

The Springs of Florida.

A short distance down the peninsula and below Jasper is Suwanee Spring. It forms one of the principal feeders of the river, and is a well-known favorite winter resort. It is some distance from the railroad station, and tourists are taken thither in an ancient "kinky" street car, and their baggage on a flat open car linked behind.

Suwanee Spring, like many of the other large bodies of so-called springs in Florida, is nothing more or less than the coming to the surface of a considerable sized underground river, and, like many of these springs, that at Suwanee is supposed to possess valuable medicinal qualities, particularly for diseases which affect the kidneys and bladder.

The large springs of Florida are among its greatest curiosities, and many of them are wonderful for their beauty and varied features. Almost invariably they are clear as crystal and very deep, some as much as eighty feet. Many, like Suwanee and Green Cove Springs, are heavily charged with sulphur, and others, like those at Homassassa, with sulphur, iron and magnesia. The waters are almost invariably warm.

Besides the Suwanee Spring there are others in the near vicinity, one a few miles below, called High Springs, and still a third close beside the railroad tracks at Juliette. This one is quite large and of such remarkable limpidness that from the railroad tracks, more than a hundred feet away, fish may be plainly seen swimming about in its depths.—Florida Letter in Philadelphia Ledger.

St. Peter's, Rome, is one of the most colossal buildings in the world. Forty-three popes reigned while it was being built.

Never Too Sure.

Against the probability or possibility of mischance or accident we can never be too sure. But if we should stop to consider how great is the chance of sudden death, we would be made too timid and unhappy. Caution is needed not to be foolishly, and precaution to know what is best to do when an accident happens. One day this winter two men were walking and one said: "We're too timid in treading on slippery places. I tread firmly and never think about them, and so escape a fall." "Never be too sure," said the other, "it is that that throws you off and makes the fall the harder." Just then they came upon a place covered with thin snow, where kids had been sliding. The first speaker slipped and came down with his foot turned and badly sprained his ankle. He was a cripple on crutches until a short time ago, having used many things without benefit. Up to that time he had not used St. Jacobs Oil, which, when used, cured him completely, so that he walks as usual. There is a probability that for the rest of the season he will walk cautiously, with the precaution of having this great remedy ready for use.

Fewer French ships pass through the Suez Canal than German, Italian or even Dutch.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Bergen, Norway, boasts of a paper church large enough to seat 1000 persons.

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

Dutch omnibuses are fitted with letter boxes.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypos, or some dreadful ail.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health. "I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer give you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

THE FARM GARDEN



Milk Curd for Fowls.

In giving fowls milk there is often danger that they will soil and spoil their food while eating it. If the milk is made into curd and is then dried by mixing cakes made of corn meal and wheat bran with it, the fowls will be much less liable to disease than if they are fed milk in its cold state.

Ninety Bushels of Wheat Per Acre.

Wheat is profitable when thirty bushels per acre can be grown, and that this yield can be secured is unquestionable if the necessary condition of the soil is provided for it. The writer once sowed three ounces of wheat upon a square rod of ground in rows twelve inches apart. The ground was hoed twice a week from the planting until the spreading wholly covered it, which was before the winter set in. In the spring the soil was stirred as much as possible until it could no longer be done. At the harvest the grain was thrashed and made thirty-four pounds, which was equal to ninety bushels per acre. English farmers, by good culture and the use of the hoe in spring, have grown from sixty-five to seventy bushels per acre. Is there any reason why American farmers could not produce a similar yield? We think not.—Henry Stewart in Rural Canadian.

Average Product of a Hen.

Home and Farm says: "Eleven dozen eggs per year is the average estimate given as the product of a hen." That's a fact; such an estimate has been given, so have various different estimates been given—nothing is easier than making estimates. A pencil and a sheet of paper is all that is needed, no particular knowledge of the subject is required. The writer has had some experience—more than many estimate makers—with half a dozen pure breeds and with more than half a dozen of no breed, and is thoroughly convinced that the average of all the hens in the country, or in a state, county or town, is less than 100 eggs annually. Well-kept flocks of some breeds will go largely above 100, but a large majority of hens do not belong to that class. The only official estimate made puts the estimate at ninety-three eggs. That is the estimate of the United States census bureau, and probably it is not far from the truth.—Texas Field and Farm.

Device for Killing Plant Lice.

The man of the house, if he be a smoker, ought to expend some of the surplus smoke on the plants. If he is permitted to smoke indoors, place his chair in the plant window and insist on his blowing the smoke from his pipe or cigar among the plants instead of out in the room. I have always noticed that in homes where the male members of the family smoke that house plants are remarkably free from vermin. I am not advocating the use of the weed, but simply stating a fact. A friend whose husband is required to smoke out of doors, or in the woodshed, has a box arranged to hold her plants when it is necessary to give them treatment for vermin; in the cover of the box is a hole as large around as a silver dollar, to which a plug is fitted. The man of the house, when called upon for the service, takes his place in the woodshed with pipe and plant box; and is required to expend a part at least of his smoke on the plants. It is quite amusing to see this "lord of creation" with a mouthful of smoke remove the plug from the plant box and send the smoke among the plants, but as the treatment is effectual and he takes the idea somewhat in the nature of a good joke, both he and the wife are enthusiastic over the plan.—"G. R. K." in American Agriculturist.

Regularity in Salting the Dairy.

If the cook should conclude that the trouble of salting our food is all unnecessary, or that if we require it at all, once each week is sufficiently often, she would undoubtedly meet with a vigorous protest from all concerned.

What reason is there, either in theory or in practice, to lead us to suppose that our dumb animal friends are less sensitive to such irregularities? The writer remembers well that with every Sunday morning in his boyhood days came the duty of giving both cattle and horses a handful of salt. As time went on a cheese factory was built, and as we became its patrons we had an excellent opportunity in weighing our milk from day to day to study the effect of changing conditions. We soon learned that "salt day" was invariably followed by a shrinkage in weights at the factory. We very naturally concluded that such over doses of salt irritated the stomach of the cow, caused a feverish condition of the entire system, and consequent lessening of the flow of milk. We at once adopted the plan of sprinkling the mangers with salt before stabling the cows, both at night and in the morning, and the irregularities noted above were at an end. The

cows seem to enjoy the licking from end to end of a salted box much better than a large quantity of salt. They come into the stable as soon as the doors are thrown open instead of waiting to be driven in as formally, and stay each in its accustomed station much better than when there is nothing to take up their attention, and every dairyman knows that "in contentment there is a great gain."—A Dairyman in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Swamp Muck and Its Use.

The new beginner on the farm, seeing a mass of black muck in his swamp and low grounds, naturally assumes that it will have a great value as manure for his uplands, and he goes to work digging, hauling and spreading, and in nearly every instance is badly disappointed in the results, which, if not positively harmful, are seldom productive of good. He cannot understand why the result should be thus, and asks for advice. The chemist could have told him at first that the raw muck was in no condition to feed plants, that its plant food is largely locked up in an insoluble form, and needs time and reagents to unlock it. Then, too, there are deposits of apparently rich muck that will never have any value, particularly those impregnated with iron. But where the mass is a greasy vegetable decay it may be made of value if properly treated. Raw muck is sour and not fit to apply to the land. If piled and allowed to dry and get frosted during one winter it will make an excellent absorbent in the barnyard. But probably the best use to make of the muck is to haul it to the upland and pile in alternate layers with lime or ashes, and let it lie for a year. The lime will act on the mass and release the plant food, and the inert nitrogen will be brought into play and good results will follow its use the land. This prepared lime and muck compost has a special value to the grower of strawberries and potatoes, and is largely used by growers of sweet potatoes in some sections. If you have a muck deposit that cannot be drained and got into cultivation where it lies, try the muck and lime compost.—Practical Farmer.

Clearing Fields for Corn.

There is a wide difference of opinion among farmers in the great corn belt of the west as to what should be done with the cornstalks on fields to be planted to corn. A common practice throughout the corn belt is to cut the stalks and plow them under, or what is still more universal is to break the stalks during the late winter with a heavy pole, rake them up after the frost is gone out of the ground and burn them. Many complain, and justly, that disposing of stalks in this manner is a great waste of fertilizing material. If these are plowed under and allowed to decay they will render the soil loose and friable and allow the air to get at it more easily. They also add a certain amount of fertilizing material which will be of benefit to the coming crop.

On the other hand, if the coating of stalks is heavy, they are liable to be a great deal of trouble the first season in cultivating the corn. They decay slowly and are always present to catch on the harrow and cultivator. Further, in a dry season, they often prevent a sufficient compacting of the soil, cause it to dry out unduly and thus greatly injure the growing crop. If insect pests like chinch bugs have been numerous the previous year, it is almost absolutely necessary to burn the stalks and thus assist in holding them in check. There are also numerous other insects which hibernate in rubbish that will be destroyed if the stalks are burned. Consequently whether it is advisable to plow under stalks or to rake and burn them will depend upon the season, the abundance of insects the previous year, and the condition of the soil. If the land is very loose and friable and contains a great amount of vegetable matter, probably it would be best to burn them, but if it is heavy, compact and hard to work the addition of the stalks will greatly benefit it.

If the cornfield was in small grain the previous year and grew up to weeds, these must be disposed of in some manner. If small grain was troubled by chinch bugs or other insects that will affect the corn, the fields can usually be burned over at some time when the stubble is dry. If, however, the mass can be turned under without danger from insect pests, it is best to do this. By attaching one end of a chain to the end of the plow beam and the other end to the inside handle of the plow near the mold board, allowing it just the right amount of slack, the stubble will be dragged down and turned under completely. Of course, as in the case with cornstalks, the disposition of stubble and weeds must be determined largely by the season and previous conditions. Because of the very mild open fall and early winter the latter part of 1897, much more fall plowing was done than usual. Pastures and meadows that were to be planted to corn have been turned over and stubble fields broken. If the spring is favorable the putting in of the corn crop will be comparatively light.—New England Homestead.

Missouri has an annual output of timber rated at about \$7,000,000.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Most Parisian Hats Have Low Crowns.

Most of the hats from Paris have low crowns. A greenish-blue straw has a large bow of green-blue ribbon placed jauntily in front, with wide loops at each side, forming a mammoth butterfly. Directly in front is an ornament of steel and pearls, behind which gleam some whitish-pink roses. The back of the hat is a mass of white roses and violets, and the brim is faced with an odd shade of pink velvet. Another model, also blue, has a swirl of turquoise-blue silk veiled in point de Geneve lace around the narrow brim. This "swirl" puffs up high on the left side,

lace are considered chic for a calling costume. White veils are affected by very young girls. Black Russian net, with a very fine mesh, are seen for street wear, but blue veils are most approved of by the oculist, though unfortunately they are not always becoming.

This year veils can be fastened without tearing or straining by a new device consisting of a rigid bar having a slot along one side, into which the veil is pressed and held in position by a flexible cord attached to one end of the bar and stretched across the slot to fasten at the opposite end.

Shirred Silk.

Shirred silk has partially usurped the place of accordion-plaited silk. It comes in a variety of pretty light shades, with knife-plaited frills to match, and is employed for skirt panels, yokes, sleeves and vests.

Princess Gown.

No model suits the well-rounded, graceful woman more perfectly than does the princess with its somewhat severe, but always satisfactory lines. The cut of the gown shown in the illustration is simple in the extreme, but it may be made as elaborate in effect as one please. As shown, says May Manton, the material is violet-colored poplin, with an applied front of velvet in a darker shade and trimming of handsome passementerie, which includes both jet and silk. The fronts are fitted by means of double bust and under-arm darts, the second dart on each side extending to the edge of the skirt. The backs, which fit smoothly to a point slightly below the waist line, are seamed at the centre and are joined to the fronts by means of side-backs, which include the entire length of the skirt. The fulness of the skirt portion is laid in deep underlying plaits, which fall in graceful folds to the end of the slight train. As illustrated, the closing of the lining



TWO SPRING MODELS.

but it is lower and less full on the right side. On the left side is a group of white flowers. A hat of heliotrope chip has the brim covered with rows of finely plaited heliotrope chiffon of a paler shade. These frills end in a soft twist of chiffon which encircles the narrow, high crown. A mass of white and purple lilacs is placed at the left side against the crown and trailing along the brim to the back, where they mingle with clusters of fresh green leaves. A very chic turban is of yellow straw braiding and white chiffon, the latter puffing out like mist between the yellow straw ribbons. A bow of black velvet in



HANDSOME SUIT FOR A SMALL BOY.

the back and a cluster of white tips fastened at the left side by an ornament of paste diamonds and smoked pearls completes this odd but pretty hat.

Suit for a Small Boy.

Short knee trousers with jacket to match and worn with a blouse of white lawn make the accepted dress suit for the small boys who have been promoted from kilts. The model shown in the large illustration, writes May Manton, is made of black velvet edged with narrow silk braid, but velveteen and black diagonal are equally correct. The trousers are fitted snugly to the legs by means of inside and outside leg seams and are supplied with the pockets without which no boy is ever content. The jacket is seamed at the center-back where it also extends to a slight point and is fitted by shoulder seams. The fronts, which are extended to form lapels, are self-faced, and the entire jacket is lined with farmers' satin. The sleeves are two-seamed and in regulation coat style. The blouse includes shoulder and under-arm seams only and closes at the center-front by means of buttons sewed to the right side and buttonholes worked in the box-plait that finishes the left. The sleeves are one-seamed and are gathered both at the arm's-eyes and at the wrists, where they are finished with deep roll-over cuffs edged with needlework frills. At the neck is a deep sailor collar, also edged with a frill, that turns over the coat and extends well down on the back.

To make this suit for a boy of six years will require three and a half yards of twenty-two-inch material, and one and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material for the blouse.

Newest Things in Veils.

There is a novelty in a gray veil this season which is highly approved by the ultrafashionable girl. The imported bordered veils of real thread

is effected at the centre-front, while the applied front of velvet hooks over beneath the band of passementerie at the left side. The sleeves are two-seamed and fit snugly to the shoulder, where they are finished with the slight fulness which is still in the height of style. At the wrists are bands of passementerie, below which frills of lace fall over the hands. The neck is finished with a high standing collar, above which rises a divided frill of lace. Cashmere, drap-d'ete and all silks are eminently appropriate and may be made either in combination or



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An Overworked Brain.

From the Record, Pierceton, Ind. Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually pored over his books.

Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain. In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather undermined his health.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarah had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarah has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1897.
R. P. WATT, Notary Public.

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.

History of the National Capitol.

The cornerstone of the original Capitol building, at Washington, was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them. August 24, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced and was finally completed in 1827. The cost of the Capitol up to 1827, including the grading of grounds, alterations, etc., was \$2,433,844.13. The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on the Fourth of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was completed in 1865. These extensions were first occupied for legislative purposes January 4, 1859. The old dome was torn down and work commenced on the new one in 1855. The present structure, which is of cast iron, was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The statue which crowns the dome was put in position December 2, 1864. It is of bronze, and its correct designation of Freedom. The height of the statue is nineteen feet six inches, and it weighs 14,985 pounds. There is now a bill before Congress to cover it with gold leaf.—William E. Curtis.

The Rich Resources of the South.

To claim that the South is more richly favored by nature than other sections of the country is to claim what cannot be successfully gainsaid. Our mountains teem with exhaustless mineral resources, our soil is capable of producing in abundance whatever grows upon the earth's surface, and our climate is perennially invigorating. Such being the case, why should not the South in due season become the great industrial centre of the nation? Still another fact which bears upon this hopeful prospect is that out of 21,354 miles of American coast lines, not including Alaska, the South Atlantic and Gulf States possess 11,953 miles of this aggregate, or more than the combined mileage of the North Atlantic and Pacific coast lines. Our South Atlantic and Gulf ports are easily accessible from almost any point upon the map, and shippers are beginning to realize that more satisfactory trade relations can be carried on with European and South American countries through our South Atlantic and Gulf ports than through the older ports of the North and East.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Exposition Novelty.

An interesting novelty at the Exposition will be the Mare which will give visitors the opportunity to voyage by steamer from Constantinople, with Algiers, Naples, and Smyrna, and to be in the vessel unrolling them!