

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

ON HOW TO GET RICH.

Since some of our very rich men have taken to public discourse upon all sorts of matters their utterances have not diminished their reputation for infallible wisdom. It has been discovered that a man may possess great wealth and still fail of complete mastery of the science of government or the principles of political economy. Nay, it is evident that such a man may not even prove a reliable guide to the inquirer who seeks for the road to wealth.

One of the most didactic of our vivacious millionaires has recently declared that riches are within the reach of every man who wishes to be rich. He asserts that there are but two requisites for the acquisition of wealth—moderate intelligence and unlimited industry. Given these, he declares that any man can get rich.

Which is, of course, entirely false and misleading, even though it comes from a gentleman who has piled up great wealth and is now engaged in piling up free libraries. Everyone knows that intelligence and industry are not the sole essentials to the acquisition of riches. Everyone knows of men highly intelligent and thoroughly industrious who can scarcely make a living.

It is true that intelligence and industry are qualities favorable to the attainment of wealth, but it is not true that the possession of those qualities, even in the highest degree, constitute any assurance of riches.

The money-making faculty is a thing apart from other natural endowments. An ignorant, illiterate man who possesses it will get rich, and intellectual genius without it will remain poor all his life. Like a gift for music, it can be cultivated, but it cannot be acquired.

The sayings of our loquacious millionaires, like the aphorisms in the copybooks, will not always bear analysis. In the present instance the falsity of the proposition is evident to everybody, since a vast majority of the people, though they are intelligent and hard working, never acquire so much as a modest competence, let alone wealth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Medical colleges are responsible for the horde of failures who parade as doctors and do what they can to menace the public health. Some of the medical schools are get-rich-quick schemes, taking every applicant who comes along with the requisite fees. They spoil hundreds of good farmers, mechanics, shoemakers and blacksmiths, issue sheepskins and leave the medical profession to struggle with the reproach. Every decent doctor should join him and pursue the fakers, grafters and moral perverters until it is made too warm for them to continue in the profession. A medical diploma ought to be beyond purchase by anyone not fitted in every way for the responsibilities of a physician.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FIRST DUTY OF THE SCHOOL.

From the common school of the country district to the highest university in the land, the fundamental idea of American education is to make American citizens. There is no thought of making soldiers, or office holders, or merchants, or traders, or inventors; make citizens first, then let each young American choose for himself the line of life he deems best suited to his capacity; he does choose, and that commonly without bias, what he shall be; for young American has ideas of his own and is ready to aid them, too, on appropriate and even sometimes on inappropriate occasions. After all, however, the best method of judging of any system of education is in its results and, without saying a word in disparagement of the people of any other nation, it may be said that in every essential quality the American citizen has demonstrated his efficiency in life and action the value of his training.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

KEEPING IDEALS.

That was a wise old clergyman who urged his brethren not to admit young men to the ministry unless they were evidently more broad-minded and enthusiastic in their faith than their elders. "We must allow," he said, "for the inevitable shrinkage." The same allowance is necessary in every life for the sure closing in of the real upon the ideals of youth, and the unavoidable narrowing of hope and aim that must come with middle age. The more idealism we start with, the more stoutly we defend it against the shocks it is certain to receive, the more joyous life will turn out to be as we go on living. The dreariness of the middle-aged view of life springs largely from the fact that its ideals are so shrunken as to be no longer a source of vitality, of renewal, says Harper's Bazar. As long as we believe in life, and in love, and in friendship, and in heroism, and in other ideal possibilities, life is worth living and we are strong to take our part in it. Living for ideals is happy and courageous living. Living without them is "the dull gray life and apathetic end."

GETTING BACK TO NATURE.

Students of American life think that they detect a distinct tendency to revert to nature. The first effort is, of course, to acquire a competence; the second, to amass a fortune, but the third is to own a country place, and to be able to spend all but the winter months out in the open, away from the crowded, dusty city. Whether this is an effect of inheritance, a harking back to the form whence all city dwellers at one time or another sprang, or not, it is an interesting fact. Health is better, life is longer and happier, if all the time that can be spared from the exactions of business be spent in the open air, where the breathing spaces are large, the air pure, the sunlight clear, warm and full of comfort.

THE CZAR'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

Many newspapers have seriously reproduced a telegram which appeared in a Paris journal announcing that the Emperor Nicholas had presented his private fortune, amounting to eighty millions sterling (\$400,000,000) to the Russian government for war purposes. It was added that this huge sum stands to the credit of the emperor in a bank of a country not friendly to Russia. Eighty millions would be a pretty sort of a sum to be held at call by any bank; but the whole story is a romance, and so are all the other tales about the emperor's dealings with his civil list. The fact is that the emperor of Russia has no civil list, and he draws at his discretion on the imperial treasury, every rouble of which is supposed to be his property and absolutely at his disposal.—London World.

COST OF INSECT PESTS.

The extent of damage done by insects which prey on the agricultural interests of the United States is but little appreciated. Twelve bugs, according to reliable statistics, do an estimated damage to farm products of \$362,000,000 per annum. The chinch bug heads the list, with \$100,000,000 a year; grasshopper, \$90,000,000; Hessian fly (a reminder of the revolution, since the mercenaries hired by King George brought its eggs over in the straw for their horses), \$50,000,000; cotton worm and boll worm (cotton), \$25,000,000 apiece; cotton boll weevil, \$20,000,000; San Jose scale, grain weevil, apple worm and army worm, \$10,000,000 apiece; potato bug, \$8,000,000 and cabbage worm, \$5,000,000.—Albany, N. Y., Argus.

WHOLESALE BANKING.

"No personal accounts, large or small, wanted here; we do business only with large corporations." This was the reply the president of one of the \$25,000,000 Wall street banks gave to an inquirer as to the minimum deposit that institution would accept if it was a notification that this was distinctly a "wholesale bank." Such an answer would not have been made five years ago. But this is a new age. The billion-dollar trust and the \$25,000,000 bank are to Wall street what wireless telegraphy is to electricity—wonders. The vast demands of modern industry, often requiring the negotiation of a loan of \$5,000,000 upon a few hours' notice, with frequent calls for stupendous accommodation from transcontinental railroads or syndicates financing foreign government bond issues, have called into being these new banks—veritable incarnations of power, holding, indeed, the safety and happiness of a people in their hands.—Saturday evening Post.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

It is not the least but one of the greatest advantages of higher education that the woman of to-day does know herself much better than did her mother or grandmother, and with that self-knowledge comes a better understanding of her relations to the world about her. The college girl of to-day is healthier, stronger, saner, more independent, more resolute and more useful than were the social butterflies or the household drudges of her grandmother's time. In the experimental stages of this new development there may have been danger, but the education of the body as well as the mind is now looked after in all our girls' colleges, indeed, much better than in colleges for the other sex.—Boston Transcript.

CURBING TREE BUTCHERS.

It is satisfactory to note that public opinion is being aroused on the subject of the wanton destruction of shade trees by the servants of telephone, telegraph and electric light companies, who are sent out to string wires and who carry the implements with which to make short work of a tree which they deem in the way of their operations. Such outrages are usually committed when those able and willing to protect trees are away from home. Protests from women count for very little, and tears for even less. Against subsequent suits for damages the companies are well fortified. If a valuable tree is once spoiled what its owner can recover by a suit at law would not trouble any one.—Chicago Chronicle.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

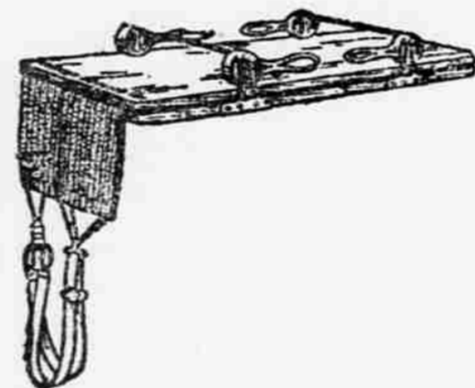
New Electric Block Signal.

A train may throw its own danger signal two blocks ahead if the newly perfected idea of a Canadian inventor is in use. This is an electric block signal intended for use upon railways. By the inventor it is intended particularly to insure a more reliable and simpler device than those at present in use, and the tests have proved entirely satisfactory to critical railroad men. It is claimed that the device is so arranged that the train automatically will display a danger signal on the block upon which it stands and in the block ahead, and that it may automatically display a safety signal in the block to the rear. The system is arranged for service on either single or double tracks.

Another useful signaling device has been recently brought into use by electric city and suburban railways. This is so arranged that the motor-man may signal to the engineer at the power house or the crew of the following train or car when trouble exists at his point on the line or in case of accident to the train under his operation. It is claimed by this that the seat of trouble may be definitely pointed out to the officials at the power house and sometimes remedied from there without the delay and overwork of sending a man out over the line.

Can Press His Own Trousers.

Any man who desires to be particularly neat about his appearance will not neglect to keep his trousers pressed free from wrinkles. There is probably no other seemingly trivial thing which will so detract from the personal appearance of a man as wearing a pair of wrinkled trousers. Some men are so particular about this point that they pay more for pressing than the trousers cost originally, and others take advantage of the tailor's offer to keep their clothing pressed for a year after purchase, visiting the store so often that the tailor gets sick of his bargain. With the aid of the invention shown in the picture it should not be a difficult matter for a man to keep his trousers in shape himself, without the necessity of visiting the tailor at such frequent intervals as to



Designed for Use in the Home.

make his pocketbook suffer or cause him to feel ashamed of himself. This device consists of a pair of flat boards shaped like the trouser legs, with a set of clamping levers around the edges which make it possible to draw the two presser boards tightly together. These clamps consist of pivoted levers, having cam faces of such shape as to decrease the space as they are revolved. To use this trouser stretcher and presser the bottoms of the legs are first clamped in position. Then the waistband is pulled up until the legs are tight and smooth, after which the remaining clamps are tightened and the garment allowed to remain as long as necessary.

Flat Motor Boats.

A series of experiments is now being made with motor boats in France, which may revolutionize the construction of these greyhounds of the river and harbor. Instead of building the hull of the boats like topboats, after the fashion now approved, they are constructed like shingles, the purpose being to have them skim over the surface of the water instead of plowing through it. A broad flat-bottomed boat of 9½ feet beam and 19½ feet long was equipped with a motor capable of driving an ordinary launch eight or nine miles an hour. She attained a speed of seventeen and one-half miles an hour, a result which has called forth still more experiments.

Flat-bottomed shallow boats have proved very successful sailing craft, and large numbers of them may be found on every sheet of water frequented by sailing boats, but these experiments with them as motor boats are unique and it is expected that they will result in a marvelous development of speed.

To Save Life in Steamboat Disasters.

A device which may prove of service in steamboat disasters has been lately patented by a German inventor, who holds the theory that many persons are drowned because of their inability to keep the waves from dashing in their faces. In order to guard against this he has invented a life mask, fitted with a valve which permits the intake of air from overhead, but effectually keeps out the water.

The Restive Auto.

"See the red automobile standing in front of that house, pop?" "Yes, I see it, my son." "What makes it jump so, pop?" "It is restive, my boy." "What makes it restive, pop?" "Oh, I suppose it sees some people crossing the street a block or two ahead."

Running Will Do It.

Wright—What is that newspaper canvasser running about so for? Penman—He's trying to get up a circulation.

GOOD HOME MADE WINDMILL

Built by Nebraska Farmer at a Cost of Only \$25.

W. S. E.—Please describe a windmill for pumping water, which may be made at home.

The windmill, represented in the accompanying illustration was built at a cost of \$25. It is in use for pumping water on the farm of J. S. Peckham in Nebraska. The tower which stands 20 feet high is made of 4x4 in scantling, the cross pieces being 2 by 4 inch material. The tower spreads to 16 feet at the base. The axis is 8 inches square and 16 feet long, and the diameter of the mill 15 feet. Each of the eight arms carries a heavy wooden fan, 5½ feet long, and 5 feet at the top, tapering to 2½ feet or 3 feet at the bottom. Thus each of the eight fans exposes nearly 25 square feet of surface to the wind. The



pumping capacity of this mill is nearly one thousand gallons per hour in a fifteen mile wind. The description and illustration of this windmill were taken from Bulletin No. 59 of the University of Nebraska, which is exclusively devoted to home-made windmills.

Staining a Floor.

A. M. G., Man.—Please tell me whether it is better to paint or stain an edge grain, fir floor. How should stain be applied?

Provided the floor is smooth and clean, staining is preferable to painting, as the stain which soaks into the wood wears well and is very attractive. A very satisfactory staining material is a weak solution of permanganate of potash. This when first applied produces a wine color, but on exposure to the air quickly oxidizes, becoming a rich oak shade. In preparing the stain the permanganate of potash should be dissolved in water and diluted, and a little of it applied with a brush to a piece of smooth board of the same material as the floor; this should be allowed to stand exposed to the air for half an hour; if the color is too dark the stain must be further diluted with water until the desired shade is produced. The floor should be made very clean and dry, soiled places being sandedpapered. One application of the stain should be given, and when thoroughly dry, one or two coats of good varnish should be given. This will protect the stain leaving a beautiful surface in which the natural grain of the wood may be seen.

An Asparagus Bed.

R. J. E.—How should a bed of asparagus be managed? Should I cut the small shoots that come up?

No, do not cut the small growth of asparagus, but let it grow until seed is formed; then cut and allow to lie in bed over winter. It would be better for the bed if you did not cut next year; but as one is always anxious for product, you could cut a few of the strongest sprouts, leaving the rest. It is important that you cut down the growths before the seed has matured, because if the ripe seed falls on the ground the bed will become full of seedlings, which will be much harder to destroy than other weeds. Cover the bed with a good coating of well-rotted manure each fall and fork it over very carefully early in the spring. After the bed is in full bearing, a top dressing of nitrate of soda each spring would be beneficial, using about 250 pounds per acre.

Soggy Potatoes.

W. E. G.—I can grow excellent potatoes, but when stored in a cool cellar all winter they become very wet and soggy. What is the cause and remedy?

Should judge that your soil has much to do with the watery condition of your potatoes, and should advise that you underdrain your land. The first cost of doing this is considerable, but the results obtained in better and larger crops, added to the fact that the land is in condition to be worked earlier and later than land not drained, will, in a very short time, pay all cost of draining. A slightly higher storing temperature might be better; but the soil has much to do with the moisture in the tubers.

Curing Egg-Eating.

Take an egg and puncture a small hole on the side, take a small piece of stick, about the size of a match, stick it into the egg and churn the egg with it, constantly dipping the stick into a little red pepper and mustard, until the egg is thoroughly impregnated with the pepper and mustard, then put it in the nest where the hen usually lays, with the open side up, and let the hen get it as soon as she wants. She will never trouble the eggs again, and it will not injure the hen one bit. This will stop the habit in the most inveterate egg-eater.

LIVE STOCK



Profitable and Painless Stock.

At a Wisconsin institute A. E. Roberts said: With stock of good blood there is no difficulty in making a steer two years of age top the market and bring a good profit for the feed and care given. However, the great bulk of stock shipped to our leading markets is not of the above quality. One will readily ascertain at the stock yards that quality counts for more than quantity, and that fat alone is not sufficient. Buyers will ride into a pen where good cattle are and perhaps will raise their first bid in order to get them. The seller easily disposes of them at the top price of the day. This class are of high grade, good beef type and conformation, with capacity for producing the greatest percentage of high-priced meat. They are what the buyers term the smooth, fleshy lot. This class of cattle comprise only about 10 per cent of the bulk. In adjoining pens buyers will ride in, view the stock, then ride away, with the remark, "I will not give that price, they are too rough." The seller has to work to dispose of them, and when he does the price is disappointing to the farmer, as it is only about one-half the price offered for the best class. A portion of this class consists of stock with an infusion of dairy blood. While they make good gains their feed goes to the production of internal fat. A greater per cent are common, unimproved, inferior animals in finish as well as form. This class comprises about 50 per cent of the stock forwarded to market. This means that the farmer has received about half the price for the animals he has raised and forwarded to market that he would have gotten if they had been properly bred, grown and finished. It has taken as much of the food of maintenance and as much feed to grow every pound of their weight as though they were worth twice the money. It is folly to attempt to engage in beef production with such a class of animals, especially where stall feeding and intensive farming are practiced. There is no reason why such stock should be grown, as the type and conformation can be improved by the use of good beef bred sires, and the more grading up by pure blood animals of approved form the better the results. Four or five generations of pure bred sires will establish a herd of live stock practically as good for all feeding purposes as pure breeds.

Goat Meat and Kid Meat.

A circular of the United States Department of Agriculture says: While it is generally agreed among those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a delicacy, it is true that among the great mass of the people of this country there is a prejudice against anything bearing the name of "goat." Within the environments of all of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them grow to maturity. What becomes of them? Butchers and meat dealers answer the question by saying that they pass over their blocks as "lamb." No meat dealer has heard of a complaint of the quality of such "lamb." A considerable number of mature common goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goats and sold, either in the carcass or canned, as mutton; and many who decry goat meat have unconsciously eaten it many times no doubt. This does not mean that the meat is as palatable as good mutton, but it may be as good as poor mutton, and so the consumer's criticism concerns the quality and not the kind. The flesh of any mature common goat is not palatable to most persons who have tasted it. This is due to the strong taste, and, to some extent, to its toughness. Proper care in dressing would probably mitigate if not entirely prevent the strong taste, and feeding on grain would tend to produce a more tender carcass. Both these points, however, will hardly receive attention from anyone who may contemplate going into the industry, for the reason that they will add materially to the cost of production. The excellent quality of the kid meat has already been mentioned. It is safe to say that the existing prejudice against it would disappear if people were to test it, and in time a good market ought to be built up for all that can be produced. However, the question arises, Will it pay to raise common goats for the sale of kids? The farmer will have to determine this matter for himself. If a ready market were established for the kids at, say, \$1.50 each, and if one doe can raise three or four kids annually, it can hardly be doubted that the industry could be made profitable. At this time no such market exists.

Rye for Dairy Cows.

When rye is to be used for feeding cows in the spring it should be sown in the latter part of August or in the early part of September. So sown it will get well started and cover the ground well before winter comes on. If it grows too well, it is easy enough to reduce its vigor by turning in the calves, sheep or cows for a few weeks in the fall. This pasturing should not be continued long enough to reduce the covering to a point where the roots will be injured later by the severities of winter. In the sowing of the seed about three bushels should be used per acre, as this gives a finer stemmed rye than the ordinary amount of seed and this fineness makes it more agreeable to the cows. The use of the rye crop is found in the early spring before the pasture grasses have had time to develop. When the grass comes on the cows will abandon the rye for the grass, the taste of which they prefer to that of the rye.



Breed Intelligently.

Hit-or-miss breeding is the mistake of the hour in the breeding of swine. The practice is the one most popularly followed, because it is the easiest. It is moving toward the point of least resistance. This, however, is not the profitable way to breed. Most men will follow it; but to go in another direction requires too much thought, too much study, too much investigation and too much work. Yet the hard road is the one that leads to prosperity in the hog raising business. If a man is going into the scientific breeding of swine he should know what products certain matings will bring forth. For such there is no rule, but there are numerous rules some of which have not been discovered. The field for development in this direction is large. To the aid of such a breeder must be brought all the experiences of others, incorporated in books or obtained orally. Swine breeding is not the narrow subject it seems. It has many phases and each feature of these sub-divides almost indefinitely. To be successful a man must not exhaust his entire energies in mere manual labor; but must leave himself some energy for deep thought and mental questioning.

Rice Hulls in Stock Feed.

Mention was made in our last report of the experiments then being conducted of determining the digestibility of rice bran and polish. These experiments were brought to a successful conclusion and the results embodied in Bulletin No. 77, just issued. A fact was brought out in these experiments which was not sought, because it was not suspected. It was a valuable revelation, however, and the strong hand of the law may be invoked to suppress its future existence. It was found that it was a common custom of the rice mills in this state to grind up the hulls of the rice and mix the same with the bran. In many instances this adulteration reached 50 per cent of the total feed. By the new process of milling rice it is claimed that a small quantity of hulls necessarily finds its way into the bran, but so large a quantity as 50 per cent can only be accounted for by mixing of the two with the intention of fraud. Rice hulls are not only of no nutritive value, but absolutely injurious from a physiological standpoint, greatly injuring the mucous linings of the stomach.—Louisiana Living.

Best Horse to Raise.

There is no doubt that the best horse for the farmer to raise is the draft horse. The farmer needs sometimes to raise roadsters and driving horses; but in the main the draft leads all others. There are many more draft horses. The farmer needs some kind. The demand is not so much for an improved kind of horse as for a first-class animal of the kinds we now have. The draft horse can be raised with little expense to the farmer, and he begins to pay his way before the time comes to market him. The draft colt works in easily with the general work of the farm. The farmer may find it difficult to sell a light harness horse for carriage purposes, but he never has trouble in selling a first-class draft horse. In any event it should be remembered that it requires no more labor to care for a good draft horse than for a poor one. The horse of quality will consume no more feed than the other, but the margin between cost and selling price is very much greater in the case of the good horse than between the cost and selling price of the inferior horse.

Good and Bad Feeding.

Presuming that a breeder has swine of first quality the feeding becomes a question of great importance. It is often remarked that this and that breeder failed because he bought animals of fancy breeding points and then gave them scrub care. This is always a fatal mistake. The pure-bred animals have received many buckets in reputation from this cause. Take any of our best strains of hogs and let them be turned into a poor feed lot and be given little grass and much corn. A few generations of that kind of feeding will give us a scrub progeny with a good set of pedigrees. That is a case where the pedigree is worth less than nothing. It is not enough to know that an animal has a good line of ancestors; it is necessary also to know how its immediate ancestors have been fed.