Sensible Advice.

C. P. Huntingdon, who after a phenomenal career in business became a Pacific railway president, through the columns of Success says these sensible words to boys and young men who are ambitious for honorable achievement: Advice is thrown away on a boy or young man who considers it beneath him to work at anything which hardens the hands or soils the garments, but who prefers a clerkship in a store or office at starvation wages. Good clothes should not be worn at the expense of a career. To the man who is not afraid of downright hard work, I would suggest frugality, investing surplus earnings, if only a dime a day, in a savings bank, and reading useful books during leisure hours.

An Interesting Pamphlet.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Co., whose steamers, the "Alabama" and "Georgia," ply between Portsmouth Norfolk and Old Point Comfort and Baltimore daily (except Sundays), have issued an interesting pamphlet, describing the advantages of their route between these points and explaining the ease with which travelers can make a long journey pleasurable as well as profitable. The steamers meet the traveling public at Portsmouth on arrival of the Seaboard Air Line train, which invariably arrives at its destination on time 5.30 p. m., enabling the "Old Bay Line" to reach Norfolk by 6 o'clock and Old Point Comfort at 7.00 p. m., and arrive at Baltimore the following morning in time to make connections with the early trains to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and all points on the Western, Maryland the Northern Central, Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Illustrated olders of this interesting route are placed in folder boxes at all the railroad stations, and can be had on application.

Reminded Her of Home.

Papa—"Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?" Grace—"Yes; we heard a man kicking up a great row about his breakfast at the hotel, and mamma said, 'That's just like papa.'"—Story Stories.

NOTICE.—WANTED: Two trained salesmen with or without experience. Salary or expenses. Position now in Works. Bedford City, Va.

The fashionable woman who attempts to shine as a theatrical star, usually does it after she's suffered a social eclipse.

The Best Prescription For Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

The average girl's cup of joy is the matrimonial cup. — St. L.

Desirable Scholarships

Two each in North and South Carolina, one each in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee are offered by Elizabeth College, Charlotte, N. C. See advertisement.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years.

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief.

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."—MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio.

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Enter Sept. 4.
CHAS. E. ECKERLE, President.
Mention where you saw notice of school.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Hog Cholera Remedy.

An Indiana swine raiser recommends the following mixture for hog cholera and he claims to have had excellent success with it: Arsenic, one-half pound; slaps aloes, one-half pound; blue vitriol, one-quarter pound; black antimony, one ounce. A dose is one teaspoonful three times a day for three days, then miss one day, and repeat the dose until the hog is cured. Give shoats or pigs one-half the amount as a preventive. One teaspoonful once a week will keep hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat.

Bacteria in Cheese Making.

The ripening period of the cheese changes its chemical nature and develops flavor. The process is apparently due in part to the action of certain unorganized ferments, not to bacteria, but the characteristic flavors of a ripened cheese are now believed to be produced by the action of bacteria which grow in the cheese during the ripening. A large number of bacteriologists are working upon the problem of cheese ripening and we may expect that in the not far distant future practical results will arise from these experiments.—Professor W. H. Comstock in Orange Judd Farmer.

Feeding Fat Into Milk.

Quite a large number of successful feeders believe that they can increase the percentage of fat in milk by feeding certain kinds of feeds, especially by increasing the percentage of fat in the feed. The Cornell station in an experiment in which varying quantities of rather large feed found no increase in the percent of butter fat.

A similar experiment in Germany showed that feeding tallow to and 5 cows did not increase the percentage of butter fat. The fat content was increased slightly during the first week or two, but disappeared later, but in another experiment where linseed meal cake was fed there was an increase in the yield of fat, but it was accompanied by a decrease in the yield of milk which more than counterbalanced the increase in the yield of fat.

These statements are not given to encourage farmers to try to feed fat into, so as to increase the yield of fat, but merely to show what is being found out along this line by those who confined to experiment.

Farmers Keep Bees.

While it is not practical for most farmers to undertake to keep bees extensively, many of them could keep a few colonies without much trouble, and thus produce sufficient honey for home consumption. It does not require much work to care for a few colonies of bees, and there is as much profit in bees, for the labor bestowed, as there is in anything else I know of. The honey and wax are not the only benefits to be derived from these little workers. They are useful agents in the cross pollination of flowers. It used to be thought that they were an injury to fruit, but careful investigation has shown them to be of great advantage, especially to the horticulturist. The common black bee cannot work on red clover, on account of not being able to reach the honey. The Italian bee works on red clover. The Italian has the advantage over the native bee in its ability to rob the bee of its honey. All bees will work on crimson clover. Among the forest trees that grow in West Virginia maple, poplar, bass wood, locust and many others which might be mentioned afford valuable bee pasturage.—A. J. L. 22, in the Agricultural Epitomist.

Wormy Apples.

There is nothing new about wormy apples except the way to avoid having them. There are several species of grubs or worms which work in apples, but the one which does nearly all the damage is the codling worm. The codling worm is the offspring of the codling moth, and this is the insect which a man wants to fight in his apple trees.

The best general remedy for the codling worm or codling moth, according to information furnished by the Vermont experiment station, is paris green. Some apple growers use London purple, and use white arsenic but they arsenic is the same thing. They all poison the core worms. Other insecticides, like hellebore, kerosene or sulphur, are not effective in this case.

In the hands of the average man paris green is the best medicine for the codling moth. The poison should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of a quarter of a pound to the barrel—that is, about one pound of paris green to 100 to 200 gallons of water. About a pound of lime ought to be added to each barrel of water, which will prevent scalding of the foliage. It should be applied with a spray pump and fine nozzle.

In case bordeaux mixture is used on the tree the paris green may be added directly to that solution at the rate already recommended.

The first spraying for the codling moth should be made as soon as the blossoms fall, or within a week afterward. It is very important to do this before the little apples begin to hang down their heads, so after that time they do not catch and hold the poison.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Most Profitable of Small Fruits.

Blackberry and raspberry culture, in fact, small fruits in general, have not got a very strong hold on the general farmer. He thinks it is "small business." In one view it is. It requires attention to little details. Usually, too, its cultivation does not cover a large area; but, on the other hand, it is profitable.

From a recent bulletin from Cornell our readers will be pleased to find quite minute directions, particularly concerning blackberry culture. Early cultivation in the spring is suggested to keep the soil in moist, good condition. If plowed early a spring toothed cultivator should be run through the plants every week, especially after a rain, before the soil bakes.

After the crop is harvested one cultivation is given to loosen up the ground, which has been tramped down by the pickers, say, about the middle or last of August. Frequent light cultivations are the best, because the weeds never get a chance to grow, and little hoeing is necessary.

If a patch becomes foul with thistles, or other weeds, it is best to mow it over, plow it up thoroughly and crop with corn for a season. Suckers will come up among the corn stalks and along the rows, and the next year the planting will be completely renewed.

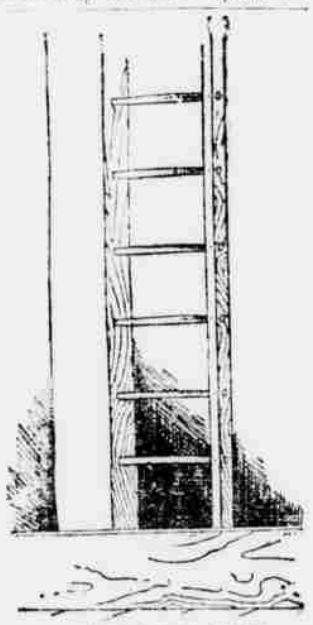
Stable manure is the popular fertilizer, although if the tillage is good, nitrogen will scarcely be needed, so that potash and phosphoric acid can be applied.

The year after the planting the yield should pay the cost up to that time, the third year should give a large crop, and since there seems to be no limit of the possible age of a blackberry plantation, with good care should give a good crop thereafter. Of course, a plantation will not endure when the land becomes hard and foul or the plants full of dead and diseased wood.

A crop of 200 bushels an acre year after year is possible, unless unfavorable seasons intervene. With good varieties well suited for the blackberry is one of the most profitable of small fruits, but the golden harvest only comes to those who work for it and think while they work.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Practical Idea for the Barn.

A permanent ladder such as shown in the cuts has numerous advantages over the movable variety. It takes up no room in the barn floor and never slips. Moreover, if the "scuppit" are strong, the ladder will never break down, all weight coming upon it being endwise. The one shown herewith has a post at the side of the mow or feeding floor, for one side, and a light 2 by 3½ inch strip on the other side feeding floor for one side and a light post the ladder will be practically indestructible. The light side piece should be securely fastened at top and bot-



A PERMANENT BARN LADDER.

tom, so that the whole ladder may be properly rigid. The top can be made fast with a crossbolt in most cases—the bolt thus runs parallel with the barn floor. If the common detached ladders are to be used one precaution should surely be taken—put iron points inserted in the lower ends, so that there may be no danger whatever of them slipping. This is one of the great dangers of the ordinary ladder, and another is arising from weak "rounds." An ounce of prevention is valuable in this case.—New York Tribune.

Thorough and Successful Dairying.

One of the greatest lessons that modern dairying has taught us is that thorough and intensive work on a small scale pays better than careless and slipshod work, either on a large or small scale. The man who can handle a dozen cows and make them pay a profit is in a fair way to make a success with any number. But let one fail with a dozen and you will soon find him failing with many. A great many people are inclined to say, "What's the use of bothering with a few cows. The profits on them would only amount to a little a year, and it is waste of time to be so careful and thorough." That principle carried through any business or branch of farming brings disaster in its train. There is no better advice to a young dairyman than to tell him to begin with five cows and learn how to handle them so the greatest amount of profit possible is obtained from them. Then after he has mastered all the details of such a small herd, let him add more cows, but only so fast as he can handle them properly, giving to each one the same attention he bestowed upon the first five.

The intensive method of dairying is very simple to explain, but it is not so easy to practice. It begins with good cows, or at least the foundation for a good herd in the shape of a good bull. Let good blood be introduced somewhere, and then proceed deliberately and carefully to grade up the animals, limiting the number until the very best is obtained. If the farm is a small one it is better to have only a few cows, just enough to find support on the products. When you come to buying hay and grain for the dairy herd you invariably contract debts that can never be paid. Yet the animals must be fed liberally and steadily winter and summer. They cannot be neglected in this way. It is only by a good system of raising a rotation of feed crops, of selling, and of laying aside plenty of ensilage and winter hay that we can hope to feed the cows properly and at not too great an expense. Those who think that dairying consists solely in feeding and milking the cows have not learned the rudimentary principles of the work. Dairying presupposes a good knowledge of general farming, especially of that branch which concerns itself with grass, hay and corn crops. If one does not understand the science of raising these crops he is in a pretty poor position to make a success at summer or winter dairying. Some people think that they can make a success of dairying on a large scale if they had the opportunity, although they are a failure on small dairies.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Good Roads Notes

Economic Value of Good Roads.

THERE is food for thought in the report of the Maryland Geological Survey. In the first place we are told that the people of Maryland have expended, during the last ten years, upon the so-called construction and repair of their own roads, the sum of no less than $[illegible]. It seems that the greater part of this money has been trittered away in the attempt to repair roads which have been poorly laid out in the first place, and for the lack of certain necessary engineering qualifications can, in the nature of things, never be made into good roads. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that many of the common roads have no natural drainage. We are told that the most of them are in a poor condition for a part of the year, and some of them for the whole twelve months.

As the result of a careful estimate made by the survey, it is shown that the farmers of the State of Maryland expend $[illegible] more on their hauling over the present poorly built highways than would be necessary if the hauling were done on first-class roads. These figures are to be compared with the information collected by the Department of Agriculture in 1895, when, as the result of data received from over twelve hundred counties in various parts of the United State, it was ascertained that the average cost of hauling one ton for one mile over country roads was twenty-five cents, which was just three times as much as the average cost of hauling over the improved macadam roads of six European countries. If this large sum of money represents the loss to the State of Maryland from poor roads, it is easy to say that the total loss throughout the United States represents a figure so great that it must have an important bearing upon the prosperity of the country at large, and particularly upon the farming interests as such.

At first sight it seems incredible that in a country so progressive as ours the condition of the common roads should be over half a century behind that of the old world. It is true that the vast extent of the United States, and the great mileage of our roads in some States relative to the density of the population, may be offered as an excuse for backwardness; but while this plea may hold good as regards the thinly populated Western and Southern States, it cannot be applied to the older, more populous and wealthy sections of the country.—Scientific American.

The Demand is General.

Martin Dodge, director of the Office of Road Inquiry, Department of Agriculture, stated to the Industrial Commission that road building has become a matter of great public interest, and there was a great demand for good roads. His suggestion was that good roads should be built and the expense divided equally between the Government, the State and the towns benefited by such improvement. Mr. Dodge gave the results of experiments which were tried in Maryland, estimating the cost of hauling loads in short hauls by animal power at twenty six cents per ton per mile. He claimed that a system of good roads in the country would do away with many of the inequalities under which farmers now labor. He learned by investigation that where governments had a large number of men to take care of, whether convicts or standing armies, their services had been utilized for the construction of good roads. He instanced the roads of Rome, which were built by slaves, and the Siberian roads, which had been constructed by Russian soldiers. Mr. Dodge gave it as his opinion that there are two measures which would assist to bring about improvements in good roads to an extent where the public is sufficiently benefited the reduction of the cost of material and the utilization of labor that could not be otherwise employed.

The Money System.

Reference has been made hitherto to the sentiment in Oneida County, New York, in favor of improved highways and the good work accomplished there. It is encouraging to workers along this line that the Oneida sentiment is growing, and that it is extending to neighboring counties. Of the 2000 miles of highways in Oneida County, 450 miles are now cared for under what is known as "the money" system, to distinguish it from the old plan of requiring a certain number of days' labor yearly from the citizens on the highways. It was grudgingly given labor at the best, and naturally not efficient. The expenditure of taxes under intelligent direction gives much better results, and it is expected that many additional towns in the county will adopt the money system next fall. Another forward step contemplated is the appointment of an engineer to have supervision of all the highways in the county. For the advanced position of Oneida County in this particular much credit is due the County League for good roads. A similar league was organized recently in Herkimer, and at the first meeting some 250 Mohawk Valley farmers were present. That so many should leave their spring plowing for even one day was an earnest of the feeling on the subject.

An Important Step.

Authorities on highway improvement are unanimous in saying that the introduction of the planks in the party platforms and the proposed legislation to follow are the most important steps ever taken in the movement, and it is believed a national demand for better roads will follow.

Incidentally, the L. A. W. is proving its earnestness in the good roads work, and its efforts merit the support of wheelmen, farmers and automobilists. To carry on a campaign of the magnitude of the one inaugurated requires almost unlimited backing, and the classes named should not be slow in furnishing it. League officials earnestly ask the co-operation and membership of good-roads advocates that the work may be carried on successfully.

A Prominent Physician.

Dr. C. I. S. Cawthon, of Andalussia, Ala., writes: "I find Tetterine to be superior to any remedy known to me for the care of Eczema and other stubborn forms of skin diseases." If there were only many others as honest as Dr. C. how much mankind would be blessed by this truly wonderful antidote for all itching eruptions. 50c. a box at druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Has Five Knighthoods.

Sir George White, who has been made a G. C. V. O., has now no fewer than five knighthoods. He is Sir George White, G. C. B., K. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O. Only two other British subjects, not of the blood royal, have five knighthoods. They are the marquis of Dufferin and Lord Roberts, and they have but four each, without their K. Ps. Among commoners, who cannot be K. Ps, Sir George White stands alone. Indeed, he is the only commoner with more than three knighthoods.

It requires no experience to dye with Diamond Dyes. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

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It's funny that the heaviest drinkers live in the temperate zone.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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A crying need—a handkerchief.

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Frank J. Cheney.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
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Hay Caps.

At the present prices of cotton cloth a set of good hay caps a yard square would sometimes pay for themselves in a single season, when a wet spell catches the farmer with a lot of hay nearly cured enough for the barn. It is both provoking and a sure loss to have a good crop of what should have been good hay converted into bedding or something worse than that, after one has worked two or three days to get it fit for the barn. Yet we have often seen this happen. A cap a yard square will cover a good-sized tumble of hay or shock of grain, as if it does not reach the ground it is enough to have the top well covered if the heap is properly made. We have heard some say that the hay would spoil by heating under the cap, but we never have had it do so. There is often a stop in the storm which will allow of the heap being opened and aired even if put up again immediately.—The Cultivator.

A Hideous Possibility.

"Pauline is nearly frantic."

"What's the matter?"

"She received a letter of proposal from that freckled Mr. Tibbs, and she thinks she mailed her acceptance to Penelope Jones and sent him her cucumber complexion recipe by mistake."—Indianapolis Journal.

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