## A QUEER BOY.

He doesn't like study, it weakens his eyes," But the "right sort" of book will insure a sur

Let it be about Indians, pirates or bears, And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs; By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear. Now, isn't that queer?

At thought of an errand, he's "tired as hound,"

Very weary of life and of "tramping around." But if there's a band or a circus in sight. He will follow it gladly from morning till night. The showman will capture him, some day, I fear For he is so queer.

If there's work in the garden, his head "aches

And his back is so lame that he "can't dig a bit. But mention baseball, and he's cured very soon; And he'll dig for a woodchuck the whole after-

Do you think he "plays 'possum?" He seems quite sincere; But-isn't he queer?

## HER DISARRANGING PLENS.

"How nice to meet you, Martha Shaw!" exclaimed the little woman with her hat awry as she sank into the vacant seat on the elevated train beside a serene faced young woman. "I suppose you also are bound on that necessary errand. Don't you absolutely dread Christmas shopping?"

"Not in the least, you funny Josie Graham," Mrs. Shaw answered with a superior air, "I don't believe in rushing madly around at the eleventh hour to select gifts that invariably prove unsuitable and oftentimes are unappreciated. I'm giving only to my Sunday school class and the children in the family. For the girls I have made dainty little fancy things during the summer; for the children I bought books away back in September. Today I'm going downtown to lunch with a dear friend."

"Fortunate creature!" Mrs. Graham sighed, enviously, another wrinkle appearing in her forehead as she opened her bag, drew forth a list and hurriedly added another line of cramped writing. "I've just remembered that I must get something for the little girl next door. Last year her mother sent the baby a book, and, of course, she'll expect something for Betty this year."

"Don't you think that is a wrong conception of the Christmas spirit, giving because one gets?" Mrs. Shaw asked. "I never will be a party to such a mercenary arrangement."

"It doesn't seem quite right, but I hate to hurt any one's feelings by seeming to slight her," Mrs. Graham replied, looking out of the window anxiously. "Mercy! How this train buy half the things on my list."

class not a single soul will receive court some hundred odd years ago. anything from me but a card expressing a Christmas sentiment. You silkily. The women who sat by his know, that is the custom abroad, and side upon a bench that had been deit is a very convenient and pretty filed, stretched out their pretty hands one."

"But I'd feel awfully embarrassed happened to be things I really want. first name. ed, knowing that I had sent the donor merely a triffing card," Mrs. Graham demurred. "Wouldn't you feel embarrassed under similar circumstances?' "Not in the least," Mrs. Shaw an-

swered, placidly. Mrs. Graham looked dubious as she removed a needle from the front of her shirt waist and picked a strand of red silk thread from her skirt. "If one could only make up one's mind to begin one's Christmas work early she said. in the year!" she mused. "Some of me; can you keep a secret? I can't, other day." I'm afraid. When we were at the lake last summer Mrs. Kemper knit fortunes of others. It was nature's you the most exquisite pale pink porch shawl for a Christmas gift."

"How sweet of her!" Mrs. Shaw exclaimed delightedly. "And pink, too! American She knows that pink is my favorite noses." color." A thoughtful look came into her eyes.

At the next stop the two arose and left the car together, parting when they reached the sidewalk.

Late in the afternoon when Mrs. Graham paused beside a handkerchief counter she bumped elbows with Mrs. Shaw, who was frantically inspecting ing with the furnace, Mrs. Buffins the contents of various boxes. Her calm appearance of the morning had such a tragic tone that you would vanished and she was disheveled and feel sure he was dead." wild eyed.

"If it isn't the luckiest thing to meet you now!" Mrs. Shaw exclaimed. "Do you think Mrs. Kemper would like a lace handkerchief for a gift? I've racked my brains and I can't think of another thing. There, that's my bundle that dropped-all these are mine. I must have them made You never know when into one. you'll get things if you have them sent at this busy season.

"But I thought-" began Mrs. Graham wonderingly.

"Something fine and exquisite, of course," Mrs. Shaw said. "She has taken so many love-stitches for me in the pink shawl. By the way, I had a delightful visit today with my friend. She brought me an exquisite centerpiece, her own handiwork. I've just bought her a dainty short silk kimono. I met Mrs. Horton after I left you; she said that Fanny had made me the sweetest little Irish crochet jabot; I just love them. I got Fanny a belt buckle-young girls love pretty things.

"I think this is the prettiest handkerchief. It is the last thing I'm go-

down again tomorrow and buy the other gifts. I caught a glimpse of my brother Jack's wife at the fancy work counter matching a cord to a pillow top that I know is for me; I have always openly admired hers. I think I'll give Jenny and Jack a piece of cut glass; they are starting housekeeping, you know."

"Haven't your Christmas plans become a little disarranged, my dear?" Mrs. Graham asked, unkindly.

"No, indeed," Mrs. Shaw returned quickly, giving her hat a push which landed it over the left eye instead of the right. She held out her hand encased in a soiled white kid glove for her package and added with dignity, "I am simply elaborating on my olans."

NIGHT COURT JUDGE METES OUT DISGUISED INJUSTICE.

Fashionable Women Enjoy His Cruelly Impertinent Questioning of Forlorn Girl and Then Praise Him for His Kindness.

"She's been up here thirty times." said the court officer, with a backward

jerk of his thumb. She wasn't a bad looking girl at all. very good looking girl indeed. In spite of the slush underfoot and the drizzling rain that had been falling. she was not noticeably bedraggled when she came into the night court for women. One chiefly noticed that her eyes were dull and her bearing careless. She had become used to the routine of her life-and that routine included the court. Emotion had been burned out of her by the caustic of existence. A flare of drunken anger-a maudlin sob-were her limits of expression. She mounted the bridge drearily, hopelessly. It was evident enough the girl didn't care.

A buzz of whispering filled the court room. One looked up to see a bevy of handsomely dressed women sitting by the side of the judge. They wore evening gowns. Gems sparkled against the pallor of their breasts. Their fair shoulders were protected against the draughts of the filthy courtroom by costly furs. They rested white kid elbows upon the judge's desk and propped their arrogant and complacent faces in slender hands and stared that dingy courtroom down. The judge had obviously been dining with them. His handsome face was flushed and he often laughed behind his hand with the prettiest of his callers. At their prompting he asked that poor, bedeviled, hopeless woman who stood before him questions that were still cruelly impertinent, though he was a judge and she a woman of the streets. The silk clad women by his side tittered and exchanged mocking glances. crawls. I know I won't have time to The woman's voice grew hoarse and strained as she replied. She stared at "I wish I could persuade you to try the women of another world as those my plan," Mrs. Shaw said. "Outside women of the poor streets in Paris the children and the Sunday school may have stared at the women of the

> "You may go now," said the judge. and patted him gently upon the arm.

"How good you are to these people," on receiving gifts, especially if they said one to him, addressing him by his

The old court officer was leading the woman toward the door. A bright spot burned high upon her cheekbones. The flames of rage flared in her widely opened, staring eyes. "G'wan now, kid," said the old court officer, patting her shoulder with awkward kindness. "Don't you care." -Cincinnati Times-Star

Nature Not to Blame for That. "I don't see anything to laugh at,"

"I just happened to think of a hairmy friends did and— That reminds lipped Englishman whom I met the "One should never laugh at the mis-

fault and not his own that the Englishman was hair-lipped."

"I know that; but he was criticizing Americans for talking through their

Highly Misleading. "I'm afraid Mrs. Buffins takes life

too seriously."

"A great many married women do." "For instance, if you should ask where Mr. Buffins was and he happened to be down in the cellar workwould say, 'Henry's gone below,' in

Diplomatic. First Legislator-You don't do anything for the suffragists, yet they seem to like you. How do you manage it? Second Legislator-Easy enough. When they come to me I tell them I'll be perfectly willing to talk about their voting when they look old enough to vote, and that sends them away smil-

An Elaborate Apology. "What do you mean by waving that red flag and stopping the train?" asked the irate engineer.

"You wrong us," replied Meandering Mike. "We was holdin' a little meetin'. What you saw was de new an archist version of de Chautauqua salute."

On Second Thought. "Is it true," said the manufacturer, "that you compared armor plate to a

piece of cheese?" "Yes," replied the expert in gunnery. "But mayhap I was wrong. If armor plate were more like cheese, in ing to buy today. I'm completely worn case of shipwreck on a desert island out, aren't you? I'm going to run the suffering crew could eat it." SHE BLAMES "SPIRIT WIFE"

Mrs. William Phelps Dodge Divorced Husband Because Uncanny Influence Ruled Him.

The uncanny influence of a "spirit wife" is said to have been responsible for the divorce action which Mrs. William Phelps Dodge has just won against her millionaire husband.

The decree, which was signed in Philadelphia, would have been granted several weeks ago, it is understood, but the judge wanted to make a longer investigation of the unusual charges brought by the girl wife of the widely known author and lawyer. According to the papers in the case, Mr. Dodge, who is forty-eight years old, met his young bride here at Sher-

ry's on election night, 1909, and after

an impetuous wooing, married her in

London on January 10, 1910. Prior to that time she and her sister had been in the chorus of "Havana," a musical comedy playing at the Casino.

Despite the difference in their ages the bride was only eighteen-the couple lived happily for a couple of months after the wedding. Then Mrs. Dodge charges that the pirit of Mr. Dodge's first wife, Ethel, appeared be-Not many months ago she had been a fore him and began to "pick on" her successor.

Young Mrs. Dodge said that whenever she wore a jewel, a veil or anything that the first Mrs. Dodge had possessed, the latter's spirit would appear before her husband and demand that he have it removed at once. And, according to the girl-wife, the

spirit-wife was always obeyed.

Mail.

the youthful Mrs. Dodge finally, and she packed up and returned to this country, leaving Mr. Dodge in London. Immediately on her arrival here, she applied for the divorce through her mother, as guardian, and charged that cruel, barbarous and inhuman treatment had been inflicted upon her by her husband.-New York Evening

Rather Unreliable. "You say that you refuse to believe the sworn testimony of this man?"

asked the examining barrister. "That is so," replied the witness. "What reasons have you?"

'Why, I know the man! He hates to tell the truth-it's absolutely foreign to his nature. He and I were at the same school, and he used to cry bitterly when the teacher made him repeat that two and two made four."

"Have you any further reminiscences, sir?" This rather sarcastically from the man of law. "Oh, dear me, yes! Once he was

ill and described his symptoms so that the doctor prescribed for water on the knee, when he was really suffering from inflamed tonsils!"

Draining Desert Lands. One of the curiosities of irrigation is that it is sometimes necessary to drain such lands. When the lands are situated on a comparatively level, the water from the irrigation ditch above seeps along the line betwen the rock formation and in many cases accumulates in such an amount that it actualbe drained, just as in the case of the the south. It seems strange to witness the laying of a drainage system in an arid country, but it has been done a great many times. The average user of irrigation who fails may trace his lack of success to the too liberal use of water. Instead of water-

All That Was Left.

ing he really drowns his crops.

A large boarding house caught fire during dinner and much confusion resulted. After the worst was over the landlady, who was a philosophical soul, remarked that it was a blessing that the fire had not happened at night, as some life might have been

A little later the colored boy, who heard this, mysteriously called her aside and cautiously exhibited a great bunch of dark, tangled hair. "Don't say nothin', Miss Nora," he whispered. "Dis fiah is worse dan it 'pears. One o' dem ladies in de room ovah de liberry done get burnt up. I ben up dar to see, an' I found her hair."-Ladies' Home Journal.

Best Way to Rest. Sometimes the best way to work is to take a few hours of relaxation before plunging into troublesome duties. It is impossible to rest unless there

are quiet and calm in the mind and peace in one's heart and soul. A trouble worried brain disturbs the entire physical forces, making one incapable of work or one's best efforts.

There is a great difference between the naturally lazy person and one who knows the need of rest. One cannot find pleasure in rest unless one works. for otherwise there is no contrast. It's like eating when one isn't hungry. No hurried, flurried, fussy woman can ever be beautiful.

Her Reason.

"Mrs. Bloodgood is sending out cards of invitation for a little dance." "Wants to entertain a few friends. does she?"

"Yes, and to snub a few more."-Harper's Bazar. Against All Tradition.

"That millionaire is a very queer chap." "As to how?" "Never claims he was happier when e was poor. Always says he is hap-AF 16.V.,"

New England's Glue Industry.

About one-twelfth of all the glue produced in the United States is made in New England. The first glue manufac-tured in America, so far as the records show, was made in 1808 in a little factory in a town called South Danvers, a part of Salem, Massachusetts, the name of which has been changed in late years to Peabody. From this small beginning the industry has grown to great proportion There are some ten glue factories in the New England States and perhaps about sixty throughout the United States. It is very difficult to get the exact figures of the New England industry separated from the figures throughout the entire United States. The estimated annual produc tion of giue in the United States would be about 120,000,000 pounds, and it is probable that about 10,000,000 pounds of this is made in New England alone. The estimated consumption of glue per capita in the whole United States is about three pounds.

Glue is used so generally that it is very hard to specify its uses in detail, but it would be difficult to find a wooden or leather article of daily use in which glue is not in some way a component part. A mere mention of a few of these uses would be in furniture of all kinds, cushions, carpets, woodwork, boxes, carriages, bags, paper, mouldings, paint, shoes, and leather articles. Carts, wagons, automobiles—even aeroplanes—are made partly of glue, The most wonderful works of the greatest geniuses in painting receive the admiration of humanity throughout the ages comfortably established in frames in which glue plays an important part. Glue is never absent from the daily life of civilized man.

Glue is not generally made from the feet or hoofs of cattle, in spite of the popular impression to that effect. As a matter of fact, while glue can be made from the feet or hoofs, the quality of such glue is so poor as compared with This treatment got on the nerves of glue made from other material that the feet and hoofs are at a decided disadvantage. Most of the glue is made from what is known in the glue trade as hide pieces, fleshings, or bones. Different por-tions of the hides which the leather-man does not use are trimmed off by the tanner before the hide is tanned, and these portions go to the glue manufacturer. According to the part of the hide from which they come, and according to the method of taking them off, they are called pieces or fleshings or trimmings or skivings. The best quality of glue comes from such pieces as are taken from the

est quality of hides. Knuckle and jaw bones also furnish a woman wants to indulge in the gayeties raw material for a large proportion of the glue product. A very high grade of glue is also made from a kind of bone called "dentelles," which is nothing more or less than the flat bone which is left after coat-buttons are punched out, and it, patent leather slippers, with large oval of course, is full of holes. The higher cut steel buckles, and a pair of white canthe grade of glue which it is desired to vas shoes, laced with broad, white ribbon, make, the more care must be taken in selecting the raw material and in the coat. process of manufacture.

The glue which comes from fish is an entirely different article from that which comes from cattle hides or bone. It is almost invariably in liquid form, and while it has distinct advantages for certain uses, it will not in every instance do the work that the cattle glue will do.

Contrary to popular opinion, there is not such a large margin of profit in the glue business to-day as there used to be twenty years ago. This is largely due to three causes. First, the higher price for the raw material, which has been exacted by the tanner and for which he presumably gets a benefit; second, increased competition, in some instance injudicious; third, increase in the cost of labor.

In the Tower of London are yet preserved some of the relics of the past, when men used "the thumb-screw and ly becomes swampy. Then it has to the rack for the glory of the Lord." Some of these instruments of torture are dyed deep with the blood of the unfortunates who suffered from them, and many of these sufferers were women. We shudder at the thought, and yet women to-day are undergoing a slow torture, incomparably more severe than the torments of the torture chamber. When the nerves are racked ceaselessly, when the day is joyless and the night is sleepless, many a woman sees the gaunt, wild-eyed phantom of insanity clutching at her in the darkness. Even insanity, when caused by disease of the womanly organs, has been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has cured St. Vitus's dance visiting at private houses they are necessary. Each woman must be the judge essary. darkness. Even insanity, when caused a medicine remarkable for its direct effect of what she needs in this line, according upon the delicate female organs, and its wonderful healing power. It heals ulcera- od of dressing in the place where she is tion and inflammation, cures female weakness, soothes pain and tones up the nervous other narcotics.

> Fruit Beverages.-To make a fruit drink, squeeze the juice from any fruit preferred, and fill up with cold soda water or cracked ice and spring water.

> > Taking Chances.

There is no more reckless fighter than the American soldier. The American soldier is but the American citizen in uniform. His recklessness is characteristic of the man, whether working or fighting. He is always taking chances. The worst feature of this recklessness is the way in which men take chances with their health. Symptom after symptom warns of increasing physical derangement. But they run by all danger signals,—often to collapse in a total wreck. If there is undue fullness after eating, or bad taste in the mouth, spots before the eyes, loss of appetite, or sleeplessness, heed the warning of nature and put the stomach, blood and liver in a healthy condition. It can be done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of all who give it a fair trial.

—Gabe—Why do geniuses wear long hair? Steve—Why, we wouldn't know they were geniuses if they didn't.

If bigness made a book, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser would still be one of the biggest books of the still be one of the biggest books of the age, with its 1008 pages and 700 pictures. But it is not the number of pages which makes the value of the book, but the extent and quality of knowledge it conveys. By this test Dr. Pierce's great work on biology, physiology and hygiene ranks with the toremost books of the day. It is scientifically written yet in day. It is scientifically written, yet in such simple English that all may understand. It is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper binding, or 31 stamps in cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Good comes to pass, We know not when nor how, for, looking to What seemed a barren waste there starts to view

Some bunch of grass, Or snarl of violets, shining with the dew. -Alice Cary.

The moment one begins to travel one finds what an anxious problem is the one of the right clothes for a different environment. As long as we stay at home we feel that we can make things do. We realize that some of our clothes are not right, and that some of them are somewhat shabby, but we do not feel much anxiety about either predicament.

We grow careless when we are in our own atmosphere when the weather is hot and sultry. We have a feeling that anything will do as long as it is clean. When we start away for a long or a short vacation, for a visit, or even for a week-end with friends, we face the distressing fact that our wardrobe needs careful revision

and many new things added thereunto.

The skirt and the blouse that will do at home will not do in a new place among new people. The defects that we have successfully hidden through the last month will no longer remain concealed. We really need new clothes.

It depends very much where you go for your vacation as to what you need. It is a blessed custom at the majority of with wash blouses. It does not save the laundry bill, but it saves though, much sewing and expense.

No matter where the American woman goes this side of the Atlantic at the present time, she will find herself admirably fitted out for the morning with four white wash skirts and six white blouses. The latter may be China silk, of nainsook, of dotted swiss and of white homespun linen, with hand-embroidered scallops.

Of course, she wants frills. Every woman does, and it is just when she is going on her vacation that the need of these accessories is urgent. She wants all these fancy trifles for her neck that the shops offer in such bewildering va-

She realizes that she has let the season slip by without treating herself to many of the fascinating new fashions that are small but very important. Shoes and stockings may have been commonplace at home, but the moment she starts away

large silver buckles, a pair of high-heeled and stockings in as many hues as Joseph's

The top coat is important, for it has now taken the place of the sweater and the warn suit. The world of shops is filled with a number of coats. It would seem, from the output, that the manufacturers had spent the most of their winter designing new things in the way of loose, warm jackets for women.

They take up large blocks on the upper floors of the department stores, and even the haberdashers for men have gone into

fore only worn by men.

Among the best of these is the half-length, loose coat in heavy plaids, with wide box plaits. These are the woodsmen's coats of the Northwest, and have been worn here in great numbers all spring. They are the first kind offered

to women who are going on a vacation.

There is one in white that is immense ly popular, although it soils easily, and oes not always have snap of the colored ones. Women are also wearing the well-known Burberry coat from London, which the sportsmen took up several years ago. This is made of a heavy tweed in shadow checks, with one strong line of color running through to form squares. It has no belt, has immense raglan sleeves, and is fastened single breasted,

with large buttons.

ness, soothes pain and tones up the nervous system. It contains no alcohol, and is altogether free from opium, cocaine and by, but fashion turned its back on it, and we have not seen it for years until now. The new ones are very attractive, made empire, or with a double skirt, built of flounces and a fichu blouse, with elbow sleeves, or shorter ones, if desired.

The belts to these gowns are made of chiffon cloth in different colors. They run through a rhinestone buckle at the side, and are finished with two long

The craze for black and white has now developed into an equal craze for white and black, the former predominating, as golden rye, potatoes, carrots, red top it should do in the summer season. grass.

Many white and black dresses are to be

silk muslin with a design of black roses.

Some fine Cluny lace trimmed the bodice, ing the crop.

Lemon Punch or Sherbet.-These are water-ices served with the addition of a wine flavoring, and are served in a menu before the game or after the joint, and form admirable thirst-quenchers.

Lemonade.—Fresh lemonade is much better, however. To make it squeeze the lemons into a bowl, allowing two lemons to every three glasses of lemonade; strain the juice. Sweeten the juice with sugar which is made by boiling one.

-Finest Job Work at this office.

FARM NOTES.

Lead benzoate was not found beneficial as a potato fungicide, although the absence of diseases prevented a test of the real fungicidal value either of the lime-sulphur or the lead benzoate; but the index of yields in both cases was against the new materials as compared with the old standby, Bordeaux mixture.

-The working life of a sheep is short. Old Scotch shepherds say it is practically done at the end of six years. All sheep that are beginning to show signs of old age, such as loss of some teeth, and dull, hollow eyes, should be turned off this fall. Get them in trim early and don't spend much on them for extra feed either. It will not pay.

-The value of manure from the sheep sheds and yards varies according to the amount of bedding used and concentrates fed. It is worth at least \$2 per ton. A carefully conducted experiment on a farm n Knox county, Illinois, showed that where eight tons per acre were applied the value of the increase of the six following crops over those of the untreated adjoining acre was \$16.

-An experienced horseman and excavalry officer says that the horse, when rearing, must always come up straight. He cannot rear otherwise. Therefore, the quick-witted rider, when he finds his saddle horse rearing, should promptly pull the horse's head to the right or left, thus throwing him off his balance, when he drops back to the earth on his forefeet. This remedy is used by experienced horsemen, but the rider must act the American resorts to wear whiteskirts quickly, and by pulling the horse's head with wash blouses. It does not save the to one side as soon as he begins to rear the horse is outbalanced and cannot rear. The rearing horse will repe at his attempt, but the rider simply repeats the remedy until the horse, finding that his efforts are baffled, ceases to try to rear.

-The use of lime upon the soil is an old-time practice. It is said that the Chinese were probably the first to adopt it, and it is likewise credited back in the ages of the Romans, and the English and the French. In this country the first mention of lime dates back to 1818, when it was advocated in the American Farm-

The use of lime is not generally recommended. There are soils, without a doubt, that would be benefited thereby. Just what is the action of lime on the soil is not generally understood. It is not a fertilizer in the sense that stable manure or commercial fertilizer would be. It cannot take the place of these materials, but should be used in connection with them. As a rule, there is enough lime in all soils to meet the plant-food requirements of the crops for this element for all time, consequently the benefits of lime are dis played in another way.

Science tells us that lime's action upon the soil is in three different wayschemically, physically and biologically. Chemically speaking, lime acts upon the insoluble potash compounds in the soil, changing them into forms available as plant food. However, this action must not be depended upon as a means of supplying the crops with available potash to the exclusion of artificial fertilizers, for, unless there is an unlimited supply of potash in the soil, the time is only hastened when the soil will be entirely rid of

this form of plant food. Lime will correct acidity. Such soils as have been cultivated for a great many years are apt to become acid, due to th accumulation of organic acids produced the haberdashers for men have gone into the business, and now offer to women all kinds of sporting coats that were heretofore only worn by men.

accumulation of organic matter. by the decomposition of organic matter. Many crops are affected by an acid condition of the soil, and in such cases are greatly benefited by the addition of some form of lime or material containing lime,

such as marl or hardwood ashes. Physically speaking, heavy clay soils that puddle and bake after a rain, receive benefit by the application of lime. It benefits by acting upon such soil by bind ing the fine particles together in "crumbs. thus making the soil more friable and easy to cultivate. Besides, it makes it more open and porous, thus facilitating the movement of air and water in the soil. On sandy soils, the action of lime is quite the reverse of that on clay soils, as it binds together the loose particles of sand and makes the soil more retentive of moisture.

Biologically speaking, the decomposition of organic matter added to the soil in the form of stable manure, green manure, etc., is brought about by the action of the numberless bacteria that exist in the soil. Certain of the soil bacteria living in connection with the roots of legumes are able to take nitrogen from the air and change it into a form that is available to plants. In order for these bacteria to accomplish the most good the soil conditions must be favorable for their best development, and this condition may sometimes be improved by the addition of some form of lime.

After several years of careful experimenting upon the use of lime on various soils and with many different crops. Dr. H. J. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has made a classification of plants according to their action with reference to lime. with reference to lime. The following list is based on Wheeler's classification: Plants benefited by lime—Beans, beets, celery, onions, cabbage, pea, alfalfa, clover, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, Kentucky blue grass, seed fruits, stone

Plants injured by lime-Watermelon,

seen, and the favorite trimming for black or dark colored gowns is pale green.

Whole sunshades are in green silk, some of them edged with ostrich feather trimming. The dress with which one of these was carried was flowered abifer.

Plants injured by lime—Watermelon, blue lupine, sheep sorrel.

The Michigan Agricultural College says that if the lime is being applied for the benefit of any immediate crop, it should be applied, in whatever form used, should be applied, in whatever form used these was carried was flowered chiffon, with a deep hem of pale green taffetas.

Another attractive dress was in white

Another attractive dress was in white

Some fine Cluny lace trimmed the bottle, and the belt was black satin. The very large black hat was bordered with white feathers, and spoiled by the excessive height of the plume rising from the grown.

It is occasionally recommended that lime in whatever form, if in a fine condition, be applied to the soil by hand, much as one would sow grain by hand. In windy weather the method is likely to want of the plume rising from the grown. prove very disagreeable to the sower. At any time, unless gloves are used, the lime is very likely to irritate the hands. A very satisfactory way is to distribute the material in piles two rods apart each way, and then later each pile can be spread with a shovel over an area extendng about one rod in all directions from syrup, which is made by boiling one pound of sugar in one gill of water 19 minutes. When wanted for use, add the required amount of water, and to each glass add a piece of ice and a slice of lemon.

When the lime is harrowed into the soil. By this method there will be 40 piles to the acre. The amount of material to be put in each pile is found by dividing the rate of application in pounds per acre by 40. If the rate be 800 pounds per acre, 20 pounds is the amount per pile. If the rate be 1200 pounds per acre, 30 pounds