they or any one else suggested that perhaps John Doe knew more about raising strawberries than they did, and didn't the catalogue show how it could be done?

Very many never think that the man who sent out the booklet had land, and the man who sent out the catalogue had plants, to sell. They buy, and in the majority of cases make a mistake; some will succeed, but the most fail, in a greater or lesser degree.

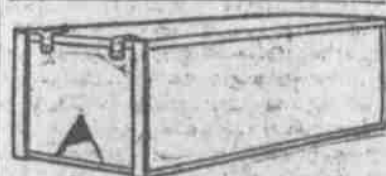
It is easy to figure the same way about apples, pears, peaches, etc. While it is true a great many have phenomenal success in certain localities with various kinds of fruits, these successes are generally the result of ability and experience gained—not by reading a real estate circular—but by hard work on the farm and in the orchard, combined with careful study.

It is possible in many parts of our country to raise as much to the acre of any kind of grain in a large field as can be raised in a small one. But in the raising of fruit, which requires generally as many years to reach a bearing condition as grain requires months and is more subject to the attacks of insect and bacterial life, and in all things requires more careful attention than grain, it is very doubtful if the large orchard will be as successful and profitable as the small one. And it is a fact beyond question that many men with ability to manage a small orchard would fail in the management of a large one. They can successfully direct their own labor, they cannot direct the labor of others, profitably.—Rice Journal.

stored for use tends to conserve the ammonia and is useful for that purpose, but is usually very ineffective as a fertilizer unless the land is rich in available potash. For the corn crop the great need is phosphoric acid, and therefore ashes and hen manure, which contain very little of this ingredient, will not make a very effective fertilizer unless supplemented with acid phosphate, which should be applied at the rate of 200 or 250 pounds to the acre.—Editor Southern Planter.

A Simple Gopher Trap.

Make a box from boards or slats eight by ten inches and two feet long. At one end make a door and hang it at the top with leather hinges. Make the door so that it will open inward at the bottom and so that when shut



The Box Trap.

It cannot open outwardly. Make an opening in the bottom of the door A-shape and large enough that the gopher can push his nose through, and when in the box the door will fall behind him and you have him, says Farm and Home. Place the box at the mouth of the hole so that he cannot get out without going into the trap.

The coal fields of England cover 13,000 square miles.



very dainty is wanted, and it can be made from gingham and other inexpensive wash fabrics for the hours of play and hard usage. Also it is quite correct for cashmere, albatross, challis and the other simple wool materials that many mothers use for the cold weather frocks of the girls who have reached the mature age of six. The dress itself is tucked to form the yoke, and consequently making is a very simple matter and the sleeves can be in full or elbow length, while the dress can be trimmed with banding or left plain, as liked.

The dress is cut with front and back portions and is finished at the neck with a straight standing collar. Whether the sleeves are cut to the wrists or the elbows they are gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is three and one-fourth yards twenty-four, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three yards of insertion, one and three-eighths yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

ty-four or fifty-two inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge four and three-fourth yards, including pleats.

