

# I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."  
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

**For Sweet Charity.**  
Mrs. Styles—"I was at the donation party last evening. Mr. Altarton gave us a splendid collation. I was awfully hungry and the things tasted so good that I ate and ate until I was almost ashamed of myself."  
Uncle George—"And your supper cost you how much?"  
Mrs. Styles—"For the land's sakes, what in the world are you talking about?"  
Uncle George—"I mean how much did you contribute toward the donation?"  
Mrs. Styles—"O, I gave a 5-cent piece. I should have given a dime, only I didn't have the change."

**Horrors of Navigation.**  
All this time the doomed vessel was dragging its anchors and drifting helplessly toward the breakers.  
A knot of frightened passengers had huddled together in the cabin.  
Suddenly some one began to sing "Pull for the Shore!"  
The others joined in.  
"Tell 'em they needn't do that," roared the captain. "We'll be there in about five minutes!"

**PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.**  
Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong."



**PRINCESS VIROQUA,**  
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women."  
"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations, where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement."  
—Fraternally yours, Dr. P. Virouqa, Lansing, Mich. —\$500 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice; it is entirely free.

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A book of 100 pages written by a business man of 50 years experience, who has made fortunes and come in contact with most of the rich men of the country. Especially for boys and young men—yet thousands of older men read it. You become successful by following directions. Mailed on receipt of price \$1.00 cash or money order. Agents selling them fast. G. S. & F. W. SCOFFIELD, Bankers, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

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CURE FOR ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY:** gives quick relief and cures worst cases of dropsy in 10 days' treatment. Free. Dr. E. B. GREEN'S HOME, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. **McILHENNY'S TABASCO** ADVERTISE IN THIS IT PAYS PAPER. B. N. O.

**Keene as a Humorist.**  
James R. Keene was asked the other day by a lady for a "point" on a certain stock that he is reported to be manipulating in his own peculiar way of a lightning change from the bear to the bull side.  
"There are times," he said, gallantly, "when one must keep his plans to himself. When I tell you to buy, you buy, and you'll make some money. And the same when I tell you to sell."  
"But I want to know what you know," she persisted, adding, "and get in before the rise."  
"I think you are just mean," she continued, petulantly, with flashing eyes aimed at the doughty warrior of so many Wall street battles.  
"Now, see here," retorted Mr. Keene, continuing, "I know what I am going to do—"  
"Yes—yes—and you might tell me!"  
"Well, then, I am I—and now you want to know—"  
"That would be another—now two keep a secret—especially when No. 2 in the secret is a woman!"  
"Oh! you are too mean for anything!"  
"But," added Mr. Keene, gallantly, "send me a check for the amount you wish to risk—and I'll promise you that there will not be a loss."  
"Well, I will; I'll trust you with my money," she replied, "even if you won't me with your secret!"

**The Care of the Hands in Cold Weather.**  
Any extreme temperature or either very hot or very cold water is not good for the hands. Warm water is more cleansing than cold water. A dozen drops of the tincture of benzoin added to a basin of warm water is beneficial to the hands. Castile or one of the fine toilet soaps should be used. A generous lather should be made and the hands thoroughly rubbed with it. A rubber flesh-brush is a great comfort. A little bran or oatmeal if put in the water has a softening effect, and makes the skin velvety and pliable. Almond meal is also excellent for this purpose. Care in drying the hands is essential to their good condition, especially in winter. A soft towel will gather up all the moisture and should be used in between the fingers of each hand so that every part may be thoroughly dried. After drying the hands it is a good plan to rub in a little cold cream or almond oil, after which, if they are particularly sensitive, powder may be dusted over them.

**His Fatal Error.**  
"Dear little hand," said the dry goods clerk as he reached for the fair dandy's hush mixer. Then a thread of absent-mindedness got tangled in his wheels, and he continued in a far-away tone, "I wonder if it will wash."  
"Mr. Counterjumper," exclaimed the fair one, angrily, "I may as well inform you here and now that it will not wash, neither will it cook or sew on buttons. Good evening, sir, and a safe journey home to your mamma."

**Said the Observant Foreigner.**  
"I have noticed," said the Observant Foreigner who was not writing a book about America, "that according to your newspapers, your best citizens are always to be found in large numbers at just three places."  
"Where?" we asked, being mildly curious.  
"At political rallies, prize fights, and lynchings bees."

**The Defendant's Opportunity.**  
"You say the defendant pulled the plaintiff's hair. Now, how could the defendant, who is an usually short man, reach the plaintiff's hair, the plaintiff being fully six feet tall?"  
"Why, you see, your honor, the plaintiff was butting him at the time."

**The Scenic Route.**  
"It seems to me," expostulated the traveler, "you charge an awfully high figure for a ride across your little isthmus."  
"But where will you find another railway," argued the ticket seller at Colon, "that affords such a fine view of a revolution from the car windows?"

**A Question in Astronomy.**  
"Do you believe in the nebular hypothesis, Brother Dickey?"  
"No, suh," was the reply after a moment's thought. "I never wuz positive 'bout anything 'cept hellfire fer sinners!"

**Of Course Not.**  
Lady—These souvenir spoons look like forks.  
Dealer—Of course, ma'am; you wouldn't have souvenir spoons look like spoons would you?"

**PIS's permanently cured.** No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

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

**The worst thing about life insurance** is that we never live to enjoy it.

**Piso's Cure for Consumption** is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAWYER, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

**It's the dull fellow who is generally the greatest bore.**

**Poor Soils**

are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

# Potash.

Write for our books—sent free—which give all details.

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**For The Ladies**

**SHORT SKIRTS.**  
The woman who believes that good taste in dress depends as much upon its conformity to occasion as to fashion will never be without a well tailored short skirt in her wardrobe. She will wear it always in business hours. It is uncleanly, if nothing more, to allow a dress to drag over pavements and in stores, and both ungraceful and difficult to lift it. The trailing tailor-made skirt is an important feature of every woman's wardrobe, but it is reserved for calling, the club and the matinee. The richer costumes are of smooth-faced cloths. Brown and black will be seen most frequently on the street, though green and blue are used to some extent.

**THEATRE RUN BY A WOMAN.**  
Laramie, Wyoming, has a woman who runs a theatre. Pretty Root, they call her in Laramie, in appreciation of her hairiness. She is small, energetic, tactful, and she knows the show business from advertising to counting the receipts in the box office. She is the only one of the kind and nobody is left in any doubt on that point.  
After she took hold of the theatre she did not like the way the ushers were doing their work, so she placed herself at the head of the small corps and showed them how. She is still showing them. She escorts the people to their seats, oversees the distribution of programmes and keeps the boys in the gallery in order.  
"Boys, you'll have to be quiet or get out!" she calls above the heads of the audience, and the boys subside.  
But Mrs. Root achieves her triumph when she posts bills. A common sight in Laramie is Mrs. Root, assisted by a small boy, wielding an eight-sheet poster that flaps in the Wyoming breeze in a vain attempt to get away. It never gets away.—St. Louis Republic.

**WINTER GOWNS FOR CHILDREN.**  
Thin materials, like liberty silk and liberty mull, are very much in favor for party dresses for girls. The accordion-pleated skirt in circular shape is used for a girl from six to sixteen years of age. The waist is also accordion pleated, made to wear with a gumpie, or with a yoke effect. Dr. bertha of lace, and with black tulle, a touch of black being considered very smart on a girl's gown. Velvet and corduroy and the smooth plain cloths are used for street gowns for girls quite as much as for older women. The skirts have a good flare, and the jackets are of medium length. There are long coats of velvet or of black satin for wraps, and black velvet coats are also worn for the street. These are made either without any trimming, or have revers of lace and a black silk tie with long ends at the throat.—Harper's Bazar.

**WOODED IN A BALLOON.**  
Miss Dorothea Klumpke, one of four remarkable sisters born in San Francisco, is doubtless the only woman who was ever wooded and won in a balloon.  
Her father, Dr. Isaac Roberts, a well-known English astronomer, who, although nearly seventy-two years old, is still hale and hearty. Miss Klumpke is the most noted woman astronomer in the world.  
She and Dr. Roberts first met in 1887 at a scientific congress in Paris. He was much impressed with the American woman's photograph of the heavens, being himself engaged in that kind of work. This similarity of scientific pursuit brought them much together, and gradually a courtship began, though Dr. Roberts is many years Miss Klumpke's senior. Some time ago the pair made a balloon ascension for the purpose of getting photographs of the stars, and Dr. Roberts seized the opportunity to propose. He descended to earth an engaged man.

**TO HELP INDIAN CHILDREN.**  
Miss Katherine Hughes, of Ottawa, is the leader of a movement for providing employment for Indian children when they leave the schools. Heretofore the Canadian Government and the churches have spent a vast amount of money on the education of the Indians and have allowed them afterward to go back to the reserves, where they speedily relapse into the ways of their ancestors, or rather into ways that are not nearly so good as those of the noble red man in his original state, for they are unfitted for the old Indian life and are prevented by the condition of the reserves from adopting the habits of the white man.  
Miss Hughes, who has been a teacher for the last couple of years on one of the reserves, took up the matter single handed, inspired by the plea of an Indian mother who wanted her two sons to "work like white men," and has succeeded in interesting a large number of people, including the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Falconio, who has expressed himself with much emphasis on the folly of the present system. Miss Hughes is a great favorite among her Indian proteges, who call her Kateri Kaidner-entha (She makes things go pleasantly).

**NEW GAME FOR AMERICAN WOMEN.**  
Miss Constance Applebee is causing the sensation of the day in woman's athletic circles. She has come over here from England to teach the American college girl how to play hockey.  
Miss Applebee has already started teams at Wellesley, Radcliffe and Smith Colleges. She is a splendid woman athlete, a hockey player of note, and a member of her home team at Yorkshire. At the Hemmenway gymnasium at Cambridge, Miss Applebee has shown her ability to outpace and outjump all the woman students. She is an expert in lawn tennis, golf and basketball, as well as hockey.  
She has a remarkable record as a swimmer and a good walker, thinking nothing when at home in Yorkshire of a twenty-mile jaunt across the moors.

"It is most extraordinary," she says, "that the game of hockey has not already been introduced to the American schools and colleges. Girton College, at Cambridge, and Somerville College, at Oxford, have splendidly coached teams. The two great schools, Roedean School and Wykeham Abbey, also have well-known teams."  
"There is no danger in this game, nor is it in the least way rough or unwomanly. Players must keep the relative positions they held at the original line-up, so there is no chance of hitting one another with their sticks. Nor is there any colliding."—Boston Post.

**REGARDING PIONEER WOMEN.**  
The subject of emigration for gentlemen is attracting an increasing amount of attention throughout the British Empire, both in the motherland, where the surplus and unemployed woman is a serious problem, and in the colonies, where these same women are sorely needed. It is said that this is partly the result of the Boer war. The intense patriotism of the Boers and their faith in their cause is generally attributed to the lessons learned at their mothers' knees, and it is further asserted that Englishmen who were married to Boer women have nearly always proved disloyal.  
The Boer method of emigration is consequently coming to be regarded with into the wilderness, like the Englishman's favor. The Boer did not go alone man, to make a home for his wife or future bride. He was compelled by force of circumstances to pack his wren and his kinder into his wagon and take his home with him when he trekked, and it now appears that his necessity was his great good fortune. If the Englishman would follow his example, it is urged, many of them would be saved from most of the evils of pioneer society. For the women themselves the prospect of making homes out of huts in the wilderness might not be regarded as alluring, but there are compensations, for while the average woman in the older countries is an unappreciated unit, even if not actually "surplus," the woman in pioneer society is an acknowledged power.—New York Tribune.

**ABOUT SHIRT WAISTS.**  
There is no falling off in the popularity of shirt waist flannels, and the counters are extremely attractive to shoppers eager to select from the designs offered. Saxony flannel, in Roman stripes, and the various importations of this season. Persian patterns are also seen in almost every shade of delicately blended color. One very striking pattern was of a particular broken stripe about an inch wide, making a most effective contrast.  
In the making of shirt waists tucks are a predominant feature, tucks on the bias, tucks straight up and down and tucks crosswise, but however they may be there must be tucks. One waist in old rose had a bias row of tucks set in each side of the front, meeting in a point in the centre, the only trimming being tiny silver buttons, and the waist was smart, indeed.  
A waist of cream white flannel was trimmed with inserted squares of panne velvet in Persian pattern, the squares so arranged as to give a pointed yoke effect in front, and edged with several rows of machine stitching in black, which set off the velvet to perfection. Collar and cuffs were trimmed with the velvet, and gave just enough color to relieve the white of the waist. To supplement the flannels also are seen some stylish corduroy and velveteen waists. These are made up in a rather plainer style, and need little garniture to enable them to hold their own with those of the shirt waist sex who admire elegant simplicity.  
Evening waists are also exhibited in an almost endless variety of color and style. One of white panne velvet, made simply with very flat perpendicular tucks on each side of the front and two rows of rather large gilt buttons from neck to waist line, will certainly be becoming to its fortunate wearer at the theatre this winter.  
In fact, there are waists and waists and waists, and one might describe them for a week and a day and then not do justice to their manifold beauties. When these now important adjuncts of the wardrobe first appeared on the horizon of femininity, and were worn almost exclusively in the summer, one wondered how long their reign would be. Summer may come and summer may go, but the shirt waist goes on forever.—New York Mail and Express.

**THE BEST SOURCES OF ANIMAL PROTEIN.**  
Fresh ground meat and bone is a very valuable constituent of the ration for egg production. In many localities, however, it is difficult to procure readily, and many who might get it do not have a bone cutter. On the other hand, beef scraps and meat meal can be bought at any time, and being dry, can be readily mixed in with other feed stuffs. The West Virginia experiment station has compared the value of the two for egg production with results decidedly in favor of the green bone.  
During a period of four months, beginning October 25, seventeen Plymouth Rock hens fed the fresh bone laid 650 eggs of an average weight of 11.75 pounds per 100, while a similar number fed meat meal in their ration laid 554 eggs weighing 11.94 pounds per 100. The fowls fed fresh ground meat and bone also increased more in weight and were much healthier during the experiment, four of the others having died, and being replaced by others. As this experiment was made with only one sample of meat meal the results cannot be considered conclusive.

**FORCING ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB.**  
Asparagus and rhubarb are forced from old roots brought in from the garden and subjected to a gentle heat. The crop is made from material stored up in the old roots, no new roots growing through the forcing period. The old roots are thrown away after being forced and others brought in for the next crop. Both these crops may be grown in out-of-the-way places—under the benches, in corners of the potting shed, or in fact anywhere where heat and moisture may be had. One method of forcing rhubarb is to grow it entirely in the dark. This produces a very tender stalk with very little foliage.  
There is a new idea in the forcing of asparagus and rhubarb which as yet has not been thoroughly tested. This idea is the use of permanent plants instead of the large five or six year old roots that are forced once and then thrown away. It is quite possible to cover a large bed of asparagus very cheaply by means of cloth placed over a framework of iron pipes. In early spring the heat is turned on and the plants are forced more gradually than in the common and wasteful method. After the crop has been taken and spring is advanced the cloth roof and sides are removed and the plants are growing in the open air. Everything should then be done to enable the plants to store up a great supply of reserve food for the next season's forcing.  
Blanching rhubarb, or that grown in the dark, makes a beautiful product which should sell on sight to the fancy

**8-BITS OF FEMININITY.**  
Self-tone stitching is a prominent feature of many of the newest fashions.  
House gowns of albatross are comfortable, stylish and inexpensive.  
Turquoise buttons are seen on some of the new white gloves for evening wear.  
Gray squirrel is used for trimming children's coats, and is more youthful in appearance than many other furs.  
Exquisite gowns are fashioned from pria cloth and a similar gauze fabric termed juis, both importations from the Philippines.  
Buttons of rhinestones, with setting of gun metal are used as fasteners for suede gloves in gun metal tint, to be worn with black gowns.  
Irish lace collars appear upon all sorts and kinds of gowns and coats. They are broad turn-down collars as a rule, and fit snugly over the shoulders of waist or jacket.  
The few jet combs that are favored these days are very pretty. The designs are varied fleur de lis, diamonds and blossoms set with diamonds or pearls being the most attractive.  
Sashes and bodice draperies of black give a chic effect to gowns of all shades. The evening gowns are made with shoulder straps of black tulle caught with pink roses. This black touch is very becoming.  
One pretty lace bow is of black point d'esprit, made up over white silk, and edged with a narrow gold braid. This braid is not garnish, for it is one of the dull varieties of the braid, and is effective and in good taste.  
A hat which is made of one of the big flats of felt which one can purchase separately to make up, is in blue and black. The felt is of pale blue, and it is set at wide intervals with her bold dots of black velvet. Around the crown, or what should be the crown if there was one, is a wreath of black roses like that on the hat of Irish lace, joined in the back in the same way with an oblong buckle of steel.



**GARDEN AND FARM.**  
**MIXED FERTILIZERS ON ORCHARD LAND.**  
The application of manure, to orchards will show effect according to the condition of the orchard land. It is now claimed that an orchard should be kept in grass, the grass to be mowed and left around the trees. This claim, however, requires further experiment before it can be generally adopted. Too much stable manure on orchard land induces rank growth of the trees and the wood is sappy. This is caused when too much nitrogen is applied. What an orchard requires most is phosphate and potash fertilizers. Trees should be kept in moderate growth and not forced.

**WINTER IRRIGATION.**  
Irrigation is supposed to be most useful during the summer while the hot sun pumps hardest on the water stored in the soil. But irrigation during the summer is often hardest to secure, so that the experiments of the Arizona station showing that winter irrigation is quite adequate for all ordinary orchards will give a strong impulse to fruit growing in that territory. The results of tests made were highly satisfactory. Trees held their foliage all summer and made an excellent, strong, healthy, vigorous growth, though they received not a drop of water during the growing months. Arizona has large possibilities in the fruit growing line, and the difficulties which now stand in the way are mostly on the score of irrigation. A real advance in irrigation methods necessarily means much for the fruit interests; and in the present instance the experiments were applied directly to the growing of nut and fruit trees.—The Country Gentleman.

**FERTILIZING WITH ROCKS.**  
Herr Hensel, who has attained some reputation in Germany as an agricultural chemist, has sent out a theory that will be new and strange to many, but which is attracting some attention from agricultural associations and scientific men in Europe. He claims that stone meal, or the common rock, burned, and ground to a fine powder, contains certain amounts of potash, soda, magnesia, phosphoric acid, lime and all the other mineral elements needed to promote plant growth, and that if it is used at the rate of five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre, or more, it will render fertile the most barren soil. He does not advocate the use of nitrogen at all, as he claims that most plants do rather need from the atmosphere, or do so when the mineral elements are furnished. He claims that silica or the silicate of potash, though one of the most soluble of the mineral elements, is found in roots, stem, leaf and fruit of every plant in greater amount than almost any other mineral element. We remember years ago riding along a road, the roadside being mostly barren for a mile or more, but there were occasional spots where red and white clover were growing plentifully and rank, in marked contrast to the places between them. We asked why these spots seemed so much more fertile than the rest of the roadside, and were told that they were the places where the stone crusher stood when the road had been repaired a year or two before. We were not able to decide whether the fertility was due to the dust of the stones crushed or the ashes from the fire that ran the crusher, but we remember that we have seen gravelly knolls set thickly with white clover, while it was not to be found on what seemed to be better soil in the same field.—The Cultivator.

**BUTTER PAYS BETTER THAN CHEESE.**  
In spite of the fact that the Canadians won first place for their cheese at the Pan-American Exposition they do not seem to think cheese-making as profitable in winter as butter-making. We read that the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association at a recent meeting resolved to issue a circular to the dairymen of Canada strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese, for the following reasons:  
1.—That fodder cheese hurts the consumption, thus diminishing the demand for grass goods and lowering its price.  
2.—That the outlet for cheese is limited, and everything depends on the quantity to induce a large consumption.  
3.—That the consumption of cheese is not increasing, but diminishing, while the consumption of finest creamery butter is rapidly growing.  
4.—That the price of butter is higher, on an average, all the year round, than cheese, for the finer qualities.  
5.—That the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese, not only in the comparative price, but in that the farm stock and land are better sustained.  
6.—That in order to maintain high prices there must be a continuous supply of finest butter, and as the flow of milk is lessening now, it is most urgent that the quantity should be kept up as much as possible; and to divert the milk from cheese to this article is the only way to keep up the supply.  
It is recommended that all factories should be fitted up so as to make either cheese or butter. Cheese should be held three weeks at a temperature of sixty degrees to ensure proper curing. Serious complaints continue to come of cheese being shipped much too green. Packages both of cheese and butter are still made of much too thin wood. Butter should be shipped fresh weekly to command the best price.—Farm, Field and Friends.

**Ingenious Woman.**  
"I don't know about woman not having any inventive ability," remarked the meditative young man, "but she can nearly always be depended upon to help a man out with a bright idea when he needs it."  
The other day when I went for a country ride with a young lady our horses seemed to need water. We were going through a little village when we noticed the fact and came upon an old-fashioned town pump. The water seemed to be all right, but there was no trough or bucket at hand and no corner grocery from which we could borrow the necessary utensil.  
"We were about to drive on, hoping for another pump which would have a trough attachment, when the young lady climbed out of the trap and went to the pump.  
"Here," she said, briskly, "I can fix things all right. The pump spout is high, I'll hold each horse's head up sideways and you can pump in his mouth."  
"The horses submitted gracefully and seemed very much refreshed by this twentieth century feminine method of relieving thirst."—Detroit Free Press.

trade, and I recommend it to the consideration of all private gardeners who have not tried it. The stems are very delicate and attractive in color. They are scarcely strong enough to stand long shipment or exposure in a store for any length of time, but on the other hand their flavor is much superior to rhubarb grown in the light. I am inclined to think that asparagus and rhubarb are very promising winter crops for the future.—C. E. Hunn, in American Agriculturist.

**HOW TO AVOID GLUTS IN THE CATTLE MARKET.**  
A notable fact to be considered in studying the history of our cattle markets for the past quarter century is that glutted markets have never been caused by prime beef. In every instance the overstocking, which has caused depression in prices, has been with common and inferior animals. This danger is always present, but more so in a declining market. When cattle are actually scarce, even the common and poor stock will find fairly remunerative markets, and as everybody can raise such cattle the tendency is to grow more of them than there is any demand for. In a short time the supply catches up with the demand, prices waver a little, and pretty soon there is a glut. But while prices are falling all to pieces for common stock, fairly good ones are quoted for prime and choice cattle. This is right, too, and it is the very best condition that can face the expert, honest and hard working breeder or farmer. If he knows that he will find adequate reward for his painstaking endeavors there is more incentive to better work. Moreover, it is the very assurance that he will find profit when everybody around him, who only half understands the business, are complaining that there is no money in cattle raising. It is a notorious fact that the good breeder is generally better satisfied with a poor market; that is, a market in which the range of prices is greater because the supply of common and inferior stock is greater than the demand. In such a market more discrimination is made between the cattle shipped, and the man sure of his stock will find his reward.

There is always room at the top, is a common expression to quote to those who would enter any business or profession. It likewise applies to the cattle industry. There is plenty of room at the top, but it is pretty crowded down below. Not until one gets over the first few rungs of the ladder will he find much encouragement. Then he will find that the markets are never crowded with prime beef, fine mutton or lamb, or any other product of the farm. Raise only the very best, and then the profits will take care of themselves. Sometimes the standard is pretty high, and one must measure his efforts alongside of the finest breeders and cattle raisers in the country; but let the stock be the prime in every sense of the word and there need be little reason for worry. It is the common, poor and indifferent breeders who lose money, and the ignorant who are forced out of the cattle business every time there seems to be overstocking. They come back just as soon as there is a boom in the cattle industry, only to be forced to the wall later when it subsides. In the long run they never get ahead, and they drift back and forth in this unsatisfactory way to the end.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

**THE HORSES SUBMITTED GRACEFULLY** and seemed very much refreshed by this twentieth century feminine method of relieving thirst.—Detroit Free Press.