



ANN MABEL.

Now, this is no fanciful fable, It's what I heard people say— "There once was a child named Ann Mabel,

Who polished her shoes all the day. Folks called the child so unassuming; Folks said that Ann Mabel was shy. "She never is pert or presuming," They said, but they didn't know why.

They spoke to Ann Mabel politely, And sweetly Ann Mabel replied, But never looked up at them brightly And ever her blue eyes did hide.

So some one once made an endeavor To find why she acted this way, And said to her: "Why do you never Look up when you're talking, I pray?"

"It's not that I'm shy," said Ann Mabel,

Nor bashful at all, but I choose To look down whenever I'm able, Because I'm so proud of my shoes."

Dressing Susan.

When Dorothy was four years old her mother said to her one day, "Now, dear, you are such a big girl that I think you should learn to dress yourself. That would help mother so much every morning, and every afternoon after your nap."

"Why, mother," replied Dorothy, "I don't believe I could do it, and besides, you know I have to dress Big Susan every morning."

Now "Big Susan" was the name of a great cloth doll, almost as large as

Dorothy herself. Susan's clothes had once been Dorothy's own, until outworn or too small for the little girl, who delighted in dressing her big doll. "O, Dorothy," cried her mother, "I'll tell you how to do it! Let's play every morning that you are Big Susan, and then it will be as easy as can be to dress yourself."

Dorothy laughed, and thought that would be great fun. So the next morning she called herself Big Susan, and all the clothes went on so easily it was just like a game. Mother only did just a little buttoning, where Dorothy could not reach very well, and praised her small daughter for being so helpful.

And after that Dorothy dressed herself all alone every day. Although the big doll's clothes were sometimes not changed for days at a time, Susan never seemed to mind a bit.—Youth's Companion.

Files on a Card.

Cut several small pieces of cardboard about the size of a visiting card and draw six files on each, numbering them from one to six. The object of the game is to see who can first cover all the files by throwing with a die. Each player in turn throws with a die and covers the fly corresponding to the number thrown. He who covers or kills all the files first, wins. As a variation, eighteen pieces can be used, each player throwing three times instead of once. After the first three throws the game begins to get exciting, as the exact numbers necessary to fill the card are seldom thrown.

What Makes Me Dream.

I dream the very nicest things! I dream my bicycle has wings, I dream my doll can laugh and talk; I dream my woolly lamb can walk. How do the dreams get in my head As I lay quiet in my bed? Do I just think while I'm asleep, Or does a little fairy creep So soft and still up to my ear And whisper dreams for me to hear?

One Way of Putting It.

"Mamma says 'shut up' isn't a nice thing to say," said Dolly. "Why, don't you ever make a noise at your house?" asked Dot. "Oh, yes," explained Dolly, "but Bob always tells us to 'fold up' our noise and put it in our pockets."



Keeping the Soil Fertile.

According to Prof. Whitney of the Bureau of Soil, United States Department of Agriculture, a soil to be fertile must contain a sufficient quantity of the ash ingredients of the plants to be cultivated, and these must be in such soluble condition as to be taken up by the growing plants. Soils once fertile are said to be exhausted when deprived of such food as is required for plant nutrition, but rest and meliorating treatment will, in time, restore such soils to a fertile condition.

Until past the year 1750 no just ideas upon the rotation of crops seemed to have been formed in any part of England.

The rotation of crops affords time for the disintegrating action of the atmosphere, rain and frost to prepare new material from the rock particles in the soil and get it in a form to be used by the plant. One crop may use up the available food of a particular kind faster than it can be prepared by these natural agencies. When properly managed it enables one plant to prepare food for another.

All plants exhaust the soil, though in an unequal degree; plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner; all plants do not restore to the soil a like quantity or quality of manure, and all plants are not equally favorable to the growth of weeds. Upon the above principles is based a regular succession of crops.

Though the system of rotation is adapted to every soil, no particular rotation can be assigned to any one description of soil which will answer at all times, and on the demand for different kinds of produce. On clayey soils, beans and clover, with rye grass are generally alternated with grain crops, and on dry loams or sandy ground turnips, beets, potatoes and clover. On rich soils this system of alternate husbandry is most conducive to the plentiful production of food, both for men and animals. One portion of a farm would thus be always under grain crops, while the other portion was growing roots or cultivated grasses; but, as the major part of arable lands can not be preserved in a state of fertility with even this kind of management, it is requisite that the portion of the farm which is under cultivated grasses should be pastured for two or three years, in order to give it time to recruit. The following is a good rotation of crops: First year, clover; second, clover; third, corn; fourth, oats; fifth, wheat. The clover does well with oats, and after an early mowing can be very well prepared for wheat.

Modern Farming.

The use of the most modern methods in farming is by no means restricted to the huge ranches of this country. In nearly every locality in the state farmers are using traction engines with steam or gasoline for power to plow and harrow their land. We know one ranch of 680 acres—not large for this state—on which the plowing and harrowing is done with a 20 horse-power gasoline engine. This ranch has four 14-inch gang plows and a 2-horse harrow—the equivalent of the work of twenty horses. The distance traversed over tough soil is from two to two and a half miles an hour. One harrow is placed off to the side so that the result is a double harrowing of the tract. It was considered too small an area to warrant the initial expense for the machine, but the owners of the ranch are satisfied that it will save its cost in a few years. The time is coming when the tedium of farm work will be laid upon machinery.

The Sand Pear.

The sand pear is the only pear that is practically free from blight. It is a very rapid and continuous grower. It is a prolific bearer and requires less attention and will stand more abuse than any other fruit tree known. The sand pear comes into bearing at an early age, and at 10 years old ordinary trees will yield from 10 to 20 bushels of pears. The trees usually begin to bear at five years of age. The sixth year each tree will net 25 cents, the seventh year 50 cents, and

the eighth year \$1, the ninth year \$2 and tenth year \$4 per tree. By planting 24 feet apart 75 trees can be set to the acre. This would give a net return of \$300 an acre the tenth year, which would be equal to the \$5,000 investment at 6 per cent. This is a very conservative estimate. We have seen ten-year-old trees at different places which yielded from 10 to 20 bushels, and large trees which yielded from 30 to 50 bushels.

Ten acres of the sand pears at the above conservative estimate would bring \$3,000 income, or equal to a \$50,000 investment, at 6 per cent.

Orchard Pests.

Whether there is a good or poor fruit crop it will pay to keep the fruit trees as free from disease and injurious insects as possible. The healthy and uninjured tree is more likely to bear and prove profitable than the one full of disease and injury. The orchard will last longer if it is kept clean and healthy.

Borers are among the most insidious pests of the apple orchard in some localities. On account of their habits they cannot be reached by poisonous sprays, and nostrums placed about the roots, as sometimes recommended, are utterly useless. The most efficient means of preventing damage from these pests is by annual inspection of the trees and removal of the grubs with a sharp pointed knife. Various protective measures are also used. One of the most effective is to paint the lower part of the stem in late winter or early spring with a fairly thick paint made from pure ready mixed paints for this purpose, since others may contain injurious substances. Wood veneer strips and wire gauze are sometimes used to prevent the eggs from being laid on the trunks of the trees, but white lead paint is simple and cheaper.

Black rot is a fungous disease which attacks the fruit, foliage, old bark and branches of apple and pear trees. The leaf spot form probably causes more damage than the other forms. Sometimes black rot cankers on the trunk, and the limbs develop so rapidly as to endanger the life of trees, but this is seldom the case except where spraying is wholly neglected. The fruit is rarely seriously injured, though outbreaks in this form may sometimes be quite severe.

Potatoes and Corn.

While there is much difference of opinion as to the rotation of crops on a medium heavy loam, we have had the best results from following corn with potatoes, always being careful to heavily manure the ground for the corn and not use any stable manure at all for the potato crop. By heavily manuring we mean giving the soil more than will be required by the corn and more than will be necessary to make good to the soil any reserve fertility the corn takes from it; in other words, so that there will be some of the virtue of the manure left for the benefit of the potatoes. For the latter crop we confine ourselves to an application of mixed fertilizer, consisting of sulphate ammonia, bone meal and sulphate of potash, applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. There may be no objection to the use of stable manure for the potato crop, provided one can obtain it well rotted, but the fresh manure is a scab breeder and we never use it for potatoes.

A Large Poultry Farm.

Isaac Wilbur of Little Compton, R. I., has the largest poultry farm in the world. He ships from 130,000 to 150,000 dozens of eggs a year. He keeps his fowls on the colony plan, housing about forty in a house 8x10 or 8x12 feet in size, these houses being about 150 feet apart, set out in long rows over the gently sloping fields. He has 100 of these houses scattered over three or four fields. The food is loaded into a low wagon, which is driven about to each house in turn, the attendant feeding as he goes; at the afternoon feeding the eggs are collected. The fowls are fed twice a day. The morning food is a mash of cooked vegetables and mixed meals; this mash is made up in the afternoon of the day before. The afternoon feed is whole corn the year round.

One Thing Yet to Learn.

We have learned how to telegraph without wires and fly without gas bags, but the antidote for a common ordinary cold still mocks the folded searchings of the human race.—St. Louis Republic.

A SMALL GREENHOUSE.



While most greenhouses are expensive to build and maintain, it is possible for an amateur to have one at small expense, as an addition to the dwelling. Hotbed sashes cost from \$3.25 to \$3.50 each, and measure 3x6 feet. If steam or hot water heating cannot be provided from the house, an oil stove will maintain a high enough temperature.

Topics of the Times

Marie Corell says that she has met a great many American women, but never yet a dull one.

The German empire consists of four kingdoms and some twenty grand duchies, duchies, principalities and free cities.

Santo Domingo, according to an English mineralogist who explored it, is a geological curiosity shop, containing scattered samples of nearly every well-known mineral.

France is buying many locomotives in Germany. The latest order is for thirty for one line. For years French railroads have regularly ordered locomotives in Germany.

China buys in San Francisco \$100,000 of seaweed a year. The claim for seaweed is that when it is used in upholstering furniture is kept free of moths and other insects.

A canal nine miles long, sixty-five feet wide, and fourteen feet deep, in Desha County, Arkansas, has been completed and is draining about 120,000 acres of land contiguous to Arkansas City.

"Closing out sales" and the like are being placed under ban in many of the leading cities of Russia, where strict rules are established governing such sales to prevent an imposition upon the public.

Oyster production in Canadian waters is steadily decreasing. The yield fell from 35,757 barrels in 1903 to 27,297 barrels in 1907. Canada imported \$271,760 worth of American oysters in 1908 out of a total export of \$653,832 worth.

A Salvation Army officer in London says he asked a boy what work he did to provide him with food, etc., and the reply was: "I pick strawberries in the summer, I pick hops in the autumn, I pick pockets in the winter, and oakum for the rest of the year."

Of the \$8,200,000,000 that the farms of the United States have yielded in 1909 the South's share is \$2,400,000,000, according to estimates by the Manufacturers' Record. Of the South's total between \$900,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 represents the crop of cotton, with its seed, an increase of between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 over 1908.

Canadian reports show that the wheat crop in western Canada this year increased the tide of trade beyond all previous reports. The Winnipeg bank clearances for the week ending Oct. 31 were \$24,365,858, an increase of \$8,000,000, compared with the corresponding week last year, despite the fact that farmers generally are holding back grain in the hope of higher prices.

One of the most curious and interesting undertakings in years has been completed in Denmark—the building of a vessel modeled upon the lines of Noah's ark, as described in Genesis. The vessel as built is thirty feet long, five feet wide and three feet deep—these measurements being one-tenth of those given in the Bible. When launched the ship, to the surprise of the builder, proved seaworthy.

Recently the Canadian government offered 1,116,000 acres of public land for sale at Fort Gray, adjoining Vancouver, and buyers from all parts of the Dominion flocked to the sale, with many persons from the United States and representatives of foreign capital. German investors made a \$400,000 investment, while Americans were free buyers, but it was noticeable that British capital was not so well represented as had been expected.

At the present time, when so much interest is being taken in the proposed Bunyan memorial window in Westminster Abbey, the library committee of the Sunday School Union think that many Sunday school teachers will welcome the opportunity of seeing so interesting a relic as the Bunyan pulpit, which for many years has been in the possession of the union. They have therefore decided to have the pulpit on exhibition in the library, at 56 Old Bailey.—Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Waldo, of London, holds that people should develop a sixth sense to inform them of the approach of danger in the streets. Lafcadio Hearn once said: "While in a crowd I seldom look at faces. My intuition is almost infallible—like that blind faculty by which in absolute darkness one becomes aware of the proximity of bulky objects without touching them. If I hesitate to obey it, a collision is the inevitable consequence. What pilots one quickly and safely through a thick press is not conscious observation at all, but unreasoning intuitive perception."

Something of the drain which central and western Canada is making on American farm life, and American capital as well, is shown in a report by the Canadian inspector of immigration agencies, which says that in one year American immigrants brought with them \$60,000,000. What is more important, says the inspector, these American farmers brought with them the farming methods learned by years of experience on the prairies of the Western States; an experience invaluable to themselves, but which is passed to settlers from other lands.

A two-thirds compositor is one who has served two-thirds of the time considered necessary to make a full fledged compositor. The basis of measurement is an em, the square of

the body of a type and the portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter M, then a square type. One thousand ems an hour on book work or 1,200 on newspaper work would be considered faster than the average, but George Arenberg and Joe McCann, two old-time "swifts," each set more than two thousand ems an hour in a typesetting contest in the early eighties.—New York Herald.

KILOWATT AND WHAT IT DOES.

Some Suggestions in Electricity That Will Help Industry.

Owners of electric vehicles are often puzzled by the different terms used for the measurement of electric current. The words "amperes," "volts" and "watts" are quite meaningless to the uninitiated and when an electric charging station makes a price for current of 5 or 10 cents per kilowatt hour the average unscientific man doesn't quite grasp its meaning.

To explain the term needs first a clear definition and then a comparison, the Kansas City Journal says. Every one will understand that a certain amount of force must be used to drive electric current through a circuit. This force is measured by volts, thus, we have 110-volt currents and 220-volt currents, the one expressing just twice the force of the other. But the quantity of current passing through a circuit depends upon the force and the resistance, and so the quantity is expressed by a different term, viz., "amperes."

Now, the efficiency of the current depends upon both force and quantity, and to express this efficiency or united action we multiply the force by the quantity—that is, the volts by the amperes, and express the result in watts. Thus 100 volts multiplied by 5 amperes is 500 watts.

A kilowatt is, of course, 1,000 watts, which is the equivalent of about 1.3 horse power. In charging a battery the lighting companies bill for the use of so many watts for so many hours. Thus, 1,000 watts for ten hours would be charged as ten kilowatt hours, which at 5 cents a kilowatt hour, would be 50 cents, a charge that seems little enough for ten hours' use of 1.3 horse power.

But what a kilowatt hour is worth may best be judged by what it will do. Thus a kilowatt hour will light twenty sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps or two standard arc lamps for one hour; it will pump 100 gallons of water to a height of twenty-five feet; compress 470 cubic feet of free air 100 pounds, drive an ordinary passenger elevator 1,750 feet, print 2,500 circulars on a 15x21 Gordon press or 1,000 sheets on a 32x47 cylinder press, run a sewing machine for twenty hours, supply air for a church organ for one service, mix two and one-half yards of concrete, heat a two-pint chafing dish for four hours, mix sufficient dough for 1,500 loaves of bread and grind 600 pounds of coffee; it will drive a runabout four and a half miles or a three-ton truck one mile.

When, therefore, a lighting company charges 5 cents a kilowatt hour for current for your electric vehicle you can estimate the value of what you are getting by what it will do in other lines of industry.

QUICK COURT WORK.

Eleven Verdicts a Day Rendered by an English Jury.

Jesse Macey, writing about the great advantages of the procedure of English courts over American, dwells upon the splendid work of English juries:

"The working of the British jury system exhibits a marked contrast with that of our own. It is possible that my experience in British courts was exceptional, but not in a single instance did I see a juror challenged or rejected. In all of the courts requiring juries the necessary number of men were present and they were sworn in without question. In the sheriff's deputy court, Scotland, the presiding judge gave notice to the jury that he expected to adjourn the court at 3 o'clock, and stated that if they could all remain until that hour he would at once dismiss the men who had been called for a second panel. The jurors conferred together, and agreed to remain till 1 o'clock, whereupon the judge notified the other men to appear at 12:30. The one jury impaneled for the morning session rendered six verdicts in cases involving prosecutions for thefts, frauds and burglary. In a court of quarter sessions at Taunton, England, I saw a single jury in one day render eleven verdicts. I found that it was customary in the several sorts of court that I attended for the same jury to act in successive cases. In no instance did I see a jury leave their seats to make up their verdict. Usually the issue before them was made so plain that all who gave attention knew in advance what the decision would be. I made note of an exceptional instance of delay, when the court was forced to wait nine minutes for the report of the jury. In this case the judge who gave the instructions was himself in doubt as to what the verdict ought to be.

"A Scottish jury consists of fifteen persons, and a majority may render a verdict. In England the number is twelve, and unanimity is required. But I noted no difference as to practical results in the two countries. The twelve men in the English jury were as prompt and certain in their action as were the eight out of fifteen in the Scottish jury."—McClure's.

Troubles may come to a boy in the form of curly hair, and to a girl in the guise of freckles.

THE CAMELOPARD AT HOME

The giraffe divides with the elephant and the hippopotamus the wonder of the gaping crowds at the menagerie, the three animals being so fundamentally unlike anything in our staid north temperate zone. Seen in his natural surroundings in the heart of Africa, he is, says Dr. W. S. Rainford, in the Outlook, a still more striking and interesting sight.

The giraffe is perfectly harmless; he was never known to hurt any one, and he gets his living off the upper boughs of thorn trees, which nobody can reach but himself, and no one else would eat if it could reach them.

To see the giraffe's beautifully mottled skin towering up among and over the flat green thorn trees is surely one of the strangest and most beautiful sights the animal world offers man. As he stands and dips and bends and twists his nine-foot-long neck in and out among the armed branches of the tree he is grace personified.

I saw once seven of these creatures, the king, his harem and his children, all gathered round one green-topped tree. From seven points of vantage they dipped into it at once, stooping under an unusually thinly armed bough bending on another. Their necks seemed to twist two or three ways at once.

I had the good fortune to be able to come very near without alarming them—less than 100 yards—and with my glass could see them as if they were not more than ten yards away. But when at last the treacherous breeze betrayed us, and they plunged into flight—well, no one could call their movements graceful.

The immensely long fore legs are thrown forward, as you see a very high-stepping horse sometimes throw his fore legs forward, till the hoof, for the fraction of a second, is pointed straight out in front. The giraffe makes this motion with a sort of jerk at the end of it, as if he intended in the first instance to fling his hoof as far forward as he could, and then with a sort of afterthought brings it to the ground. As it reaches earth he flounders forward with his high shoulders, and lifts both ungainly hind legs together, lifting and planting them together, or almost together.

There is a great antediluvian lizard known to us which had two brains, one to move his body and another to move his abnormally long tail. It looks as if the giraffe, like the long lizard, needed two brains also, one to move his hind legs and another to move his fore legs, and as if the two brains would not act perfectly together.

After-Effects!—But Let It Pass!

Owens—I am really bothered more by the after effects of my illness than I was by the disease itself.

Franklin—Why don't you settle the doctor's bill and have done with it?—Boston Transcript

CHAMPION KNITTER IS DEAD.

Atlanta Woman, 63 Years Old, Knits Most Intricate Patterns.

Totally blind and 63 years old, yet able to produce knitted articles of exquisite workmanship and artistic design, which always take first prizes in whatever competition they are exhibited—

This is the remarkable accomplishment of Miss Cardella Lieberman.

Never possessing a very strong sight, Miss Lieberman went entirely blind at the age of 23 years. She learned the art of knitting, of which she is now such an accomplished master, after that time, and it has been her chief occupation during forty years of blindness.

At the State fair held recently at Macon Miss Lieberman was awarded two blue ribbons on her work, one for the best collection of fancy work of any kind and one for the best pair of knitted bedroom slippers. At the last Atlanta fair she received five first prizes, and was the successful competitor at four previous fairs, the Atlanta Georgian says.

Her prize collection of knitted work included a baby carriage afghan, a pair of booties, baby's sack, lady's shawl, gentleman's bedroom slippers and a child's scarf.

Miss Lieberman knits articles of several colors and by keeping the various colored yarns in separate positions she never gets them confused.

Nor are all Miss Lieberman's accomplishments confined to knitting.

Only last year Miss Lieberman took up the study of the New York point, and learned it readily, so that now she is able to read anything printed in this system with the greatest fluency.

With the latter accomplishment began Miss Lieberman's interesting acquaintance with Helen Keller, the famous blind girl.

Miss Lieberman read in one of her magazines that Helen Keller was able to play solitaire and a number of other games with cards.

Thereupon Miss Lieberman wrote her, asking what cards she used and how she was able to distinguish them. Miss Keller responded by sending Miss Lieberman a pack of cards marked in the New York point, with the information that she marked her own cards in any one of the several systems with which she was acquainted.

Miss Lieberman acknowledged Miss Keller's kindness by sending her a pair of knitted slippers. Out of this correspondence and exchange of gifts has grown a friendship that is cherished by both.

Miss Lieberman was born in Louisville, Ky., coming to Atlanta about thirty years ago. She lives with her niece at 134 Richardson street and gains a livelihood from the sale of her articles.

Some men never realize how very valuable they are until they are sued for breach of promise.

Jolly an egotist and he will jump any way you want him to.