

Change of Air for Dolly. 'My dolly's very ill, sir ; Dear doctor, please to tell What I can do to make her Get quickly strong and well."

She certainly looks pale, ma'am,
And needs the greatest care,
that I should recommend, ma'am,
A thorough change of air."

And I should re

Just take her down to Margate, Or somewhere by the sea,
And give her new-inid eggs, ma'am,
For breakfast and for tea.

"Oh, Margate is too far, sir,"
The anxious mother said,
"I'll wheel her round the garden,
And up the road inweed.

And up the road instead. -Chicago Record-Herald. A Novel Cure.

A little boy and girl were at opposite ends of a long room, pretending to talk over a "make-believe" tele-

is this the doctor?" called the little "It is, madam, it is," answered the

little boy. "You had better come over at once and see a very sick lady I am nurs-

ing," said the little girl "Ahem! What is file trouble?" he asked, and she replied:

"She swallowed a whole bottle of "Very serious case," said the little

dector. "What have you done for "I gave her two sheets of blotting

paper," replied the ingenious little "Was It red or black ink?" inquired the young physician.

"Red," replied the nurse. "Then," replied the doctor, " a plaster of white blotting paper on the soles of her feet will cure her com-

An Amusing Journey.

This is a game that may be played without any preparation whatever, as sickening the way she flatters that no materials are required, not even pencil or paper. It is, therefore, well | Elephant is about to allow it?" worth knowing, for it may be suggest-

better understood from an illustration | importance we will suppose the leader to begin it

ness. I will ask each of you, if you smile. please, to tell me where you are going. and what you intend to do when you get there?

It is required that eavry answer to his questions should be alliterative; that is to say, that all the words of the answer should begin with the letter A. This is the way it runs:

Leader-"Where are you going?" Answer-"To Annapolis." Leader-"What will do there?"

Answer--"Attend the academy." B goes to Boston to buy baked beans. C to Chicago to collect Columbian coins. D to Damascus to do dervish dances. E to England to earn Edfragrant flowers. G to Gasconia to nose gather glittering gems. H to Havana to have half holiday. I to India to inwels. K to Kentucky to keep knives L to Liverpool to lodge land lubbers. M to Montana to make money. N to the Netherlands to negotiate notes. O to Oklahoma to open an oyster shop. P to Philadelphia to pawn pennies. Q to Quebec to quit quarreling. R to Russia to raise race riots. S to Senegambla to sell saucepans. T to Turkey to taste tobacco. U to Utah to urge use of umbrellas. V to Vienna to visit vawillingly waste wages. Y to Yazoo to brat," he muttered to himself. yell at yielding yokels. Z to Zanzibar

zoologize zebras. This game, when played by the older boys and girls, or even by adults, is made uproaringly funny by the queer and incongruous answers that are ularly nasty chemist's shop. given without time to think them up. -Detroit Free Press.

Do you want to know just the cunaingest thing that ever two little birds did? Let me tell you-because it's

The birds were beautiful orioles and orioles make, swinging like a soft, gray, silken bag from the high branch of some elm tree.

Just three springs ago, the orioles had come to this grand, old elm tree he must take another photograph, as that shaded the porch of a quiet farm- he found he had forgotten to take the

They had picked out the very branch they wanted; and now they must hunt for material to build their pretty home.

So they flew about, chirping and calling and busily gathering stray threads and moss-when-oh, joy! What was that beautiful, long, white, silky stuff on the porch just under their elm tree home? They flew down very cautiously. They fitted this way and that. Dare they take some of It for their airy home? One more peep—yes—grandpa was sound asleep. There was no doube about it. But how should orioles know that the long white whiskers belonged to him? They ventured nearer. They pulled one hair. They grew bolder and pulled another. Two long, beautiful silky threads for their nest! They flew off to the tree and then back for

more. Grandpa still slept. The little rogues were having such a good time, when Aunt Lucy happened to spy She laughed aloud and of course that frightened the birds and grandpa awoke. But wait-just hear the rest. Aunt Lucy was so pleased at what the cute little orioles had ione, that she determined they should have all the pretty threads of hair they wanted. So that very afternoon, she took some of Mary's golden locks. a few more of grandpa's and some of her own glossy black hair and spread them on a bright cloth on the porch. Then she warned the family to keep very quiet and see what happened. In less than an hour the orioles had taken every hair and carried it to their tree.

done and the birds were enjoying their new home In the fall, after the orioles had left their elm tree home, Aunt Lucy had some one climb the tree and get the nest, and there so curiously woven into the lining, were the soft white, golden and black hairs.

Aun! Lucy keeps the nest in her parfor and counts it as one of her greatest treasures -- Primary Education.

Last of the Photographs, When Papa Elephant's photograph came home you may be sure it created a tremendous sensation throughout the menagerie. The animals all crowded round to look at it, and the noise as they grunted, squeaked, squeaked and bellowed their different opinions was simply deafening.

"And his trunk is lifelike: I could not have drawn it better myself," braved the donkey, who, as you know, is very good at drawing thingsthough I think perhaps he is better at drawing carts than elephants. "And his dear little eyes," sighed

the sentimental love-bird. sweet!" "Fiddlesticks," said the goshawk," "It's no more like him than like me." And he stalked off muttering to himself, "Sweet little eyes, indeed! I wonder the silly thing didn't say 'Dear little feet,' while she was about it. It's

great booby, and I wonder what Mrs. But Papa Elephant was beaming; he ed to a party of friends on the spur of took no notice whatever of the gosthe moment, when some such amuse | hawk's remark. "I think it's pretty fair," he said modestly; "and tomor-The players choose a leader, and row you shall take baby to be photothen seat themselves in a circle, with graphed, too, my dear," he added, turnthe leader in the center. He, of ling to his wife, who looked quite a course, stands. As the game may be Size larger than usual with pride and

So the next morning they went "She will make a lovely picture, Young people, you are all supposed | ma'am, a real beauty; there's no doubt to be commercial travelers, about to about that," said the monkey, putting and Rrowstook, as far as the lumber stomach, pray do not aver that indistart on a journey to any part of the his head on the side and surveying growth is concerned, as thoroughly as gestion arises from the morsel of fruit

Now, as Baby Elephant was very short and very fat with very large ears and very little eyes, and a nasty sulky temper, she was not by any means a beauty, but, of course, her fond mamof the cunning monkey.

"Turn your toes out, my dear, and let your ears flop a little more," she said, smiling with gratified material vanity at the stumpy little object. "Do as the gentleman tells you, ducky, and look pleasant."

"Shan't," replied the animal child. nearly shutting her little eyes, and ward's esteem. F to Florida to find turning up her trunk, as she had no

The monkey discreetly had a loud fit of coughing at once, while Mrs. Elespect idols. I to Jerusalem to judge | phant tried to coat her refractory offspring into good behaviour, and after several attempts she was induced to get into the proper position.

"Playful little pet," said the monkey, smiling as affably as he could. "Oh, yes, it's all her playful disposition," assented Mrs. Elephant, eagerly. "She is such a giddy little thinglike a kitten you know

"Oh, very like a kitten; very much so indeed," agreed the donkey politerious viscounts. W to Washington to ly out loud. "Nasty, [il-tempered little

But at last he managed to get Miss Elephant in a corner and hastly took the photograph and ran off with it into a dark cupboard at the end of the room, which smelled like a partic-

While he was gone Miss Elephant would amuse herself by trying to look through the camera although her mamma repeatedly told her to leave it alone and come and sit down like a good child; and at last she got her head under the piece of black cloth. as she had seen the monkey do, and could not get out again. In her strugyou know the curious, pretty nests the | gles she knocked the whole thing over and fell on it, which broke it into little pieces.

> And just then the monkey ran back In a state of great excitement to say cap off the camera, and therefore there was no portrait. But, alas, the apparatus was smashed; no more pictures could be taken, and Mrs. Elephant, who had put her best bonnet on intending to have her own photograph taken as well as a surprise for Papa, fairly cried with disappointment. But I am glad to say she gave little Miss Elephant a good whipping when she got home, and sent her to bed without any supper, which served her

right.-Chicago Record-Herald. "No, I'm not very well impressed with the house," said the prospective tenant. "The yard is frightfully small; there's hardly room for a single flow

er bed." "Think so?" replied the agent; "but -er-mightn't you use folding flower beds?"-Philadelphia Press.

WARNING CIVEN BY AN EXPERT TO LUMBER MEN.

He Fears the Spruce Will Be Exhausted in a Century by the Present Demands and Methods of Both the Pulp and haw Mills - A Call for Scientific Forestry.

A discussion is now going on among lumbermen, woodsmen and forestry experts as to whether or not the spruce forests of Maine are in danger of destruction from careless and wasteful methods of cutting and from the immense demands made upon them every year by puip milis and saw mills

Before many days the pretty nest was forestry division of the United States been making a tour of inspection in the big pulp companies, went to Banto lumbermen at the board of trade rooms declared that with a continuthe forests would be exhausted in less benefit from it as possible?"-New than 100 years.

On the other hand President F. S. Lyman of the Cushnoc Fibre company of Augusta, one of the most experienced men in the state in all matters pertaining to lumbering, says that there is more spruce standing in Maine than can be cut off in countless years, taking account of the growths, that the end of the spruce supply is so remote that worry on the subject | the dyspeptic, the consumptive, the

"It's his very tail," shricked the par-Mr. Grinnell told the Bangor lumber turies for a spruce tree to attain a and rheumatic tendencies. The acid size suitable for humber, but Mr. Ly- fruits, especially lenions and oranges, man says he has cut good sized spruce | are particularly good for stomach on land that had been moved for grain | troubles and rheumatism. 40 years before. The general opinion among the older lumbermen seems to "How plied to Maine.

It is generally conceded, however, that a reform is needed in lumbering methods in this state and the present discussion must result in great good. The owners of timber lands, the paper and pulp manufacturers and the lumber mill owners are all interested in the situation. The preservation and propagation of the spruce forests must be more carefully looked after, for the benefit of all

E. E. Ring of Orono, state land agent and forest commissioner, is making arrangements to ascertain as or do you eat it as you do candy!" soon as possible after the spring opens the amount of standing spruce perience of more than 25 years in the woods of northern Maine. He knows any man living.

He says there is a vast amount of spruce in the Allegash country, and now that the railroads are penetrating that region in various directions the timber can be more cheaply brought ma thought her lovely, and quite Mr. Ring proposes to send experienced woodsmen into the forests to explore and report the condition and extent of the growth.

"What the state of Maine needs," says Mr. Ring, "is a modern system of forestry, adapted to conditions in this state, which in many cases will radically differ from systems practised in other countries.

"In certain sections lumber and paper companies have invested large sums of money in mill plants and of course the continuance of their business depends upon the future supply of timber. Such companies would find it more profitable to adopt a system of forestry which would give the best results.

"In my opinion, the timber on the Kennebec and Androscoggin is cut to much better advantage than they cut on other waters of the state. The reason for this is that on those two rivers the land is owned largely by the companies that own the mills, while the reverse is the case on the other rivers.

"For instance, on the Penobscot the wild lands, with few exceptions, are owned by one class, who sell permits to the lumber operator, he selling his stumpage by one scale and seiling the

logs by another. "The influence of situation and soil tions and soils-low, wet swamps.

"The loss by cutting high stumps and leaving large tops in the woods is something that can easily be remedied; I may say that this fault is being overcome by the lumber operators. It is well known that when a crowded stand of spruce is thinned, the trees which remain grow more rapidly than before.

"In some parts of the spruce the climate cool, a deep layer of hu-150 annual rings, while under more favorable conditions spruce has been | man was dead, known to increase one inch in a year. By cutting or thinning out such a growth the humus will disappear on those trees that are left and they will grow much more rapidly."

Experts say that the best quality f spruce standing in Maine today is to be found in the Allegash and Fish river valleys in Aroostook county. These valleys are on St. John waters. and the cut heretofore has gone to

THE FORESTS IN DANGER | the sawmills in the Province of New Brunswick, although the land is owned by residents of Maine. The contemplated extension of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad from Ashland to Fort Kent will bring this timber to the Maine pulp and sawmills, where

it rightfully belongs. In the opinion of Mr. Ring, the amount of spruce now standing in Maine has been greatly underestimated. Good judges say that there is now standing in the state not less than 27,000,000,000 feet of spruce, and they say that this, with the increase by growth, is sufficient to keep all the sawmills and pulp mills fully supplied for an indefinite period.

The total log cut in Maine is about 606,000,000 feet annually, and half of Henry Grinnell, an expert from the this is used by the pulp mills. Some regard the coming of the puip mills department of agriculture, who has as a calamity, but a prominent pulp manufacturer points out that the pulp the northern Maine woods for one of mill is a blessing rather than a curse, because in making a tree into paper gor the other day and in an address ten times as much money is expended as in making the tree into lumber. "If the spruce is to be cut," says ance of present methods of logging this pulp man, "why not get as much

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

York Sun.

The Fruit Cure for Some of the lils of

the Human Body. The curative value of fruit is becoming more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for anaemic, and for those with a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums, men that it required two or three cen. also, are said to be a cure for gouty

It is not sufficient, say the advocates of the fruit cure, to eat a small quanbe that the Washington expert's the tity at breakfast or dinner. One should ories on some phases of lumbering are | eat from two to eight pounds of grapes not entirely accurate, at least as ap | a day, or, if oranges are the curative agency, the number to be eaten in a day may vary from three to six.

A healthy condition of the body depends upon a perfect balance of foods taken. There are many other factors entering into the question, but this feature must not be forgotten. Few people there are who can keep healthy without fruit. How absurd, some one says, to be

told to eat fruit when everybody eats it. Yes, but how do you eat it? Do you take a definite amount of it, the same as you do of niest and potatoes, If you suffer from an acute attack of indigestion after a dinner of soup,

in Maine. He has had a practical ex meats, pickles, sauces, salad, cakes, pastries, with spices and condiments enough to blister the skin, to say taken at the end. Be honest with your stomach for a

month. Eat no more than you need of simple food, into which the true luxuries of nature, such as apples, oranges, pears or other fruit, shall enter. Try, if only as an interesting experiment, to eat sparingly of the cruder articles of diet, and more of those suited to your real needs, and see to it that fruit forms a part of each meal.

"But there are so many kinds of fruit that I cannot eat." "There it is again. Because you cannot eat seventeen kinds of food at one meal ending with fruit, it, of course, was the apple or the strawberries that did the harm."

"But doesn't fruit make the blood thin?" "It certainly does, and we are mighty glad of it. Ask any doctor who has practised medicine for ten years with his eyes open, and he will tell you that the great majority of grown-up folks

have blood too thick "The minerals and natural acids of the fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for this thickened condition of the blood. Fruit then becomes both a fruit and a medicine-a necessity and a most delightful buxury, -Syracuse Clinic.

Burns from a Cold Substance.

That a man can sustain serious burns from a small quantity of cold out to the manufacturer, often buying | mineral substance carried in his pocket seems almost too absurd for belief. yet there is no doubt that this paradoxical accident has taken place. I on the character of the distribution of | is now well known that Roentgen rays, spruce is very marked. It is not a fas- if sufficiently intense and in sufficient tidious tree, for it occupies all situa- ly long duration, exercise a destructive action upon the skin, which peels abrupt, rocky slopes, and the tops of off and leaves an open sore that is mountains and ridges, as well as slow to heal. The similar rays given good soil. The best spruce is found out by certain minerals and called on moderate slopes with fruitful soil. Becqueral rays, after their discoverer, now appear to be capable, at very short range of inflicting "burns" also It has been recently announced that the invisible rava emitted by radium. one of these substances, have an es pecially active effect upon the human skin -- Literary Digest

Hopeless Case.

The lariest man in Scotland is said growths, where the forest is dense and to have been the Galashiels joiner who, after repeated dismissals from mus or vegetable mould accumulates his employment by his master, was at on the tree, retarding its growth. In length forcibly laid in his coffin by such localities trees six inches in his shopmates, and carried off for diameter have been cut which showed burial by way of a joke. On the way they met a farmer, who asked if the

> "No," was the recly "but we intend to bury him. He is that lazy he should not be allowed to live." At the farmer's request they took off the lid, when the farmer asked the lary one if he thought he could eat two or three boiled potatoes.

> "Are they peeled?" inquired the man. "No," returned are farmer. "Ah, weel, just let the funeral gung on."-London Answers.

UNCLE SAM'S CHIEF POISONER.

In a little house in South Washing-

Not Generally Known That Tihs Gov ernment Maintains One.

ton is located a Federal institution without which the Smithsonian Instiution and National museum could not exist. It is the department of the chief poisoner, Mr. Joseph Farmer, The office of chief poisoner was not unusual in countries ruled by despots, out it may be a surprise to many to learn that such an office is maintained y our republican form of administraion. However, Mr. Farmer, unlike his cotemporaries in Turkey, Spain. Arabia, etc., fs not engaged in putting bnoxious and exuberant statesmen out of the way, but in placing the objects on exhibit in the institution and museum beyond the reach of thleves, rust and cockroaches. Everything that is received by these institutions, whether it is a rare book, a Philippino bolo, or a stuffed and mounted animal, is sent to Mr. Farmer to be poisoned. He is an expert in the preparation and use of preservative ompounds. For stuffed animals and pirds he finds that arsenical comcounds bring the best results. Every object of metal receives a coating of something that prevents rust, while fabrics, basketry, silks, furs, etc., are politoned in much the same manner as stuffed animals. Even the shelves and cases of the Museum, in which the objects are placed, have passed through Mr. Farmer's hands and have been treated to a fluid that causes a bug, moth or cockreach to think that he is walking over a red hot from the minute he strikes their surface. By these means the museum is forever freed from vermin.

Annual Losses by Fire.

During the year 1900 there were 79,249 fires in the United States, which hurned 109,000 pieces of prop erty and destreyed values represented by \$160,929,895. Of theme fires 19.13 per cent originated from deefective flues and smoke stacks, overheated stoves and stove pipes, friction in machinery, faultily installed or degener ated electric wires, and lights, of stove accidents and explosions of gasoline, chemicals, dust, etc. Lamp acidents, sparks, careless use of matches, cigars, cigarettes and tobacso pipes, ashes, hot coals, open fire laces and grates, plumbers' furnaces, andles and gas jets were responsible for 23.85 per cent. Property exposed to fire orginating on other promises was destroyed to the exent of 31,03 per cent. Fires originatng from crime and mischief, such as ocendiarism, tramps, burglars, drunken men, lunatics and mischievous children were responsible for 8.52 per cent. Fires of unknown origin surned 21.15 per cent. It is estimated, however, that at least 50 per cent, of the dres of unknown origin are caused by incendiaries. Of the causes which may be considered unavoidable lightning for 2.15 per cent, of the loss. Spontaneous combustion caused 4.25 per cent, the result of careless or ignor ant handling of inflammable material.

Exploring Tibet.

The Japanese Buddhist priest Mr. Nokal, who went to China in November, 1898, to visit Lassa, Tibet, to study the Lama philosophy, is now making his third attempt to reach that forbidden land, his two precious attempts having ended in failure. The first attempt was made by way of Szechuen and the second by that of Kansu, and now he is trying the Yunnan route. Miss E. R. Scidmore, Foreign Secretary of the National Geographical Society is confident that he will reach Lassa this time.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

It is said on pretty good authority that the projected visit of the King and Queen to Ireland will not take place for some time. The story is that the "disturbed" districts of fre land are increasing in number, and that during the winter it may become necessary to take such strong measures that it would bardly be desirable to have a royal visit for some time.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

Recent Discoveries of Platin

in Alaska Are Important. The price of platinum, one of the rarer of the precious metals, now exceeds that of fine gold, being \$21 am ounce. In 1890 the price was only \$10 per ounce, but owing to the gra increase in demand it has been steadily rising. Platinum somewhat resembles silver in appearance, but has a rather duller luster. It is extremely resistant to acids and atmospher agents tending to corrosion, and would be much more largely used were it not for the rather limited supply and resulting high price. The de mand is in excess of the supply, and its price will probably continue to rise.



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