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FOR THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST.

Industrial Co-operation as Applied to Making a Home in Florida.

BY J. HERON FOSTER.

ARTICLE VIII.

The co-operators were rapidly completing Central Hall; very soon the shingles would all be on. All the energy of the little colony was bent in the direction of having the building completed by a certain Wednesday early in January. On the morning of Tuesday, the women were twitting the men of the possibility of their failure to have the roof on by the morn of the next day, when the building was to be turned over to the care of the women, for invitations were already out for a jubilee for Wednesday evening. Mrs. H., the widow, who was matron, or "mother" as they called her (i. e. all except Mr. C., the widower—he had whispered to her another name), was particularly hard on the men and encouraged the other women also to make sarcastic remarks. Mr. E., who was in charge, was getting a little tired of the remarks when his wife put in a joke at the expense of the men, and he replied that if the women thought any one of their number could lay half as many shingles between that and night as he would, they had better send out their champion, and he would give her his day's credits for work if she succeeded. Thereupon Mrs. E. retired and called a little council of her "sect" and said "dear me, how egotistical our men are getting. If I ever had laid a shingle I'd put on men's clothes and go out there and pick up that gauntlet. Ain't there one of us who can do it?" And Mrs. H. spoke up and informed them that she had done some shingling once and had half a notion to accept the challenge. "Oh, do! yes, do!" was exclaimed by all in concert, and then Mrs. E. repaired to her husband's trunk and brought forth appropriate clothes and soon Mrs. H. sallied forth and took the "brothers" by surprise. A shout went up as she mounted the ladder and applied to Mr. E. for a position as shingler. The women felt proud of Mrs. H. and remarked that lately she had seemed so cheerful and full of life, in fact they suspected she and Mr. C. were getting in love with each other. By nightfall Mr. E. acknowledged that Mrs. H. had done her work well and succeeded in accomplishing the task she had set out to do, and was credited 7 cents per hour for her work, and at his request he was marked "off duty" for eight hours and his credit of 12½ cents per hour given to her for that time. The incident created a good deal of merriment among the colony people.

It was expected that a dance would be allowed for an hour before and after the "spread." The roof was all done by noon and the men devoted the afternoon to improvising temporary seats. By 7 o'clock the elder people of the locality had all assembled and Mr. A. opened the meeting by a twenty minutes' talk, explaining to the neighbors the general principles of the co-operation, giving short general histories of the life of the North American Phalanx, and of M. Godin's Co-operative Industrial Association at Guise, France, which owns a foundry plant worth over half a million dollars.

The visitors put forth Squire Smith as their spokesman; for as soon as a suggestion was made that Mr. S. should respond, a general call arose from the assemblage for "Smith, Smith!" and so the gentleman could not decline. He praised the colonists for their steady, persistent industry, and remarked that he had never yet seen one of the men whitening a dry goods box at the grocery in the town. He had visited the school of the colony and was much pleased with it. He dwelt at length on this subject of schools as there was a locality of which the colony location was about the center, which was ill provided with school facilities, and closed by asking the co-operators if the outside people would raise \$20 in cash and make the shingles and furnish half the work, would the colony give \$20, half the work and a half acre of land and deed the same to the county for school purposes? He declared that if they would do so, he felt certain that within a week they might have a new school-house, and that the neighbors would send at least ten scholars and pay the teacher \$3 per scholar for the next three months, and next fall the colony teacher could be hired by the County School Board as a regular teacher.

This question was put in such a pointed manner, and by such a "solid" and reliable man that Mr. A. thought it best to ask the women to entertain the company by songs while he consulted with the Board of Directors so as to give a positive answer to this question. He found the entire Board in favor of meeting the people of the locality with a

heartily and immediate response. They saw that what money they paid out would be more than returned in tuition fees and that Miss A. could as well earn this sum for the colony as not, and that the permanent location of the school-house at their door would be an advantage.

By the time the singing exercise had ended Mr. A. was prepared to answer Mr. S.'s question in the affirmative, and stated that the neighboring children could commence school to-morrow. Mr. S. notified the co-operators to stake off the ground and be ready for work on Friday morning, as he most certainly would have his "crowd" on the grounds promptly at that time to commence the shingle making and clearing the land, and requested all those present to spread the word what had here taken place.

Then Mr. A. gave notice that four weeks from that evening there would be a meeting at Central Hall for the purpose of talking over the subject of the advisability of starting a co-operative store and of making an endeavor to get a post office established.

By this time it was half past eight and the younger people had all come in, and off in the corner there was once in a while a sound as of a violin string being touched. Then Mr. A. announced that for one hour the people would enjoy themselves with a dance, and quickly most of the seats were transferred to the yard and "the light fantastic toe" was tripped to the musical strains of Ole Bull's favorite instrument.

Promptly at 9:30 the call went forth "choose partners for supper and report to the old Hall." Little did they know how much re-paring was to be done there.

R. V. Mr. Longacker had been noticed at the meeting. Some thought it strange to see a minister at a dance, but then it was known that his sentiments on such subjects were of a very liberal character, and so no suspicion of the real state of affairs was created. A few persons had noticed that Mr. C. had introduced Mr. L. to Mrs. H., and that just as the supper had been announced to "retire to the Hall for dancing," that Mrs. H. and Mr. C. had both found their way to the side of the Reverend gentleman just as he arose and in a loud voice called a "halt. I have a few words to say why this dance should not proceed. I have a little work of more importance than repairing to the dance hall. I have a little *pairing* to do." And then and there, much to the surprise of all present, colonists and all, he performed the ceremony which made of Mr. C. and Mrs. H. "man and wife." Congratulations were then in order and the merry dancing went on for another hour. These people believed in the use of all our powers of enjoyment, but in the abuse or degradation by excess, of none of them; hence the determination to bring the dance promptly to a close at a little after eleven o'clock.

Among the guests was a gentleman of local repute as a chronicler of passing events for the county papers, and hence no one was surprised when a "good notice" appeared in the leading county paper, and was widely copied throughout the State.

FOR THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST.

Artificial Fertilizers.

BY PERCIVAL BREWER.

NITROGEN AND NITROGENOUS MANURES.

Nitrogen is a most important constituent of plants, and our Florida sandy soils are very deficient in it. As the pine lands have been burned over year after year, the fire destroying all vegetable matter that would have decayed and added nitrogen and humus to the soil, our high pine lands have had no chance to accumulate nitrogen in the form of decayed vegetable matter. But we have vast accumulations of inert nitrogen in our numerous muck beds and bayheads, and these deposits should be utilized by every one when practicable to do so. Many of these mucks contain considerable nitrogen and when properly cured and composted make valuable manures. Very little nitrogen occurs in the minerals and rocks of the earth's surface, but when organic matters are changed to humus and become a part of the soil its contents of nitrogen becomes of much more importance. Some mucks contain little and some contain much nitrogen. It is not necessary to say when you use muck, always to use the best, even if you have to haul it a little further. We can also furnish our soil with nitrogen by green manuring; turn under a good crop of cow pea vines and you add to the soil from 200 to 300 pounds of nitrogen, sufficient for most any crop.

Farm yard manure if properly housed and handled is also a highly nitrogenous manure but the great trouble is we never have enough of it. Save all re-

fuse vegetable matter and compost it, put every thing in the compost heap.

Some plants require much more nitrogen in the soil than others.

I presume every observing farmer has noticed that some crops are especially aided in their growth by nitrogenous manures, while other are comparatively indifferent to them. We can grow luxuriant crops of M. D. luminous plants, peas, beans, clover, etc., without the aid of nitrogenous fertilizers, but when we come to the grasses, cereal grains, general vegetable crops, etc., to raise profitable crops we must have the aid of nitrogenous manures. Although the atmosphere, which is here there and every where, is four-fifths nitrogen, very few plants have the privilege of deriving this important constituent from it. Those crops which can draw their supply of nitrogen from the air, are the crops we should cultivate to turn under, and in this way take the nitrogen from the one great source, and supply it to the soil for the next crop to utilize. The cow pea is admirably adapted for this purpose. It grows luxuriantly in our poorest soils; the vines should be turned under when in bloom. If we are compelled to buy commercial fertilizers to furnish nitrogen, cotton seed meal is by far the best and cheapest of them all; compost it with salt and gypsum or kail and gypsum, the salt and kail serves to kill all worms, etc., the kail also furnishes potash, the gypsum absorbs the ammonia given off from the cotton seed meal when fermenting, and also supplies lime to the soil.

In applying fertilizers we must "watch all the corners" and endeavor to save everything. An intelligent discrimination should always be made in using nitrogenous manures, as different plants vary greatly in their demands upon the soil for this constituent, and in manuring our soils we endeavor to maintain in sufficient abundance all the elements essential to the growth of vegetation; if a farmer's crop is par-

ticularly deficient in nitrogen, it is not necessary that he should successfully employ manures or fertilizers. A few simple principles, established by chemistry, if thoroughly understood and judiciously applied will enable any one to derive much benefit from the facts unfolded by science, and if you will carefully read and study this series which is now appearing in the "Florida Agriculturist," I feel confident you can fertilize intelligently. All that is necessary is to thoroughly understand the composition of your soil, the nature of the crop you wish to raise, and the character of the fertilizer necessary to use for the different crops. To fertilize economically you must first know how much lime, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen your soil contains, but we will speak of this again.

Nitrates. Nitrates exert a most important influence upon the growth of plants, as do ammonia compounds and all easily assimilated compounds of nitrogen. At the present time we only have two available commercial sources of nitrogen in the form of nitrates, which can be bought cheaply enough to be used as manures i. e. nitrate of soda and nitrate of lime and sometimes nitrate of potash. Large quantities of nitrate of soda are imported from Peru, where it is found as an incrustation of the soil. But we can make nitrates for ourselves, by preparing a "nitre bed" described under the head of nitrate of potash in the "Agriculturist" of September 14th, 1887.

Old plaster contains considerable nitrate of lime, and when it can be obtained proves to be a valuable source of nitrogen. The nitrates are very stimulating manures and promote a most luxuriant growth of foliage. Nitrate of soda is used at the rate of from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. In applying it, it should be mixed with three or four times its bulk of soil to facilitate its distribution, but nitrates are generally used in conjunction with some other manures. The nitrates are very prone to be washed out of the soil, and we often lose considerable in this way, if we happen to have a long continued hard rain soon after applying the fertilizer. The double silicates and humates do not serve to "fix" nitrates in the soil, as they do potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia. A good plan is to apply nitrates in small instalments in the form of a top dressing to the growing crop.

The nitrates and ammonia not only supply the crop with its nitrogenous food, but they stimulate the young plants to a more thrifty and vigorous growth, and thus incite them to the collection of a much larger quantity of other essential constituents from the soil. For many years chemists have been trying to explain how nitrates form in salt-peter beds and in cultivated fields. But they are not much nearer the solution of the problem now than they were years ago. We know that

when animal and vegetable matter containing nitrogen slowly decays having free access of air, and in contact with earth containing limestone or wood ashes, that the nitrates of lime and potash are formed. Some chemists contend that most of the nitrates found in nature are formed by the oxidation of ammonia compounds. But the change of ammonia or of organic nitrogen compounds is not a simple process of oxidation, such as we can produce in the laboratory, but on the contrary it has been shown that the intervention of a microscopic organized ferment is essential for the formation of nitrates in the soil, just how this ferment acts is not yet known; it is a minute microscopic plant like yeast, which under favorable conditions of warmth, moisture and darkness, lives upon ammonia compounds and upon nitrogenous organic matter, and the result of its life appears to be the formation of nitrates or nitrites, this process is called nitrification. This nitric ferment prospers where it has the proper material to feed on; high temperature, moisture and dense shade or darkness are all favorable to nitrification, during rapid fermentation no nitrates are formed. A slight degree of alkalinity in the soil also favors nitrification and the presence of carbonate of lime is considered necessary in nitre beds. Very slow decay, such as we have in very old manure or compost heaps which have been turned over often, favors the formation of nitrates.

Nitric acid occurs in small quantities in the atmosphere, and a very little is brought to the soil by every rain.

FOR THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST.

Florida Shippers Union—An Association at Every Shipping Point—Organize at Once.

A mutual friend of your paper and the Florida Shipper's Union, believing that the relationship you sustain to the fruit and truck growers of Florida make your columns most valuable channels of

communication with that class, has requested me to write to you upon a subject of pre-eminent importance—how honest returns may be obtained for Florida agricultural products. Knowing the value of newspaper space and of the reader's time, I shall be as brief as possible. We all agree that as a rule proper returns have not been received for shipments of Florida fruit and vegetables. We also agree upon many points in the list of causes. The lack of information among our shippers of the business methods in vogue in large markets, and our utter ignorance of the financial standing and business character of the men to whom we ship, is the primary cause of the unsatisfactory results. As a class shippers do not know that there are hundreds of men seeking and receiving their patronage who possess none of the requirements essential to the prosecution of a successful commission business, having neither capital nor character—lacking in business capacity and even a place in which to do business—they have neither the facilities for sheltering our shipments, nor the business connections that would enable them to unload upon tributary markets; hence they are compelled to sell on arrival, and the buyers knowing that such are forced sales, dictate prices. The goods having been slaughtered, a report of the facts would cut off further shipments, so our irresponsible dealers figure on the chances and either withhold their returns until other shipments arrive with which they can help out the first, or what is quite as profitable, conclude to make a sure thing, keep what they have and report the shipments a total loss; and so they continue through the season, each day bringing its quota of victims. While bemoaning our own misfortunes we overlook the fact that in shipping to those irresponsible dealers we make ourselves accessories to the robbery of our neighbors who have shipped to good houses but cannot obtain fair prices because of the demoralized condition of the market produced by the operations of the scoundrels. It will be readily admitted that the fruit and truck grower as an individual cannot know the financial standing of the average commission merchant, but as a member of a powerful organization he can obtain the most reliable information through the proper channels of the association. The Shipper's Union through its convention or executive committee will investigate the standing of the houses of best repute and then designate those which can best serve the Florida shipper.

It may be claimed for the Shipper's Union that it is the only plan that offers any protection to the Florida truck grower. The whole expense of the system will not exceed ten per cent. on the sales, and for this the shippers secure the services of the best business talents and the advantages of financial

strength, and also such assurance of zeal and honesty, as self-interest, the watchful care of our agents, and the jealousy of outside competition can offer.

The Union is not a stock affair in which the poor must pay tribute in dividends to the wealthy who are able to buy the stock. Neither is there a "soft place" for a salaried officer in the entire system. The general adoption of the Union assures the best services attainable, a steady market at full prices, prompt and honest returns, reliable and prompt reports of all changes in the markets. A steady improvement in transportation and terminal facilities, with fewer changes and less time in transit. None need wait for a special invitation to join the union. You have simply to get your neighbors together, sign the pledge, and then organize by choosing a president, vice president, secretary, local agent, and a representative to the State convention. When organized notify Mr. John Ellis secretary of the Okahumpka Association No. 1. Okahumpka, Lake county, Florida.

If additional information is desired write the undersigned at the same address. By-laws may be adopted not in conflict with the following plan.

1. The purposes of this organization are to encourage the exercise of greater care in the cultivation of Florida products and their preparation for market; to secure more favorable conditions for transportation, and ensure remunerative prices for such products.

2. The organization shall consist of local associations and an executive committee.

3. All growers or resident shippers of Florida fruit or vegetables shall be eligible to membership in the local associations, and may become members upon signing the shipper's pledge. Local associations should be formed at shipping centres, railroad stations, boat landings and points most convenient for the reception and dissemination of telegraphic market reports.

4. Each association, as soon as organized, shall select a shipping agent, whose duty it shall be to receive and disseminate all market reports, and pay for same, the necessary funds to be provided by the payment of one cent per package on all shipments at the time of shipment, unless otherwise provided for by the local association.

5. When ten associations shall have been formed the Okahumpka association shall issue a call for a convention to be composed of one representative from each association.

6. The convention, when assembled in conformity with the call, shall have the power and it shall be their duty to select an executive committee of five members, and provide for the selection of from two to five commission houses, and one shipper's agent in each market that may be deemed desirable.

7. The convention shall also provide for the selection of a telegraphic centre and attend to securing special terms from telegraphic, transportation and cold storage companies.

8. The executive committee shall be chosen for a term of one year but may be removed by a vote of a majority of the local associations. Vacancies in the committee occasioned by death or resignation shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the committee.

9. It shall be the duty of the committee to investigate all complaints or charges against selected commission houses, shippers, agents or transportation companies, and by a three-fifths vote remove for cause any shippers' agent or select commission house and fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

10. Upon the written request of ten or more local associations, the executive committee shall call a convention at the earliest day practical by notifying each association of the time and place for holding such convention.

11. Each commission house, before being designated as one of the select, shall give indubitable proof of financial responsibility and shall agree to keep the accounts and sales of Florida shipments in such a manner that they may be readily understood and investigated, and that the same shall be open for examination at all times by a shipper or the shipper's agent. The commission for handling and guaranteeing sales shall not exceed 5 per cent. Each of the selected commission houses shall be notified of the rate per cent, to be paid the shipper's agent and shall pay the commission and charge the same in the account sales when rendered.

12. The shippers' agent shall be a man of temperate habits and capable of keeping and examining accounts. He shall examine and record, when practicable, the condition of all Florida fruit and vegetables shipped to his market; he shall telegraph every important change to the telegraphic centre before

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seized Roger and laid him across his horse, and spurring the poor creature followed his comrades with his burden.

An hour later Roger regained consciousness and mounted his own horse, which had followed the rest in their flight. Roger was somber and shamed and his brows drawn as he said:

"I owe you my life. God is my witness that I stand ready to do for you as much and more."

Lucien smiled and reached out his hand: "I know you are, Roger. Let us say no more about it. This is common to warfare."

Roger spoke no more, but grew more and more somber and melancholy, but his friendship for Lucien grew deeper and greater.

The 1st of September came. The battle of Sedan commenced with dawn. Roger and Lucien were in the heat of it, when an obdurate, crushing blow Lucien's legs. Witness to this dreadful wound Roger with his troops were obliged to leave the battlefield with the other refugees, almost wild with grief and horror, and having before his eyes the specter of his dead friend.

Roger hid under the ramparts of Sedan, and fell asleep from fatigue and sleep until evening fell, when he awoke and thought of Lucien. "Poor friend!" said he. "He died doing his duty; I must do mine. I will find him and bury him here, where he fell."

He went out of the city, though broken with hunger and weariness, and with a stick for support took his way back to the battlefield. After a long search he found him lying upon the ground with both legs crushed. But Lucien's heart still beat faintly in spite of his horrible wounds. Then Roger had a hope. If it were only possible to save him! He heard voices and called loudly, and in French he received his answer, and soon some of the "Red Cross" society with a stretcher came. When he showed them Lucien they said:

"He is dying. It is useless to move him."

"But he is not dead."

"We cannot save him. No one could; and there are hundreds of others who are wounded needing us now."

But Roger supplicated them, and at last they placed Lucien on the stretcher and took him to the surgeons, who looked at him and said:

"It is useless to spend our time with him, while we might save others. He has but a few minutes to live."

Desperate, Roger took his way to a surgeon who lived in the city, and by dint of prayers gained permission to bring Lucien to his house, and though he also considered the case utterly hopeless, promised to do all he could in the forlorn hope of saving the wounded man. Roger gave the doctor his own and Lucien's address and what money he had, and left. The next morning he was a prisoner and was taken to Coblenz, where he was kept for two months, when he escaped.

He wrote to the doctor, but got no answer, and he tried to get into Paris to see his wife and child, but uselessly, so he joined the army which was fighting at Loire. Again he was taken prisoner, and again escaped. After the commune he returned to Paris, and found for Lucien. At once he telegraphed to Sedan to Dr. Champagneux, who answered: "Noirville out of danger; amputated both legs; shall accompany him to Paris in a few days."

Soon after this he received a letter from Lucien. "Dear friend," it ran, "I never hoped to see you again. I am at Rue de Rome, but too weak yet to venture out. Come; I want to see you more than I can say. Your more than brother, LUCIEN."

To go to Lucien was to see Julia again, to place himself between her and that poor man, that man to whom he was bound by the ties of common danger and comradeship, whom he loved with a love passing that of women, and who was now chained down forever to his chair. What should he do? How escape?

After a long struggle with himself he decided to go. "I will see Julia," said he, "and have an explanation. She will understand that there must be nothing more between us, not even a smile, a look, a clasp of the hand. Wrong as we were before, now it would be a million fold more horrible."

So he went to see Lucien. Noirville was in his room, and it was Julia who came to meet him. She sprang forward, her hands extended. Almost a year had passed since she had seen him. Her beauty was even greater, more dazzling than before, prouder and more imperious. But she loved Roger, and she grew soft and womanly in his presence. Roger bowed in respectful silence, not even offering his hand.

"Roger! Roger!" she said. "How much I have thought of you. How much I have suffered."

She checked herself suddenly at the expression of unutterable horror depicted on his face. Then he spoke:

"Julia, we must bury the past, and may God pardon us. I am the friend, the brother of Lucien. Do you understand?"

And while she shrunk back suppressing her heart's cry for its breaking agony, he went in to Lucien. He was lying on a lounge, pale, thin, unrecognizable and almost without breath. His beard had grown. Two wooden legs had been adapted to his maimed limbs. When he saw Roger his face lighted up, and his eyes filled with tears, and the men embraced with full hearts.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Lawyer Applies for a Pension.

An Indiana soldier, who has an application for a pension pending, in an affidavit relates the circumstances under which the injury was incurred as follows: "That while in line of duty in front of Petersburg, Va., while on skirmish line, by the gross carelessness and immoral conduct of the enemy and without fault on his part, he then and there, in the year 1865, by the gross and willful carelessness of the Confederate troops, was shot and wounded through the right forearm by said Confederate troops to his perpetual damage."

—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Stranger (who has chanced in to a church wedding)—What perfect self possession the bride displays!

Guest—Yes, sir. She has been married three times before.—New York Sun.

HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know. But do we all know that we die by eating? It is said we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is fearfully true. We are terrified at the approach of cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that, if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, nor are they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue; a sense of a load on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes; scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish colored expectoration; poor nights' rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and costive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real cause, a poison of the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood. Often the whole body—including the nervous system—is literally starved, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story. Experience has shown that there is but one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It never fails but, nevertheless, no time should be lost in trying other so-called remedies for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation, (discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany) and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVEN UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

"Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health, after seven doctors had given me up to die with consumption."—So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky.

HE HEARD OF IT JUST IN TIME.

"I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever. I know of several cases of chills and fever that have been cured by it." So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thos. P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Horn-town, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan., 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more I would not take a ten dollar bill for it."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SOUTH FLORIDA RAILROAD CO., Sanford, Florida.

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School, Church and Stores, and on the

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Rich brown loam, producing vegetables

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CITY OF JACKSONVILLE and H.B. PLANT.

IN EFFECT MAY 11, 1887.

SOUTH. Lv 3 30 p.m. JACKSONVILLE Ar 6 30 a.m.

Lv 7 Tocol Ar

9 Palatka 12 30 a.m.

11 Railston 1 40 p.m.

12 Weika 10 10

12 midnight Georgetown 9 10

2 25 a.m. Volusia 7 15

3 30 Astor 7 10

4 45 DeLand Landing 5

5 30 Blue Spring 4 15

Ar 8 So. Fla. R. R. 2 15 p.m.

9 30 City Wharf 1 45 p.m.

Enterprise Lv 1 p.m.

CONNECTIONS—At Tocol with St. Johns

Railroad; at Palatka with Florida Southern

Railway; at Railston with St. Johns and Hal-

ifax River Railroad; at Astor with St. Johns

and Lake Eustis Railway; at DeLand Landing

with DeLand and St. Johns Railroad; at Blue

Springs with B. S., O. C. & A. Railroad; at En-

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the steamer Margaret, of the Plant Steamship

Line for points on Tampa Bay and Manatee

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steamships Olivette and Mascotte for Key

West and Havana every Monday and Thurs-

day, arriving at Key West Tuesday and Fri-

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FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST.

E. O. PAINTER,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

One year, single subscription \$2.00
Six months, single subscription 1.00
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ADVERTISING RATES:

Rates for advertising furnished on application by letter or in person.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscript unless stamps are enclosed. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name as a guarantee of good faith. Names will not be published if objection is made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Money should be sent by draft, post-office money order on DeLand, or registered letter, otherwise the publisher will not be responsible in case of loss. When personal checks are used exchange must be added. Only one and two cents stamps take where change can not be had.

To insure insertion, all advertisements for this paper must be received by 10 o'clock Monday morning of each week.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1887.

Correspondence.

Communications from all parts of Florida, tending to its building up, and relative to the agriculture of the State, and other matters of interest to farmers and fruit growers, will always be readily inserted in our columns. We especially invite such correspondence.

The Anarchists.

Unless governmental clemency interposes to save them the seven unhappy men now incarcerated in Chicago for one of the most diabolical crimes, will suffer the penalty of their conduct on Friday. The crime for which they are called to suffer was inexcusable. For the subjects of monarchical government everywhere, who rebel against the hard conditions of life, we feel deep sympathy, though we do not approve their methods. But the government these people are planning and working to destroy has truly been "the refuge of all nations," the open-armed home for all who sought its shores. Rich and poor have been alike welcomed, and a home offered freely to all who

placed him in a garden to dress it. His highest earthly rewards and promises were that his people who obeyed him should "sit under their own vines and fig trees." Our country has always offered these to any who would take the gift. Men and women who in the old countries could never even dream of owning a foot of land, who counted meat as a luxury, can come here and out of the thousands of broad, fertile acres, take their pick, and if honest and industrious, if worthy the bounteous gifts of God, and a country governed by the noble principle of "equal rights to all men," they can enjoy their own waving wheat fields, their orchards teeming with fruit, their flocks and their herds, and their children have as fair a show for education and social standing as earth can give. "Here is the land, come and possess it." Yet men accustomed from birth to deprivations, will come to the crowded cities to foment discord. Why not have a nobler and more practical method of obtaining their desires for wealth? for the overturning of the United States Government on which they have set their hearts, is somewhat of a chimera. Why not gather their followers, devote their money to the purchase of agricultural implements, instead of the deadly bombs, and be the pioneers and colonists of the unoccupied lands of the South and West?

A man who, like August Spies, can control the minds of men, can incite them to honorable and upright conduct as well as to thoughts of murder and arson; he can lead them in paths of happiness and prosperity. It is often said by working men, "We can't emigrate, we haven't the money." Now, wages are really very fair in most places in this country, and an economical man can save; and when they are not, a helping hand is generally easy to find if a man is deserving—yes, and very often when he is not. But the money collected by Anarchists could be put to much nobler uses in helping families to homes in the West and South, than in killing, and destroying the property of those who have toiled and accumulated. Many

of our wealthy people have inherited their wealth from parents who worked hard, early and late.

Agriculture is a noble pursuit, and the love of it is implanted in almost every human breast. It broadens the heart as well as the pocket, and men and women are brought into a better understanding of and closer relationship with the Giver of all our good and perfect gifts.

Catalogues Received.

We have received Mr. G. L. Taber's (Glen St. Marys, Florida) catalogue for 1887-8. It is a neat pamphlet, with original illustrations, and contains much good matter beside his price list.

Messrs. L. W. Lipsey & Co.'s descriptive catalogue is before us. It contains valuable hints to tree planters, and a good list of fruits adapted to our State; also a good selection of roses and other ornamental shrubs and trees. Address Citra, Florida.

The Altamonte Nursery catalogue fresh from press with its instructions, list of fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubbery, is before us. Address H. L. Wheatley, Altamonte, Florida.

The above catalogues are all illustrated and neatly gotten up, and should be in the hands of every one intending to plant trees of any kind.

THE Florida Fruit Grower strikes the California boom straight from the shoulder: "California seems fated to be a land of speculation, the Mecca of the easily gulled, the El Dorado of the sharper. As in '49 so in '87. In '49 she drew to her borders hundreds of people suffering with the gold fever. Only a mineral potion could allay the malady. In those days of speculation some were cured, while many were not; for the precious metal wrecked as many as it enriched. Now another line of fever-stricken ones is fling toward the Golden Gate. They expect a vegetable medicine this time. To come from figure to fact, this string of people expect to enrich themselves raising oranges from land on which, owing to speculation, an outrageous price must be paid, and they are sure to realize sooner or later that they are dupes. Frank Pixley, ex-Attorney General of California, is credited with saying: 'They amuse us old settlers very much. Your "one-lunged" party from the East come out and a reward at \$1,500 to \$2,000 the acre, expecting to live on raising oranges in the land where these fruits are indigenous. Our people have been starving trying to raise them. We have the most absurd land speculation possible. They have staked out town lots in Los Angeles sufficient for the populations of Paris and Vienna to starve in.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Florida Informer says the best way to protect young orange trees from the frost, is to pile fresh earth around the roots. The writer says: "I piled mounds around each tree of twenty-five acres of young grove, using clean earth. So far it has proved a perfect protection, in most cases small twigs retaining their vitality. This knowledge would have been worth three or four thousand dollars to me early last winter. I write this article hoping it may prove of benefit to some brother fruit growers in exposed localities."

At the Southern Forestry Congress, held at Huntsville, Ala., recently, Mrs. Ellen Call Long, of Tallahassee, delivered an interesting address. This Congress was organized three years ago at DeFuniak Springs. It will meet at Atlanta next year with the American Forestry Congress and a National Association will be formed.

THE Southern Cultivator says, that the best fertilizer for Bermuda lawns is stable manure or highly ammoniated commercial phosphate of lime or even cottonseed meal. The quantity need not be more than 150 to 200 pounds per acre, but may be increased to 1,000 pounds profitably.

THE railroad commission have suspended their rates for one month. The railroads of Florida do not, as a rule, take kindly to the commission, and the rates they have established. Many of the roads claim that they are hardly making enough to cover running expenses, and in some cases not even that, and they say it will ruin them to make such a reduction in their rates as proposed by the commission. This, of course, is

a matter that should and no doubt will, receive the thoughtful consideration of the commission. The railroads are our greatest developers, and it is to our interest to protect them, but at the same time to protect ourselves from exorbitant rates, which they are so often guilty of imposing when they have a monopoly of the transportation facilities. "Live and let live" is a good motto, and the railroad commission should adopt it.

Florida Shippers' Union.

(Continued from page 209.)

5 o'clock p. m., and shall report the condition of his market at least once each week during the shipping season; he shall examine daily the record of sales of Florida products by the select commission houses, and investigate so far as practicable all complaints by shippers and report promptly to the executive committee all delinquencies on the part of the select commission houses. His compensation shall be that agreed upon with the convention or executive committee, which shall in no case exceed 4 per cent. on sales of Florida products, and shall be collected by him from the select commission houses.

13. The general plan comprises, first the organization of local associations, the members of which shall have taken a solemn pledge that all shipments for their own account of fruit or vegetables to markets where agencies have been established shall be confined to the commission houses which have been duly selected by a convention of this organization or its executive committee.

14. The right to ship to any market shall remain unbridged and also the right of choosing from among the selected commission houses or the dividing of shipments among them.

15. The markets, commission houses and shippers' agents shall be selected in the manner determined upon by the convention or executive committee. The commission houses shall be selected upon their reputation for integrity, financial responsibility, business enterprise and accessibility to the retail trade, the preference being given to those having good business connections and well established channels for the outlet of surplus stock.

16. The telegraphic system, by which at the minimum of cost, every member of the organization may keep informed of the condition of every market where an agency shall have been established, requires the selection of a telegraphic centre in Florida to which the several shippers' agents can send their reports, and under an agreement with the telegraph company have the same summarized there in a report sent to the local association.

self and these summarized reports to the associations by the local shipping agent, who shall disseminate the information in the most advantageous manner, as may be directed by the local associations.

17. The system also contemplates an organized effort to secure better transportation facilities for our fruit and vegetables, greater dispatch in reaching the markets, better care while in transit, and lower rates for the service rendered. A capable executive committee, supported by the shipping interests of the State, should exercise a most potent influence in obtaining these ends.

18. The growth of cold storage enterprises, with accompanying increase of storage capacity, promises to be a most valuable auxiliary to this system, as it will afford the heavy shippers of fruit who may be able to hold their crops an opportunity of spreading their shipments over a much larger period of time.

We, the undersigned shippers of Florida agricultural products, do hereby pledge our sacred honor to support and be governed by the foregoing system and rules for the marketing of Florida fruit and vegetables. We solemnly promise to conform to the system of this organization in all its details, and cordially support all the legitimate acts of its convention and executive committee. We also agree to support and abide by all rules and regulations of the local association in harmony with the foregoing system. The penalty for the violation of this pledge shall be expulsion, and the fee for re-admission after first offence \$10, second offence \$25.

FOR THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST.

The Bee Question.

Some time ago I noticed an article in your journal recommending Prof. G. W. Webster as Vice President for Florida of the North American Bee Keeper's Society. I for one heartily second the motion, and hope to see Prof. Webster hold the office, for he is not only a practical bee keeper, but a botanist and a good citizen, and will be an honor to the position. I am glad to hear also that you have arranged with him for articles on Bee Keeping, and shall look forward with interest to their appearance. My bees at present are not doing much, but they are well supplied with honey. I would like to hear from Prof. Webster how he manages his bees in the fall, the worst season in the year for them.

AN INLAND BEEKEEPER.
Inland Town, Fla.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

All letters of inquiry or otherwise regarding poultry, should be addressed to EDITOR, POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Packing Poultry for Market.

The season is at hand when poultry may be safely packed for sending to distant markets in a dressed state; a few words of advice on the subject will therefore be opportune to many readers.



FIG. 1—PACKING POULTRY.

To begin with, let all poultry fast twelve hours previous to killing it, to insure empty crops. As the highest prices are, other things being equal, paid for dry picked poultry, it goes without saying that it pays to pick it dry. In picking the birds be sure and remove all the pin feathers, as any left in give an untidy appearance that goes against the successful marketing of the birds. The best time to pick poultry without scalding it is while the birds are warm.

As some markets require the fowls to be "drawn," while others prefer them with the entrails undisturbed, each shipper ought to advise himself of the requirements of his own market. As a rule, New York and Philadelphia dealers prefer dressed poultry that has the feathers only removed; head, feet and entrails remain. Boston, Baltimore and Chicago markets require that the fowls be "drawn." Some markets—as Chicago, for instance—give preference to dressed poultry that has been relieved of the heads and which has the skin drawn up and neatly tied over the stumps.

Do not pack the birds for transportation until they are quite cold. In cold weather poultry is sometimes shipped in clean boxes or barrels, without any packing material; but the usual plan is to place layers of long, clean straw between each layer of birds. Rye straw will be found good for the purpose. Begin with covering the bottom of the box with a layer of straw. Now pick up a fowl, bend the head under and to one side of the breast bone, and lay it down flat on its breast, back up, the legs extended straight out behind, as shown in Fig. 1. Lay the first bird in the left hand corner. With this beginning, lay a row across the box to the right, and pack close, row by row, until only one row is left; then reverse the heads, laying them next the other end of the box, the feet under the previous row of heads. If there is a space left between the two last rows put in what birds will fit sideways. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner of packing in the box. Pack straw enough between the layers so that the fowls cannot touch, and so proceed until the box is completely filled.



FIG. 2—PACKING POULTRY.

The Stockman, which recommends the above method, adds the following very sensible advice: "If followed will save both shipper and consignee much annoyance and trouble. Having securely nailed down the cover of the box mark thereon the name or initials of the packer, the number of fowls and the variety; also mark on, in legible letters, the full name of the person or firm to whom the box and its contents are consigned, with street and number. The receiver will know at a glance what the box contains, and does not have to unpack and handle its contents to find out."

Poultry for the Table.

There is room for improvement in the matter of fattening fowls for the table in this country. The French dressed poultry is very superior to ours, and its superiority is due largely to three things: First, the great care exercised in breeding fowls for quality of flesh; second, the admirable methods of fattening; and, third, the attractive manner in which the birds are dressed when offered for sale.

As regards the varieties best adapted for table fowls there is neither time nor space to enumerate them. In a general way it may be said that birds which have the most meat upon the breast and not upon the thighs are best for fattening. Birds that have been well fed from the time they are hatched require but little preparation for the table. The period in which fowls may be fattened varies considerably with the variety of bird, but three weeks is the time usually allotted for the "fattening process" in France.

Fresh sweet Indian barley, oats and buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk, in which a little fat of some kind has been dropped, makes admirable fattening food. Any of these meals are good when fed separately, but Beale advises a mixture of equal parts of each, to which a little fat has been added just before stirring up with milk. He thinks, and many of our foremost breeders believe, that it pays to boil the milk with which the meals are mixed. This food is best given to the fowls while warm. Such special feeding shows in the unusual fine color of the flesh of the birds when dressed and its succulent sweet flavor. Birds are most quickly fattened in confinement. When practicable place in pens sufficiently large for moving room, but no more. Observe scrupulous cleanliness in the pens and provide clean water each day. Remember that the birds must fast five at least twelve

hours previous to killing them. This is an important point.

As has been intimated, French poultrymen lay great stress on the dressing of the poultry after it is killed. They pluck the birds immediately, and while animal heat still prevails the carcasses are placed on "shaping boards" with their backs upward. The bird is kept level by blocks at either end which support the neck and rump. While the bird is warm it is manipulated, first by bending in the rib bones, then pressing the knee into the back, forcing the breast inwards and fastening the legs over the breast so as to keep it in its place. A wet cloth is fastened tightly down over the bird and around the bottom board. The second board is placed above this. By the time the bird is quite cold the flesh is firm and the whole appears attractive.

CHEAP COLUMN.

RATES—Twenty words, name and address one week, 25 cts; three weeks, 50 cts.

FOR SALE—A fine Northern cow, thoroughly acclimated. Enquire of EDWARD HURRY, DeLand, Fla. 22 ft.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES. A large stock of both old and new varieties at my nursery two miles west of DeLand—opposite brickyards. A. S. MUNSON, 25 ft.

FOR RENT—In city of DeLand, Fla., rooms and houses, furnished or not furnished as desired. Prices low. Address F. A. W. SHIMER, at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Ills.

DON'T FORGET that the Excelsior Nursery stock of Orange and Lemon Trees in Volusia County. F. E. NORRIS, Highland Park, Fla. 12 ft.

DORMANT BUDS—Send in your orders for ORANGE, LEMON, CITRUS, PEACH and PLUM trees in dormant bud. Prices list free. Trees from 5 cents up. Address ALTAMONTE NURSERIES, Altamonte, Orange Co., Fla. See advertisement.

SAN MATEO NURSERIES.—A full line of Nursery Stock now ready for fall and winter delivery. Best varieties of budded trees a specialty; all sizes. Send for catalogue. MAXWELL, ANDERSON & CO., San Mateo, Florida. 43 ft.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Any person wishing valuable grove property, house and lot, or wild land, will do well to address F. A. W. SHIMER, at DeLand, Fla., or Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill. Buy of owners of property and thus save agents' commission. House in DeLand to rent. 44 ft.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—7,000 to 8,000 Citrus trees, comprising Villa Francha Lemons, Washington Navel and Jaffa oranges—mostly Lemons. Must be sold in a lump. Terms reasonable. Some one can make money by handling them. Address G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Fla. (Glen St. Mary Nurseries.) 44 ft.

IN STOCK and to arrive, 270,000 Bangor Orange Boxes, 50,000 Gum and Poplar Orange Boxes, 750,000 Orange Box Hoops, 200,000 (Irish) Box Heads, 40,000 round Orange Hoops, Sizers, Ladders' Orange Clips, &c. Send for Price List and Stencils. Consignments of oranges solicited. E. BEAN, Jacksonville, Fla. Oct. 12-3m

20 THOUSAND Pansoff's strawberry plants, \$3 per M. Also Nonan, Strawberry, \$2 per dozen. Each variety, 100,000. Also Jersey milk cows, from \$40 to \$50—others at \$35. Poland China and Berkshire sows, from \$10 to \$12 per pair. W. H. HASKELL, DeLand, Fla. 26 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALBERT FRIES, ST. NICHOLAS, FLA., AGENT FOR GEO. W. BAKER'S ROTTED BONE MANURE DECOMPOSED WITH POTASH. \$25 per ton free on board in Jacksonville, or at factory price delivered in New York. Rotted Orange and Umbrella Trees, from 25c to \$1 each.

FOR SALE.

A Saw and Planing Mill, with necessary machinery for manufacturing orange boxes. Situated in the midst of a large orange growing section. Good opportunity for the right man to make a paying investment. Call on or address H. A. WRIGHT, 26-m Glenwood, Fla.

FOR SALE.

Seed cane of CASSAVA. This plant should be grown by every one in the State, as it is food for man, fowl and beast. Send in order, as supply is limited. Price in quantities, 25 cts. per hundred cases, and 15 cts. per cwt. Address E. A. SMITH, Wilmington, Fla. Small quantities can be had at the AGRICULTURIST office at 25 cents per bunch.

FOR SALE.

A desirable city residence near the center of town. House has 8 large rooms, 4 fireplaces. Bed rooms large and airy—15 ft. 7 in. with 4 windows each; parlor, sitting room and dining room handsomely finished with curled pine, hard oak; house furnished throughout and ready for occupancy at a day's notice; grounds tastefully and artistically laid out, planted to orange trees (bearing), and evergreens and flowering shrubbery in abundance. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to J. B. JORDAN, 1031-3m Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that four weeks after date hereof, I intend to apply to his Honor John D. Broome, Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit of Florida, for a license to manage, take charge of and control my property, and to become a free dealer in every respect. Dated at DeLand this 9th day of November, A.D. 1887. HARRIETT DAVIS.

FRED NYLUND IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR Orange Groves

By the hour, job or year, and guarantees satisfaction for the money paid and at reasonable rates. Also has a few thousand choice two year old nursery stock for sale. 518 FRED NYLUND, DeLand, Fla.

E. B. Mead's BAKERY.

DELAND, FLORIDA. Furnishes wholesome home-made bread and delivers it to any part of the city daily.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

BY S. L. REED.

All communications for this department should be directed to "Household," box 9, Pittman, Fla.

Woman and Home.

The gifts most attractive and most desirable in a woman are those that center in her ability to make a home. Where the gift is inborn or natural, home will be made cheerful and pleasant, even though the articles necessary to comfort are very few and of the most common kind.

An American gentleman, who once had occasion in his travels to visit an English lady noted for her learning and genius, said: "She overwhelmed me with knowledge; her broad, liberal views and her philanthropy opened a new world to me. Yet the most distinct recollection I have of the visit, is the torn and dirty table cloth, the greasy carpet and ashes strewn half way across the floor." It is said that Carlyle, who had all his life been used to humble surroundings, was much impressed and well pleased with the inviting looks in the home of the woman he afterwards married. He spoke of the "bit of pleasing" as an attractive feature of that home that drew his footsteps hither. And in after life that wife ever made heroic efforts to give the rough dwellings in which he placed her, the charms of an inviting home. Pity those who have no love of home, and pity more the woman who has no interest in making home attractive. We do not mean by furnishing one room with things too nice for general use, and shutting it up for company; keeping the blinds closed the rest of the time for fear the carpet will fade; but a real, homelike home, where there seems to be an easy place for everyone of the family as well as for the stranger who may happen in; where every picture looks down upon you as if to say, "I am here to give you pleasure;" where every stand and whatnot holds something that seems to say, "we are awaiting your opinion of our worth;" where the chairs and sofas are drawn out from the wall just far enough to invite you to accept of them; where the fire on the hearth sputters out, "see how brightly I burn;" where every one enters the room with a smile, and even the cat purrs as she rubs against the rounds of your chair, as if to ask for a stroke of your hand. The ottomans catch the children and the little dog curls up close by. Everyone finds their place naturally and seems to fit into it, and this is the charm of home. Books, magazines and papers, instructive and of an elevating character, should be always at hand; some one may read aloud while others knit, sew, etc., which is a good way to pass the evening hours.

Malaria.

With proper care malaria can be, in a great measure avoided. Where it is possible to do so, sleeping rooms should be on second floors, malaria comes from the ground and is dissipated as it ascends. There can be no excuse for wells in a direct line with cesspools, barnyards, etc., or near them. Where decomposing vegetation is feared, or surface water runs into the well, the water should be boiled before used, then there can be no possible danger. If water is used from lakes or ponds, it should always be boiled before using as this process kills every living germ that may lurk there. A pile of rubbish around the house, or accumulated filth is a direct source of malaria, and cleanliness must be maintained to escape the poison that the air will take up and carry into the system, if allowed to generate. Lime scattered often around the yard, in vaults under the house, and in hogpens and barnyards is one of the best disinfectants, will make things smell sweet and clean, and kill the miasmatic germ which brings the fever that consumes.

Letters.

Editor Household Department:

I have been reading your interesting department for some time, and would like to ask a few things about the home affairs. I am a young housekeeper, have been married only three months, went right to housekeeping in a new house in the pine woods, have a woman to help in the kitchen, and two hired men, Will and myself making five. We have turkeys, geese, chickens, two horses, six cows and half a dozen sheep. Will says he is going to try everything and keep that which pays best. He is a splendid manager out of doors, and makes things "tell" as the men say. I am afraid I am not up to the mark inside. Cally, (her name is California), she was born in Georgia about the time the gold fever broke out there, and they thought it good luck to name her for the gold region. She knows how to make splendid pone, can cook cowpeas, pork, hominy and stews, but she can't make a pudding, and don't know what a mince pie is; she tried to fry some doughnuts one day but I never let her try again, for they were soaked in grease. I never cooked any in my life but I mean to learn right away and will be glad of any help from the sisters of this department.

ANNA Y.

Very commendable in you to wish to learn, you know "where there is a will there is a way." You can rely on all receipts furnished by this department. In frying doughnuts the lard must be kept at the right heat, if too hot they burn, if

two cold they will soak fat. The best way is to roll them all out before you begin, for it will take all your time to attend to them while they are frying. The mince pies can be made with prepared meat that comes in paper boxes called "concentrated mince pie," direction on each box, they are very good as well as cheap; we shall occasionally give good pudding receipts in the Corner Cupboard, you should prepare them yourself until you make a success of it, when you will be able to teach your servant with the long name, but the abbreviation is good and long enough. Puddings should bake slowly, and the oven be kept as even as possible. To get the right temperature and keep it so is quite an art.

Children's Corner.

Editor Household Department:

Please put this in the Children's Corner. I like to read what you put there. I like verses too, my papa made one on my birthday and my mama is in it twice; I want to see it printed.

My little girl is both big and gay,
Seven years old is she to-day;
May she grow both big and good,
As the bright and happy should.

Now I want you to guess my name. I am ten years old now, but I was seven when this was written. I have a small dog, his name is Pet, he goes to school with me and lies on the steps till I come out; he would come in if I let him, but I can't do that, as the children keep playing with him. I want to hear some bear stories, and I wish the boys would write some. If you will print this I shall love you I know.

B. LEWISTON.

Here is a chance for some of our farmer boys to write us a bear story, and we hope they will. We want letters from those who are going to plant a garden for themselves this winter; and there will be a prize for the one who does the best in this line. We hope all our girls and boys will do some kind of work and then tell us just what you have done. Try hard to do your best always.

Corner Cupboard.

TO BOIL A BAG PUDDING.—Dip the bag (which should be made of thick cotton or linen) in the hot water, and rub the inside with flour before putting in the pudding. When done, dip the bag in cold water and the pudding will turn out easily. Always put a plate on the bottom of the kettle to keep the pudding from burning.

TO STEAM A PUDDING.—Put it into a tin pan or earthen dish, tie a cloth over the top and set it into a steamer. Cover the steamer closely; allow a little longer time than for boiling.

Always put a little soda in milk that is to be boiled, as an acid is formed in boiling.

A little sulphate of potash added to preserves prevents fermentation.

Boil figs five minutes and serve hot.

RICE MERINGUE.—One teaspoon rice, half a pint of milk, three eggs, three spoonfuls of moist sugar, am of any kind. Put the rice into half a pint of milk and let simmer until quite soft; then add the yolks of three beaten eggs to the rice in the stewpan, and beat the whole up with a teaspoonful of moist sugar; then turn it out into the pan it is to be baked in, piling it up high in the centre, and spread a thick layer of jam on it. Whisk the whites of three eggs to a firm froth with two teaspoonfuls of sugar, spread it all over the jam, put it in the oven for twenty minutes, taking care to leave the oven door open.

Medicinal.

VALUABLE COUGH REMEDY.—Simmer together a handful of mullein and one of hoarhound, in a quart of soft water, add more water if necessary; then strain and add one quart of Florida syrup. Boil again until quite thick and take a dessert spoonful three times a day. Mullein steeped and drank as a tea will be found one of the best remedies for all lung complaints. Neuralgia is often relieved by applying a plaster to the back of the neck, also by binding bruised horseradish on the wrist. For insomnia, try a cap or cloth tied over the head in such a manner as to bring pressure on the brain, this will often relieve headache, also a paper wet with vinegar may be applied to the forehead.

Exchange.

W. H. has orange trees both seedlings and budded, that will be exchanged for other fruit trees, or for poultry, or furs. Trees from two to four years old. A. H. will exchange crochet edging or collars for other work, or furs. E. G. will exchange shells, and Japanese lamp mats for cards curiosities or furs. A. L. would like to get the book containing a long piece of poetry commencing and ending as follows.

"Scorn not the seeds of knowledge how ever small they be,
In future time they may grow to the prime of a goodly fruitful tree."

Would exchange for book of double value.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of DeLand have become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who have been pronounced by

their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by D. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial Bottles free at W. A. Allen & Co.'s, Drug Store.
Large bottles \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. A. HULL,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER!
DeLAND, FLA.
P. O. Box 247.

Plans and specifications furnished on application. 304 376

F. S. GOODRICH,
VOLUNTEER COUNTY BANK
[PRIVATE.]
DeLAND, FLA.

Prompt returns for all Collections, Buys and Sells Exchange, Discounts Paper, Receives Deposits, and does a general brokerage business.
New York correspondent, American Exchange National Bank.

Jacksonville correspondents, First National Bank of Florida, and Bank of Jacksonville.

Buildings Moved and Repaired.

The undersigned has a complete outfit for moving and raising wooden buildings. Will take contracts in any part of the county for moving, raising, rebuilding and underpinning, with brick or wood. All work done in the best manner.
14-6m O. J. HILL, Beresford, Fla.

SILAS B. WRIGHT,

Insurance Agent.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CONVEYANCER

Reliable Insurance on all Classes of Work.

Abstracting and Conveyancing in all its branches accurately and promptly attended to.
P. O. BOX 137. DeLAND, FLA.

For Sale or Exchange.

I offer for sale or exchange on terms to suit, one of the finest 20 acre bearing orange groves (all grove) in the State, 1 mile from railroad depot, and on the highest point in the city of DeLand, overlooking all, with a new 2-story house of seven rooms, finely finished inside with curly pine; windmill to elevate water into a five thousand gallon tank; water leading to kitchen, front garden, servants' quarters and vegetable garden; new packing house, and wood house, stable, carriage house; plenty of all tropical and some Northern fruits; eight acres of the grove ten to twelve years old. I have also some lower priced groves and wild land of my own that I will sell on same terms.
C. P. WILLIAMS, Box 40, DeLand, Fla.

Or 80 Maiden Lane, New York, from June 1st to October 1st.

Grape Vines,

Suited to the soil and climate of

FLORIDA.

SAN LOUIS and ANDALUSIA NURSERIES,

Near TALLAHASSEE, Fla.

E. DUBOIS, Manager.

Send for Catalogue, and order early. Send also for Price List of

FLORIDA WINES.

Strawberry Plants.

The old reliable "WILSON'S ALBANY" at \$2.00 per 1000.

The new "HOFFMAN'S SEEDLING" at \$5.00 per 1000.

Cabbage Plants, Forage Grasses, Roses, etc.

Send for list, with prices, to

Arnold Puetz, Greenland, Fla.

NURSERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEAR WATER NURSERIES.

CHOICE AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF

Tropical and Semi-tropical Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs.
Orange, Lemon, Lime, Guavas, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Pecans, Olives, Mangos, Sapodillas, Chestnuts, Mulberries, Persimmons, Papaws, Palms, Pineapples, Bananas, Vines, Evergreens, Roses, &c. &c. Stock grown on high, rolling pine land, healthy and well watered. Send for catalogue.
DUNCAN BROS., Clear Water Harbor, Fla.

SWITZERLAND NURSERY.

Pear, Apple, Honey, and Bidwell's Early peach trees. Kelsey, Botan and other plum trees. Grape Vines, Blackberry and Strawberry Plants.

NURSERY AT YOUR OWN DOOR.

A specialty made of sending all kinds of trees and plants by mail, and safe arrival guaranteed. Price lists free to all. Address

W. C. STEELE, Manager,
Switzerland, St. Johns County, Fla.

ALTAMONTE NURSERIES.

ORANGE, LEMON AND PEACH TREES IN VARIETY.

The new orange EVERBEARING. Washington Navel orange trees a specialty. Bidwell, Pecten-To, Pallas and Honey peach trees. Kelsey and other Japan Plums. Persimmons, Figs, Pomegranates, etc. A limited number of that WONDERFUL NEW JAPAN PLUM, the "Blood Plum of Satsuma." Send for Illustrated Catalogue, which includes, besides the above, descriptions of all the old and a great many new Fruit and Ornamental Trees adapted to Florida.

H. L. WHEATLEY, Altamonte, Orange Co., Fla.

Royal Palm Nurseries,

Rare Exotic Plants of Every Description

FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

Rare and New Fruits, Palms, Acacias, Agaves, Aloes, Cacti and Flowering Plants. A general line of Citrus Trees and Nursery Stock suitable for Florida.

Price of Catalogue (of 95 Pages) 15 cents prepaid. Mailed free to all customers.
REASONER BROS., Manatee, Florida.

FLORIDA-GROWN PEACH TREES,

Kelsey Japan Plums, Olive Trees, Oranges, Figs, Lemons, Pecans.

By the dozen, hundred or thousand, also a full supply of other Nursery stock adapted to Florida and the Gulf States. Am now booking orders for Fall delivery, season of 1897-98. Write for prices. Catalogue free on application.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES, G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR,
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

SUNSET HILL NURSERY

HAS FOR SALE THE CHOICEST VARIETIES OF

Budded Orange, Lemon and Lime Trees Grown

I have spared no pains or money to get the best known. I have made my selections from over 60 choice varieties which I have had a long and extensive experience, and am carrying one of the largest nursery stocks in the State. I think I can suit you. Please give us a trial. Thornless and Early Fruiting varieties a specialty. Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, and other fruits. Send for Catalogue, with practical hints to new beginners, free on application.
R. W. PIERCE,
Indian Springs, Orange County, Fla.

Georgetown Nurseries.

Orange and Lemon Trees Budded to the Best Varieties.

—ALSO—

PEARS, JAPAN PERSIMMONS, PEACHES, GRAPES, FIGS, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

Aaron Warr, Georgetown, Fla.

Excelsior Nurseries,

HIGHLAND PARK, FLA.

A Complete Assortment of

Budded Orange and Lemon Trees.

Citrus Trees budded to order for future delivery, any variety. An extensive variety of strawberry plants for sale also. Orders for plants, trees or fruit solicited.

F. E. NOBBS,
HIGHLAND PARK, FLA.

Rolliston Nurseries,

PALATKA, FLORIDA.

Orange, Lemon and Lime Trees.

Budded in variety, on Sweet and Sour Stocks.

TESTED VARIETIES A SPECIALTY.

Grapes, Peaches and other Fruits Suited to this Climate.

Catalogue free on application. Address,

A. J. BEACH & SON, Palatka, Fla.

The Citra Nurseries

Have on hand and for sale a large stock of fine

Budded and Sweet Seedling Orange Trees.

Stocks five and buds one, two and three years old. All of the leading named varieties: well grown and well rooted.

Also, a fine lot of Budded Peach Trees, Nectarines, Etc.

A fine collection of Everblooming Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Roses, together with other nursery stock. Send for descriptive catalogue before giving your orders elsewhere.

L. W. LIPSEY & CO.,
CITRA, MARION CO., FLA.

Fancher Creek Nursery,

FRESNO, CAL.

Offers for the season of 1897-8 a large assortment of trees and plants suitable to the Southern States. The trees and fruits to be especially recommended are

Japan Plums, White Adriatic Figs, Pomegranates, Olives, Persimmons, Mulberries,

CHESTNUTS, PAPERSHELL and PRAEPERTURIAN WALNUTS; also a fine collection of

Roses and Oleanders. Plants by mail a specialty. Fall catalogue now ready. A

sample of the White Adriatic Fig cured and dried will be sent to any one sending 10 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing. Address all letters to

F. ROEDING, Proprietor, Fresno, Cal.

Cotton-Seed as a Fertilizer.

Mr. R. J. Redding, writing for the *South-ern Cultivator*, says the chief value of cotton-seed or cotton-seed meal as a fertilizing agent, lies in the presence of a large percentage of nitrogen. It is emphatically a nitrogenous manure, containing 2 1/4 per cent. of ammonia, and only one per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 1 1/4 per cent. of potash. Therefore it is not generally good practice to apply cotton-seed or cotton-seed meal alone, unless to a special crop which requires a highly nitrogenous manure. Whether it is better to use cotton-seed whole, or crushed, or the ground kernel (not expressed), or the cotton-seed meal, are questions which depend mainly on the cost of handling, freights and machinery. If the relative agricultural value of these different forms of cotton-seed and their component parts be known it need not be a difficult matter for the average farmer to determine what to do.

Mr. Redding gives a series of tables showing the value of the seed in different conditions, and then says that it is doubtless true that the crushed seed will give better results, whether alone or mixed with acid phosphate, than the whole seed alone, or mixed with acid phosphate. The crushed kernels would probably be somewhat more prompt in acting than the uncrushed seed. The ground meal would be more prompt and effective than either form. The differences in results in favor of the crushed kernels, or the ground meal, as against the whole seed or the crushed seed, would be due to the difference in mechanical condition and the degree of concentration, which advantage may be counter-balanced more or less by the greater quantity of vegetable matter—Independent of its content of the three valuable elements—contained in the whole and the crushed seed.

There are so many circumstances, such as freight, hauling, handling, etc., that affect the question, that no general rule can be made that will guide in every case in determining the best way to utilize the cotton-seed in hand, or in what form it should be bought. So far as concerns mixing cotton-seed, in any of its forms or parts, with acid phosphate or kainit, a farmer can do that for himself substantially as well as the manufacturer, and thereby save a considerable profit. A farmer should not sell his seed to an oil mill except on the basis of fair exchange. A fair basis would be to demand of the oil mill in exchange for one hundred pounds of sound, green cotton-seed not less than thirty-five pounds of ground meal, or forty-eight pounds of kernels, free of expense to the farmer on account of freight, hauling and extra handling. If a farmer wishes to sell his cotton-seed for cash, and does not propose to buy cotton-seed meal with the money, he does a losing business if he gets less than fifteen cents per bushel for the seed.

If the seed is to be used on the farm where made Mr. Redding thinks it ought to be crushed by a mill made for the purpose. Such a mill, he says, ought not to cost more than an ordinary corn and cob crusher. Separation of the hulls from the kernel is of no special advantage on the farm. It is better to keep all together. Let the farmer crush his own seed and do his own mixing, unless he can get it done as cheaply as he can do it himself. He will find it to his advantage to buy acid phosphate and kainit from first hands. Farmers ought to club together and buy these materials and mix them at home, saving every intermediate profit.

Encourage Practical Farmers.

Real estate agents are much more interested in selling valuable orange groves or large and high priced tracts of lands than in locating a man of small means on five or ten acres of land. The whole energy of the people of the State has been directed to attracting the attention and the investments of capitalists. The citizens generally have gone to speculating in land and groves, in place of cultivating the soil. The whole attention has been turned to land and orange groves. Tho' this course has been natural, and probably unavoidable under the circumstances, the result has not been the best possible for the State at large.

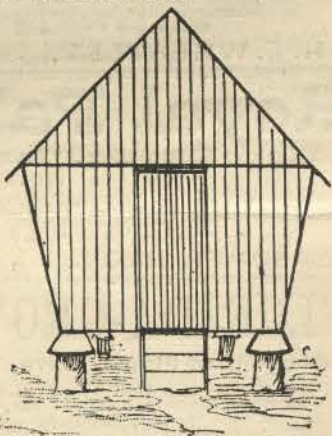
What Florida needs is a large immigration of people of moderate means who will produce and improve a few acres, say five or ten, each. There is room for many thousands of such families on our beautiful and reasonably productive lands, and that, too, in a climate that is not excelled by any on earth. By proper management such families can be self supporting almost from the start. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is a fact that a good livelihood and increasing competence can be and is secured by the cultivation of Florida soil, the average high and low pine land as well as the rich hammocks. Many instances can be adduced. However, as long as large sums can be made by speculation without it, just so long will hard work be avoided. It is but natural.

What is most needed now is a united effort of the people of the whole State, and especially of the land owners, to make known the advantages presented by Florida as the place for homes throughout the whole year, and, also, to divide their land into small tracts to be sold at prices that will encourage instead of repel settlement. The ten acre

block, the regular fourth of a "forty," I deem the most desirable, with a street of sixty or more feet in width around it. A street should certainly be laid out around each "forty," and then subdivide regularly as occasion may require. Then the purchaser of each five or ten acre lot, with the aid of the experience of his neighbors and the instruction derived from our ablest agricultural and horticultural papers—every intelligent worker can secure a good livelihood and yearly increasing competence, as well as a healthful and delightful home. *Sherman Adams in Orlando Reporter.*

A Rat Proof Corn Crib.

Numbered with old things that do not seem to have been improved upon is the rat proof corn crib illustrated in the accompanying cut. While familiar, no doubt, to many older readers, there are a sufficient number of beginners whom it may benefit to justify its description here.



RAT PROOF CORN CRIB.

It must be elevated about three feet from the ground, on posts and tin pans, bottom up, placed on top of the posts. The crib must not be near enough to any tree, fence or building for rats to jump to the crib. As they cannot climb up the posts higher than the tin pans the crib is sure to be rat and mice proof. The steps leading into the crib should be movable ones that can be folded or pulled up inside the crib when not in use.

Growth of Horses' Feet.

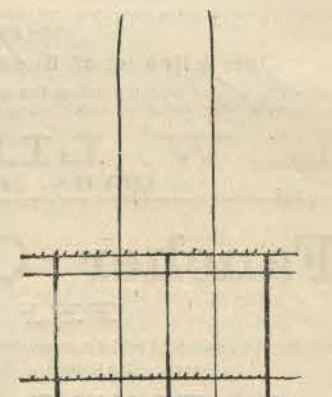
It may be laid down as a rule says the author in "Artistic Horseshoeing," that the horn grows more rapidly in warm, dry climates than in cold, wet ones; in healthy, energetic animals than in those which are soft and weakly; during exercise than in repose; in young than in old animals. Food, labor and shoeing also add their influence, while the seasons are to some extent concerned in the growth and shape of the hoof. In winter it widens, becomes softer and grows but little; in summer it is condensed, becomes more rigid, concave and resisting, is exposed to severe wear and grows more rapidly; this variation is a provision of nature to enable the hoof to adapt itself to the altered conditions it has to meet—hard horn to hard ground, soft horn to soft ground.

In this way is accounted for the influence of locality upon the shape of the foot. On hard, dry ground the hoof is dense, tenacious and small, with concave sole, and a little but firm frog; in marshy regions it is large and spreading, the horn soft and easily destroyed by wear, the sole thin and flat, and the frog an immense spongy mass which is badly fitted to receive pressure from slightly hardened soil. In a dry climate, we have an animal small, compact, wiry and vigorous, traveling on a surface which demands a tenacious hoof, and not one adapted to prevent sinking; in the marshy region we have a large, heavy, lymphatic creature, one of whose primary requirements is a foot designed to travel on a soft yielding surface. Change the respective situations of these two horses, and nature immediately begins to transform them and their feet.

In the ordinary conditions of town work and stable management, it has been observed that the wall of a healthy foot grows down from the coronet at the rate of about one-quarter of an inch per month, and that the entire wall of a medium sized hoof has been regenerated in from nine to twelve months.

Broadcast Harrowing.

A North Carolina farmer describes in *Southern Cultivator* how to make a light harrow for use in broadcast harrowing of cotton or other crops during early growth, when a heavy harrow with thick teeth does not work well.



A LIGHT HARROW.

The length of this harrow is eight or ten feet, and the width two and a half feet. Teeth on front piece are twelve inches apart, and on aft piece same distance. These latter teeth are exactly midway between those of the front piece, cutting little furrows of six inches apart (as shown in cut above), which will break the entire surface at each going over, taking out one-sixth of the plants.

Average Yield Per Cow.

The following questions have recently been asked and answered in *The London Agricultural Gazette*: 1. What is a fair average yield of milk per cow per annum? Five hundred and fifty gallons. 2. What is a fair proportion of butter to a given quantity of milk? One pound of butter from twenty-one pounds of milk. 3. What is a fair yield of butter from a given quantity of cream? Cream may yield from one-fifth even to one-half its weight in butter, according to thickness. 4. What is a fair yield of cheese in proportion to milk? One pound of cheese to from eleven to nine pounds of milk, according to season of the year—most in autumn.

To Tell the Age of Horses.

The Toronto Truth says:
To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The sixth front tooth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.
Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old.
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.
The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, from the second pair;
In three the corners, too, are bare.
At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three the second pair can't stop.
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.
The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.
From middle "nippers" upper jaw
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.
As time goes on, the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three added grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when to know no more.

Commission Men as Judges of Fruit.

A few of the agricultural societies near New York and other large cities have tried the plan this year of having some trustworthy commission men act as a judge of the fruits exhibited at their fairs. This appears to be in some respects, at least, a good idea, for naturally these commission men, with their commercial instincts, incline to award prizes to the fruits that sell best, whereas other judges incline to be guided by their time honored scale of points of excellence. Most farm produce is grown to be sold and many farmers will be glad to learn what sorts sell best.

Agricultural News.

Manitoba's crops this year, say statisticians, exceed all estimates.
The hop crop is larger than was anticipated, but not of extra quality.
The New York poultry show is announced for Dec. 11-21.

The last estimate of the corn crop by Statistician Dodge was 1,500,000,000 bushels.

The government now estimates the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels.

A New York syndicate, it is told, will shortly invest \$100,000 in the culture of tobacco in Florida.

More fodder corn has been cut throughout the west this fall than ever before.

The effort to do away with the extra charge for peach baskets has found almost universal support in New York city during the past season.

It is estimated that over 8,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the Illinois live stock commissioners to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in that state.

The yield of oats for the country averages this year about 25 bushels per acre. The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium crop. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre and the total product about 24,000,000 bushels.

The common mistake in dealing with Malaria is to treat symptoms. The poison may be in the system in large amount without chills and fever. The evidence of its presence may be disordered liver, or stomach, or both; with headache, backache, &c. To get rid of all the trouble at once, take a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It cures all the symptoms by destroying the cause. Sold by druggists.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.
Sold by W. A. Allen & Co.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate and a permanent benefit. Dr. B. H. Brodnax, Brodnax, La., says: I gave Scott's Emulsion to Mrs. C., troubled with a very severe Bronchial affection. Added to this the birth of a child and subsequent illness, she was in a very bad condition. I ordered Scott's Emulsion, which she commenced taking, giving at the same time some of the baby, which was very poor (weight three and one half pounds). Since taking the Emulsion, cough is gone, looks fresh, full in the face, flesh firm, good color; baby same, fat and in fine condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAY CURRANT GRAPES Largest Grower OF GRAPE VINES in America. NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE and all others, new and old; also small fruits. Lowest prices, highest grading, warranted true. In every respect a model and first-class establishment. Free illustrated Catalogue. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Florida Information Bureau!

NOT A Real Estate Agency.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH INFORMATION AS TO THE Care of Groves and Other Property; Lands Offered for Sale; Opportunities for Investment; Arrangements and Rates for Winter Homes; and All Information about Florida.

We put you into immediate correspondence with the parties you desire to reach and save you all commissions of agents and middle-men. NO CHARGE FOR INFORMATION. Correspondence solicited. Please enclose stamp for reply.

Florida Information Bureau,
DeLAND, FLORIDA.



ORANGE GROVES

CARED FOR

By the Acre or the Hour,

AT

REASONABLE RATES

15 Years Experience.

Best of References.

Benjamin Cook,
DeLAND, FLA.

Halifax River Land Agency.

This Agency represents valuable property at

Daytona, Holly Hill, Blake and Port Orange

—COMPRISING—

Orange Groves, Hammock and Pine Lands, Residence Property, Business Locations, Etc.

—ALSO—

DESIRABLE OCEAN BEACH LOTS AND RIVER FRONTS ON PENINSULA.

Address,

W. A. JORDAN, Daytona, Volusia Co., Fla

Meyers "Acme" Fertilizer,
STANDARD AND ANALYSIS GUARANTEED.
ORANGE TREE FERTILIZER,
VEGETABLE

Equal, pound for pound, to any fertilizer made, and for this year at a less price, for the sake of introducing them.

For prices and circulars apply to

WM. W. HULST, Agent,
DeLAND, FLORIDA.

Lake George Nurseries,

(Season of 1887-8.)

Have all Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines suited to the climate of Florida, including Orange, Lemons and all the Citrus Fruits, besides

Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, Figs, Peaches, Almonds, Apricots, Olives

Plums, &c., &c. Also many Useful and Ornamental Grasses, Plants, Vines, &c. Have also for sale several valuable improved places at great bargains. Catalogue free to any address.

W. W. HAWKINS & SONS,

LAKE GEORGE. - - - FLORIDA

PATENT PROTECTING CLOTH,

—FOR—



Florists, Gardeners, Farmers, &c

Supercedes glass at one-tenth the cost on Cold Frames, Hot beds, etc. Unequaled for TOBACCO PLANT BEDS. Promotes hardy, rapid growth. Used and endorsed by leading growers. Also Waterproof Covers for all farm purposes. Circulars and samples free.

U. S. WATERPROOFING FIBER CO. (Limited), - - - 56 South St., N. Y.

Guide to Fig Culture.

TELLS HOW TO GROW AND PREPARE THE FIG AND DESCRIBES OUR NEW FIG, Commercial Smyrna,

THE ONLY GENUINE FIG OF COMMERCE,

And the finest in the world. Also Rare Tropical Fruits, New Fruits, and the Finest Stock of Nuts in the country. Send stamp.

FLORIDA HORTICULTURAL CO., - - - Cutler, Dade Co., Florida.

FLORIDIANA.

Titusville has a new laundry.
Plant City has no magistrate.
Game is plentiful at Lakeland.
Starke has a negro faith doctor.
Business is improving at Orlando.
Pensacola is to have a shoe factory.
Ocala's post office is to be enlarged.
The streets in Starke are being graded.
Gadsden county is full of prospectors.
Green Cove is to have a masonic lodge.
Cotton is selling for 8½ cents a pound at Quincy.
St. Marks will soon have a canning factory.
Orlando is afflicted with an epidemic of weddings.
The Anthony graded high school has 115 pupils.
Sanford's building boom is constantly increasing.
Orlando received an 11,000 pound safe a few days ago.

Cotton ginning is progressing rapidly at Moss Bluff.
The Summerlin Institute at Bartow is nearly completed.
Monticello wants no more hogs and dogs on her streets.

Windor's tub and pail factory is running night and day.
Geo. B. Rumph was elected mayor of Titusville last week.

The new M. E. Church at Rockledge will seat 250 people.
The Adventists have erected a tent in Tampa.—News Herald.

Lakeland is said to have the best schools in Polk county.

A large quantity of fine hay was saved in Leon county this year.

The English settlement near Orlando is in a flourishing condition.

The Pensacola public school No. 1, has 384 scholars and ten teachers.

There is to be a railroad between Tallahassee and Thomasville, Ga.

Cocoa has a three-months-old baby that weighs twenty-nine pounds.

It is said that a newspaper is to be started at Orlando by two ladies.

Several carloads of cattle were shipped to Savannah from Bartow last week.

St. Andrews is to have a colony of thirty negro families from Savannah.

It is said that the green palmetto berry makes a good substitute for olives.

The Lyman bank (private) of Sanford, will soon be changed to a National bank.

Freight must be prepaid on all oranges shipped to points north of the Ohio river.

A slight frost reported in some sections of the State last Tuesday morning.

There is no yellow fever at Sanford, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The United States Government pays \$100,000 per year to pensioners in this State.

Tampa, in spite of her troubles, enrolled nearly 200 children the first day of school.

Five thousand people visited the Sub-Tropical Exposition building, at Jacksonville one day last week.

A steamer ran aground near Titusville last week. By throwing overboard a valuable cargo they managed to escape without damage.

Oakland and other towns along the Orange Belt railroad, are making preparations for a great vegetable crop. Hundreds of acres have been planted in beans, cabbage and strawberries.

The Orlando Reporter says: Surveyor J. O. Fries has put 250 men to work on grading the Alabama, Florida and Atlantic Railroad towards Orlando, and expects to have 1,000 on by next week.

Tallahassee's new daily paper, the *Hera*, made its appearance last Monday. Mr. A. D. Mayhew, the editor, says in his salutatory that Tallahassee "needs a first-class daily." In size the *Hera* is four pages of four columns each.—Ex.

Our farmers have long needed a money crop to take the place of cotton, and tobacco is just what is wanted. It grows finely, and the yield from crops actually raised here before the war is from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre.—Hernando News.

The Union Academy at Gainesville has become so crowded with scholars that it is impossible to accommodate all, so Professor M. D. Mayhew has opened a school in the church near the F. R. & N. depot where there will be room for quite a number of the scholars residing in that portion of the city.

It is stated on good authority, that work will be begun on the new \$12,000 hotel at Marianna in the early part of this month. Not only the town of Marianna, but all Jack on county needs this hotel. When completed and filled with guests, it will prove of incalculable benefit to the town and county. The best farming lands in the State are considered to be in Jackson county, and Marianna will serve as a radiating point from which this wealth of homes can go out. The country in the vicinity of Marianna is not surpassed by any in Florida.

We have not seen any notice of a movement in West Florida toward making an exhibit at the Sub-Tropical Exposition. Will the West Florida Immigration Association let this opportunity

to advertise this section pass unimproved? We hope not. Too little of the merits of this domain is known to the public. Advertise friends; tell the truth about your county and prove what you say by what you show to the world you can produce. Will you let other sections take all the premiums you might so easily share? Let all Florida be on the alert and do all that can be done. There is iron ore and coal in the State, who will bring it to the front?

The Best and Cheapest College.

The Commercial College of Kentucky University, received the highest honor and gold medal at the World's Exposition over all other colleges for system of book-keeping and business education. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy, and renowned city, Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Arrange now to enter this college, as students can enter at any time. Read advertisement of this College in another column, and write for particulars to its president, Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

A Home in Florida.

Your attention is called to the offer of a lot in Macedonia City, Lee County, Florida, and a year's subscription to a leading paper of this State for \$4. Macedonia City, is fifteen miles south of the terminus of the Florida Southern R. R. at Trabue and overlooks the far famed bay of Charlotte Harbor, the most magnificent sheet of water in the south. An unparalleled offer. Address for sample copy of paper and for full particulars

THE EQUATOR PUBLISHING CO.
Key West, Florida.

A Valuable Property for Sale.

Owing to ill health I offer the DeYarman House, Cottages and furniture, for sale at very reasonable terms.

H. H. DEYARMAN,
Orange City, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIDWELL'S IMPROVED PEACHES.

Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late and No. 7 are round peaches, average size, ripening from May 10th to July 15th.

Bidwell's Improved Peaches No. 4 is fat, but larger and thicker from stem to blossom than its parent. In QUALITY NOT EXCELLED BY ANY PEACH OUT—not a particle of bitterness at any stage of ripening, insuring with Bidwell's Early. These are all seedlings of the Peen-to. As I am aware that there are many spurious trees being offered as Bidwell's peaches, I would give a word of caution to the planter. Mr. Bidwell has originated these trees. Our trees have grown from buds from HIS BEARING TREES. On account of ill health, Mr. Bidwell has given me all business connected with the sale of his trees.

JAMES HORT,
Box 121 Orlando, Fla.

I am authorized by the above firm to sell these trees, and all other of their nursery stock, at their prices, delivered at Deland. Call on or address

W. H. HASKELL,
Deland, Fla.

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ORIENTAL FRUITS

A specialty. A large stock of Fruit Trees, including Kelsey's Japan, Botani and Ogan, Pine, and Russian Apricots, in Plum Stock. LeConte Pears, one and two years old, yellow and red. Also, a large stock of Honey Peaches, Peen-to and Honey Peaches. Catalogue with full particulars, free. Address W. F. HEIKES, Jr., Huntsville, Ala.

DELAND

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At Wholesale and Retail.

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Florida Savings Bank

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OF Jacksonville.

It is Real Estate, collects Rents and Interest, allows 6 per cent. interest per annum on deposits. Some choice Orange Groves and Land for sale. J. C. GREELEY, President.

LOWELL D. HOSMER, Treasurer.

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—TO EVERY—

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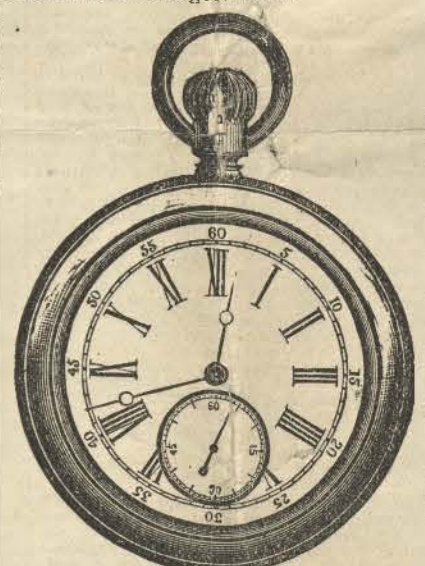
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ever presented by any paper published in Florida.

HOW TO GET A WATCH FREE.

Read over the description and conditions under each watch and see if you cannot send us a good club.



No. 1.—Gents' Nickel Open Face Stem-winder and Stem-setter; double Stem-winding attachment; fine Nickel Movement; Dust-proof Case, a perfect time-keeper. To anyone sending us 4 yearly subscribers, accompanied with \$2, we will send the above watch postpaid; or we will send the watch and the AGRICULTURIST one year for \$5.00.



No. 2.—Nickel Chatelaine Watch; Stem-winder and Stem-setter; Dust-proof Case. A splendid watch for ladies, and an excellent time-keeper. This watch will be sent to any one sending us 5 New Subscribers and \$10; or the watch and a year's subscription to the AGRICULTURIST for \$6.



No. 3.—Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch; Stem-winder and Stem-setter; fine full-jeweled movement; finely decorated case. This is a much better watch than No. 2, being solid silver. Both watches are same size of case. This watch will be sent to anyone sending us 7 New Subscribers and \$14; or the watch and one year's subscription to the AGRICULTURIST for \$6.50. Here is a chance for a wide-awake boy to make his silver a splendid Christmas present by doing a little work.



No. 4.—This is a beautiful 10-karat Gold Chatelaine Stem-winder and Stem-setter Watch; fine jeweled movement; handsomely engraved, and each packed in a handsome plush box. This beautiful watch will be sent to any one sending us 11 New Subscribers and \$21; or the watch and one year's subscription to the AGRICULTURIST for \$16.

Anyone wishing a good timepiece can now secure it by a little effort on their part. This is a splendid chance for a brother to make his sister (or sweetheart) a beautiful and desirable present. To those who do not desire a watch, we will send a copy of the AGRICULTURIST for one year. Address

FLORIDA AGRICULTURIST, Deland, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Humo-Chemical FERTILIZERS

differ from other brands in that they are made at home of the PUREST CHEMICALS that can be bought, contain "humus" or vegetable matter, and are sold at the lowest possible rate, for cash only. Read the opinions of those who have used them:

TESTIMONIALS.

DELAND, FLA., August 4, 1887.

MR. W. W. PARCE.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your fertilizer on my orange grove and must cordially say it is the best fertilizer I have ever used for the orange tree; a trial of one barrel will convince anyone of that fact. Being a home industry, it should be well patronized in the State.

Yours truly, C. CODRINGTON,
Late editor of the Fla. Agriculturist.

LAKE HULEN, FLA., August 9, 1887.

MR. W. W. PARCE.

DEAR SIR:—I have used "Humo" on my groves for two years alternately with acknowledged first-class fertilizers and I believe it to be the equal of any of them. I could not be persuaded to use a fertilizer that I did not believe to be first-class. My present judgment is that I can show up more growth with "Humo" for the same money, than with any other fertilizer I have tried.

Very respectfully, H. MARINO.

GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., August 13, 1887.

MR. W. W. PARCE.

DEAR SIR:—I used your Garden fertilizer on onions and turnips last winter, and a finer lot of onions and turnips were never raised in Florida. I consider your fertilizer as good as the best \$50 fertilizer made. It did its work well and no mistake.

W. P. HORNE.

DELAND, FLA., August 6, 1887.

MR. W. W. PARCE.

I have used the Humo-Chemical Fertilizer for two years and cheerfully testify that it has given the greatest satisfaction. My trees have made a luxuriant, even growth, preserving through the season a dark green color, while the fruit has been large, solid, and of first quality. I shall certainly use it the coming year.

S. DYER, D. D.

My factory is located at Palatka, Fla., on the bank of the St. Johns river and freight yard of the Florida Southern Railroad, hence my facilities for receiving stock and shipping goods enable me to undersell my competitors, especially as I hold to the cash system. The cash price of my Orange brand is \$36.50, Garden brand \$43.00 per ton net weight, f. o. b. steamer or cars, in bags or barrels containing 200 lbs. each.

W. W. PARCE.

A RARE CHANCE

For Bargains in Orange and Other Fruit Groves, and for a Corner Lot in the Cheeriest, Most Healthful and Home-like Town in all Florida—DeLand, Volusia Co.

The following properties are, for many reasons, most desirable, and as I am now 1ST AND WILL BE EARLY SOLD, can be bought very cheaply—at prices even much below their actual cash cost—if early applied for:

1. **SPRING HILL GROVE**, just one and one-sixteenth miles from the post office, and adjoining the corporate limits of the city; 6 acres in fruit trees—630 in all, of which 260 are orange, one-half bearing; 26 lemon (bearing); 100 LeConte pears, and 130 Peen-to and Honey peaches, bearing. One orange tree is 30 years old, and two years ago bore 2,300 oranges—about 15 boxes. The front acre of the tract is reserved for a residence, stable, and a packing house—this last already built. Several handsome forest pines have been left standing upon it; a palmetto, date palm and other ornamental trees and shrubbery have been planted. On one end of this front acre is also a copious and ever-flowing spring of sweet water—a rare treasure in Florida.

2. **LAKEVIEW GROVE**, by Lake Cortie, one and one-half miles from the post office (north-west); has 10 acres in the tract, 5 in pine forest reserved for residence, and on which is a charming site for this; the other 5 acres are planted in fruit trees, 670 in all, as follows:—150 Sweet Orange of all the best varieties; 40 Sour Orange in hedge row on north side; 50 Lemon trees, beginning to bear; 5 Lime; 75 LeConte pear; 50 Kiefer pear, and 1 plum and Persimmon; and 30 Peen-to and Honey peach—the peach trees already bearing, and, as in the Spring Hill Grove, are planted in the centres of the rows of the other trees.

3. **A CORNER LOT** of 3 acres, unimproved, within city limits, beautifully situated on south-east corner of Minnesota avenue and Stone street, and can easily be made, in whole or in part, as may be desired, into an orange or other fruit grove; and is most pleasant for residence.

Any person wishing to purchase any part or all of these properties, can learn all concerning prices and terms of payment by calling upon the publisher of this paper, or by communicating direct with the undersigned agent for the owners.

G. J. JOHNSON, Burlington, Iowa.

SPECIAL OFFERS!

We have 160 acres in Lucas County, Iowa, to exchange for Florida improved property. Price, \$2,500.

Near Ocoee, 190 acres first-class land for oranges, lemons and trucking. Large and good house, shade trees, roses, Japan plums, &c. 600 ORANGE TREES, ALL BEARING. Grape Fruit, Bananas, &c. Some ORANGE TREES TWENTY YEARS OLD. Only \$8,000 cash, to close an estate. Two years ago this was held at \$20,000.

160 acres prime land—beautiful lake front—\$25 per acre; log house; FIVE ACRES IN LEMONS—on Florida Midland Railway.

Lemon Groves on and near Lake Apopka—the best sheltered land in South Florida—at \$100 per acre, trees guaranteed.

Orange Groves on hammock land at reasonable prices throughout the State. We have THE FINEST GROVES IN THE STATE for sale at prices that GUARANTEE COMFORTABLE INCOMES.

Ocoee is on the Midland Railway, and is a beautiful and healthy place. TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES. Inquire of

THE SOUTH APOPKA LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

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FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY! 7000 to 8000 Citrus Trees

Comprising VILLA FRANCHA LEMONS, WASHINGTON NAVEL and JAFFA ORANGES—mostly Lemons. Must be sold in a lump. Terms reasonable. Some one can make money by handling them. Address G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Fla. (Glen St. Mary Nurseries.)

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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