

The automobile with all its perils seems to be less fatal than the bathing suit.

"A stage held up." The pity is that it does not happen oftener, for the stage so often needs such aid.

The Japanese have disproved the Russian boast that Kachow was a Basmal to not be sneezed at.

Every little while somebody suggests that the United States annex San Domingo. Would it not be possible to sink it?

Russia has a General Ploog and Japan has an Admiral Hobo. The interesting question is, Can Russia Ploog the Hobo?

When Russell Sage hears about the young man who went crazy while on his vacation he will, of course, regard it as a clear case of just retribution.

Scientists claim to have discovered the old-age microbe, but it is quite likely the varmint will continue doing business at the same old stand.

What will the poor typesetter do when the legions of General Takaharakamaharaha begin to encounter those of General Shootemoffskykillumofaroff?

William C. Whitney's heirs object to paying an inheritance tax of \$222,022. Why can't the State of New York be generous and cut it down to \$221,999.99?

Miss Jane Addams predicts the time when the servant girl will be a memory of barbarism. Begging Miss Addams' pardon, it's that way now in some suburban homes.

Prof. Starr thinks that the Chinese, upon the whole, are superior to the Japanese. This will give everybody something to talk about during the professor's extended visit in China.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow says that for twenty years America has been "ruled by Bunko, Boodle and Boozie." It must be admitted in all candor that these three Bs have improved each shining hour.

Bishop Potter has assisted at the opening of a saloon in New York. Inasmuch as he has been able to get his articles accepted by the magazines without going to this extreme, some people can't imagine why he did it.

A New Jersey man claims to have discovered a process whereby beautiful gowns may be made from asbestos. Whether or not this drawing upon the rocks of mother earth will tend to save the "rocks" of the head of the family remains to be seen.

Switzerland looks well after its citizens, and its postal department and railway privileges have long been admired by the rest of the world. Now the government has decided to forbid parents from saddling their children with fantastic names. Two children, named by unmerciful progenitors "May First" and "Ribello" (Rebel), have been legally christened, and the foolish names have been condemned by the courts. Switzerland has truly a "paternal" government.

Captain Mahan told the Imperial Federation League in London that it was important that the various communities of English-speaking peoples should become so far capable of coincident action as to be able to exert their power as one great nation. Therefore it was important that the British colonies should be united with the mother country in some sort of a federation with a head that could speak for the whole. This view of one of the most profound students of the big questions of world politics deserves respectful consideration.

Daylight is one thing that destroys the germs of disease—all of them—and publicity, bringing with it irresistible public opinion, is the sure cure for public unrighteousness. A shining example is furnished by the recent experience of the Western Union Company in connection with the collection and sale of racing news in New York City. The public realized and the directors of the Western Union realized what the company was doing, and immediately the transmission of racing news to poolrooms was stopped. Daylight, and yet more daylight, is the surest guarantee of continued progress toward better things everywhere, but especially in the financial community. Indiscriminate publicity has its faults, and, at times, works hardships and injustice—but it is better than secrecy.

Senator Dupuy de Lome—he died in Paris recently—was a diplomatist who illustrated in his own person the effects of violating the good old-fashioned rule of courtesy. While he was Spanish minister at Washington the ambassador over Cuba came to a crisis. In a letter to a friend in Havana he wrote that "McKinley is weak and cunning to the rabbit, and besides, a low politician." This letter was intercepted by the Cubans, and sent to the Secretary of State in Washington. The Secretary took it at once to William De Lome, who admitted the words. "The Spanish knew

that he had violated the rules of diplomacy, and called his resignation at once to forestall his expulsion by the American government. His offense was the same as if a guest should go about the house abusing or ridiculing his host.

The arrest in Chicago of four boys, 16, 17, 18 and 20 years old respectively, and their subsequent confession of various robberies and at least one murder, is a striking commentary on at least one phase of the life of today. It is the more striking because it is not the only recent revelation of the participation in crime of half-grown boys and youths. For a man who has reached or passed middle age it is difficult to see how it is possible for boys such as these to engage in partnerships in crime or to practice it even alone. A generation ago the number of boys of that age over whom no controlling influence was exerted was small. To-day the streets of every city, even of the third or fourth magnitude, seem to be swarming with them. Parental control, with the implication of any sense of moral responsibility or respect for human law, seems to be a thing of the past. The so-called principle of governing by love gained some headway in the growing years of the men who are now fathers of boys of 15 to 20. Unbacked by knowledge of and respect for authority, this has become family anarchy. Boys are not governed at all. Yet nothing is more certain than that parents must resume authority or find some power that will exercise it or the outcome will be tragedy on a large scale, wherein the undisciplined will go to the wall.

A London dispatch says the present fad of many Englishmen is to take numerous minute precautions against the invisible germs of the earth and the air, which, if inhaled or handled, may cause disease. There are sterilized cigarettes, germicide doormats to kill the germs attached to the shoes of people who have been walking through dust or mud, and little silver scoops which are to hold money until it can be taken home and fumigated. There are little tubs in which the ends of canes and umbrellas are dipped to kill the clinging germs, and innumerable other devices for the protection of human health against the myriads of unseen enemies which menace it. The Bible tells men not to make themselves overwise. This is a case in point. The man who knows all about germs, and who feels himself obliged to be continually on his guard against their insidious attacks, is so busy protecting his life that he has no time left in which to enjoy it. Furthermore, he cannot help knowing that in spite of all the pains he takes while he is awake some germ may take advantage of him during his sleeping moments unless he shuts himself up in a glass case where he can be supplied with a sufficient allowance of sterilized air. Such a person is in constant agony about his food, drink, and clothing, lest all the germs have not been killed. Nobody should court danger. Everybody should take reasonable precautions against it, but there is such a thing as moderation, even in defending oneself against disease germs. To be too much troubled or account of them is to give up all peace of mind.

AN EMBARRASSING ORDEAL.
Mr. Dodd Wished to Get Out of Church to Catch a Train.
It was diffident Mr. Dodd's one opportunity to hear a famous preacher in an equally famous church, so, although he knew that he should be obliged to leave the place shortly before 12 o'clock in order to catch his train, he decided to hear as much as possible of the service. The usher ignored the visitor's whispered plea for an inconspicuous seat, and proceeded to escort him up the broad center aisle—which timid Mr. Dodd remembered ever afterwards as being about four miles long—to a seat only three rows from the front.
Long before time for the sermon poor Mr. Dodd began to nerve himself for the long trip down the aisle.
It was 12 o'clock and the sermon was well under way before the troubled listener finally managed to summon sufficient courage to make a start. Rising cautiously to his feet, he faced the congregation and began to tiptoe down the aisle. Before he had taken three steps he discovered to his horror that his left shoe was creaking with an ominous creak that increased in volume with every step, to the visible amusement of the congregation.
His countenance became suffused with blushes. It was not a warm day, but by the time Mr. Dodd had reached the door perspiration stood in beads on his forehead and his collar showed signs of wetting. As the door closed behind him he gave a long sigh of relief and unbundled himself to a loiterer in the vestibule.
"By the Lord Harry!" he exclaimed as he mopped his crimson brow, "wouldn't do that again for a thousand dollars!"
But he had to do it for less than that. The very next moment the color redoubled from his countenance and he turned pale green.
"By Jove!" he groaned, "I've got to go back after my hat!"—Leslie's Monthly.

DEFIANT.
Willie—Say, ma, what's a "counter-irritant"?
Mrs. Schopper (snappily)—Most any sales person nowadays is a counter-irritant.—Philadelphia Press.

When a woman calls at an office, and is disengaged, she may be properly referred to as a female.

FORESTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Minnesota Still Has Millions of Feet of Lumber Uncut.

The chief forester of Minnesota in his annual report says that the standing timber in the State is worth nearly \$1,000,000,000, and it is this property which the fire warden system seeks to protect according to the New York Post. The State itself owns 2,500,000 acres of land, a part of which is forested and protected by the fire warden system. The State last November sold \$600,000 worth of timber from its own land, and has in all received \$4,000,000 for just the timber sold from the United States. The State will continue for many years to sell timber of various kinds from these lands, and is on this particular account deeply interested in preventing damage by forest fires. The local service in preventing and fighting fires, both forest and prairie, is rendered by the town supervisors, who are ex-officio fire wardens, and by those whom they summon to assist, and in unorganized territory by fire wardens specially appointed. The service is paid for in the first instance by the counties in which it is rendered, and the State pays to the counties two-thirds of such expense.

One of the richest pine timber regions of the Northwest was the Saginaw and Huron shore districts of Michigan. In 1863 there was cut in that district \$38,000,000 feet of pine, but the supply of pine timber had so diminished during the next ten years that in 1873 only \$3,000,000 feet were cut. The number of feet of pine logs cut in Minnesota the season of 1902-1903 was 2,000,000,000. The amount of pine lumber cut in the year 1903 by the mills in the districts of Duluth, Minneapolis, above Minneapolis and St. Croix was 2,200,000,000 feet. A comparatively small amount of this may have been from the forests of Wisconsin. A liberal estimate places the remaining standing pine in Minnesota at 28,000,000,000 feet. "Any one can judge for himself," says the warden, "therefore, how soon this forest capital will be exhausted and say whether it is not time to begin a system of reforestation by utilizing waste land in the production of pine timber."

In summing up his report the warden says: "What forestry means for Minnesota is simply this: The remaining original pine timber will be cut in the next fifteen years. Some second-growth pine, if protected from fire, will then be cut from year to year, but it will not be as good as the original growth, and there will not be enough of it for home consumption. Lumber will be dearer and our great lumber industry will decline. There are, however, fully three million acres of waste land in scattered localities, which if planted with pine would in time become normal forests, yielding forever a supply sufficient for our home need. Such forests would by their growth perpetually yield a net annual revenue on the capital invested of 3 per cent, compound interest, besides many indirect benefits. On such waste sandy land it will take on an average about eighty years for a crop of pine trees to grow to merchantable size. Individuals cannot wait so long for a crop and they will not engage in the business. The State, to whom time does not occur, must undertake the work by purchasing waste land and planting it with pine. The Minnesota forestry board is ready to go to work, but until there is some man in the legislature who will make forestry a specialty and fight for it with energy we shall not get the necessary money for forestry."

Business Honor.

"I chanced to be walking down Liberty street in New York," says an artist whom the Detroit Free Press quotes, "during that hard storm we had a few weeks ago. The wind struck a small newsboy about 8 years old, and scattered his papers right and left in the mud. As he picked up the few that were near him I heard him say, 'Dat busts me!'
"For some foolish reason I laughed, probably at the odd speech.
"Turning on me, he asked savagely, 'Wot yer laffin' at?'
"Not at you, my boy. I hastened to explain, and then to put myself right. I said, 'Here's half a dollar to start you in business again.'
"He thanked me. 'You ain't such a bad guy,' he said, as he scooted in the direction of Park Row.
"This was not the last I saw of him. As I was hurrying to reach the ferry, I heard the pattering of feet. He overtook me and asked breathlessly, 'Say, mister, do you go by dis way every night?'
"No,' I said, 'I don't live in New York. Why?'
"Cause,' he explained, 'I want ter give you a paper every night till I squares meself wid you.'
"Now is there a man," continued the artist, "who wouldn't like to help a boy of that sort, or who doesn't believe that with half a show he would develop into an honorable and successful business man?"

Great Field of Salt.

The great field of crystallized salt at Lepton, Cal., in the middle of the Colorado desert, is 264 feet below the level of the sea and is more than a thousand acres in extent. Its surface is as white as snow, and when the sun is shining its brilliance is too dazzling for the eye. The field is constantly supplied by the many salt springs in the adjacent foothills.

Mistaken.

Mrs. Uptown—And you say your grandfather is over eighty? Why, he's an octogenarian!
Norah—Shure, an' he ain't anything iv th' kind. He steers mate an' things jist the same as we does.—Woman's Home Companion.

One of the funniest things in a little town is the smart set.

THE FIRST SUBMARINE.

So many war ships have been destroyed by submarine explosions in the Russo-Japanese war that each side has repeatedly accused the other of using a submarine torpedo boat. If that should prove to be the case it would be the first time such a vessel has ever been successfully used in war by any nation but the United States.

The first submarine vessel ever used to attack a hostile ship in war time descended into the Hudson river at Whitehall, under the eyes of Washington and his staff, in September, 1776. The British had attacked New York; Long Island had been lost to them and Lord Howe's fleet was anchored in North river. David Bushnell, a young engineer just graduated from Yale College, had invented a spherical copper vessel called the American Turtle, intended for submarine use. It was propelled by oars set in water-tight sockets, had a tiny conning tower, and was just big enough for one man. It had an auger protruding through the top, and the plan of attack was for the submarine worker to drill this into the bottom of an enemy's ship. A mine was then to be detached from the outside of the submarine and fastened to the enemy by the drill, a clockwork set going, and when the diver had escaped the explosion would follow.

Bushnell showed this machine to General Parsons and to General Washington, who approved. Ezra Lee, a brave young seaman, was detailed to make the attempt, and Bushnell taught him to work the Turtle. At midnight, September 6, he entered the little vessel and was towed out into the river by rowboats. Washington and his staff watched anxiously for the result. The prime object of Lee's attack was the sixty-four-gun frigate Eagle, on board which was Lord Howe himself. Hours passed without an explosion, and at last when dawn came Washington was convinced Lee was lost. Just then, however, barges were sent putting out from the shore of Governor's Island. They went almost to mid-stream, then scattered and made hastily for shore. A moment later came a terrific explosion on the surface close to the Eagle, and the British fleet in consternation slipped their cables and made out of the harbor.

Some time later the top of the Turtle appeared above water, not far away. Rowboats went out and brought her in. Lee was found unharmed. He had reached the bottom of the Eagle without difficulty, but had found it sheathed with heavy copper, a protection not against man but against other submarine enemies. When he attempted to drill through this his vessel bounced away and gave him no purchase. He worked two hours at the Eagle, and then visited other vessels with no better luck. At last he released his mine and started home. He came to the surface close to the British barges, then sank again and pulled for Whitehall.
The Turtle was used again a year later to attack the Cerberus off New London, but, instead, blew up a schooner lying near the frigate and killed a number of men. That was the first vessel ever so destroyed.

Though Fulton built a successful submarine, none was used in war again till the Davids were built for the Confederates. There were several of this class, one of which blew up the Housatonic in 1864. Since then nearly every navy in the world has experimented with submarines. Russia has several on her list of war vessels. France has done the most with them and has the largest number, more than seventy. The United States has second place in numbers and disputes first place in efficiency.

Can't Pay in Pennies.
Ordinarily when a debtor appears before a long time creditor there is no questioning of the United States coin in which the debt is to be paid, but the wide possibilities possessed by an arbitrary creditor in stipulating just what coins and in what amounts he will receive payment are enough almost to discourage borrowing.

You can't force a mean creditor to take more than 25 cents' worth of nickels or 25 cents' worth of copper cents. If you could get as much as \$5 worth of old silver 3-cent pieces of another generation, you could unload \$5 on him, just as he would have to take \$5 worth of the silver 5-cent pieces and \$5 worth of the obsolete 20-cent pieces, which made so much trouble in the late '70s. But you can pay out \$10 in silver dimes and silver quarters and silver half dollars. The trade dollar, of which there are a few still coming into the treasury of the United States for redemption, are worth nothing, while the standard dollar is an unlimited legal tender, as is the old "dollar of our dads," the first of which was coined in 1794 and the last in 1873.
Coins that virtually have disappeared from circulation are gold \$3 and \$1 pieces, the trade dollar of silver, the nickel 3-cent piece, the copper 2-cent piece, the copper half cent, and silver 3 and 5-cent pieces.

Dog for the Farm.
If a farmer stands in need of a dog he should have a good one. The farm dog, to be a profitable adjunct of the farm, should have duties to perform, and should possess certain valuable qualities that will enable him to do his duties well. He should be a faithful watcher of persons and property, and at the same time of a kind disposition. He should be gentle to the live stock of the farm and, above all, obedient to his master. A good farm dog is a very knowing animal.

Increasing the Protein.
Beyond doubt there can be much more digestible protein saved for the use of the stock during the winter if more care is used in harvesting the various grains and the hay crop as well. If one stops to think it is evident that there is more of the protein saved in the hay if it is cut before it is fully ripe. This same state exists in oats and other grains fed to stock and

AGRICULTURAL



Fighting Roadside Weeds.

In some States there are county laws which make it obligatory for those in charge of the roads to see that roadside weeds are cut twice during the growing season, first before July and the second time before the first of September. It would be well if such a law was in force in all sections, and yet the fighting of obnoxious weeds seems to be one of those things for which no law should be required. Farmers ought to be more than willing to combine among themselves for mutual protection, even going so far as to cut the weeds in front of the farm of any man who will not do the work himself. This would not need to be done very often, for shame would soon compel such a man to do his duty.

The main trouble with weeds, however, is with such as are allowed to grow inside the fence line, for few farmers are willing to spend the time necessary to rid their farms of these. Combine with each other to rid the roadside of weeds, and then let every man take care of those inside the fence and elsewhere on his farm. If this weed fighting was done systematically instead of spasmodically, it would not require many years to decidedly lessen the weed crop and materially increase the valuable crops as well as save much labor.—Exchange.

Gray African Geese.

Gray African geese are advancing in popularity and are now considered among the most profitable geese to raise. They grow rapidly and attain a



GRAY AFRICAN GEES.

weight of over eight pounds in ten weeks. They are good layers, averaging forty eggs in a season. Their flesh is fine and nicely flavored, which makes them very acceptable for the table. The standard weight of the gander is twenty pounds and of the goose eighteen pounds.

Artichokes for Hogs.

Artichokes are naturally more suited for the use of the hog than for the use of any other stock, for the reason that the hog will do his own digging. The crop is usually ready for the digging about September. The porkers can continue the good work till frost hardens the ground. The freezing does not injure the artichokes, and if they have not been well dug out in the fall the hogs may be again turned in in the spring. One beauty about the growing of this crop is that it does not have to be planted each spring, but comes up of itself. The exercise the hogs receive when digging the tubers is a benefit to them.

New Milk Process.

A new French process of sterilizing milk, the fat of the milk is thoroughly broken up after heating, thus avoiding the lumpiness of the cream which consumers have found so objectionable. It is said that when cream is treated by this machine, it is rendered quite homogeneous, and the fact that the fat globules are broken up makes the cream look thicker and become more uniform. When milk and cream are treated by a homogenizing machine, they mix more thoroughly with tea and coffee. Having seen the advantages of the process, some of the largest dairy companies in London have ordered machines.—New England Homestead.

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corn grown for the silo. True, in the case of the hay it is a little more difficult to cure, perhaps, but the added value more than compensates one for this trouble. Try the plan this season and if carefully done it will work out as indicated.

To Protect the Horse from Flies.

Horses suffer from flies during the summer, but seem to be able to rid themselves of them to some extent everywhere but from their faces.



A fly net for the face can be easily made, using heavy cord or rope of small size, if one can afford it. The strands of leather These are fastened in a band and the band fastened to the headgear so that they will fall over the face of the horse. These strands may be knotted together over the forehead and at the sides of the face, so that they will not fall over the eyes of the horse. One can have no idea how these nets will keep the flies off until they drive a horse with and without the net. The cost is trifling compared with the comfort such a contrivance will give the horse. The illustration will give one an idea of how this net is constructed and how applied to the bridle.

Profit in Hand Separator.

Hand separators average about \$100 each, but this cost can be saved in a year in any dairy where ten or more cows are kept; this has been demonstrated time and again, so there is no doubt about it. Manufacturers of separators claim that the saving is about ten dollars a cow per year and is based on the fact that the cream is taken from the milk while it is sweet, hence there is no danger of it becoming sour, and because of this almost perfect condition the cream ripens more evenly and, therefore, makes a better quality of butter. Again, as the separating is done soon after milking the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes is greater, as it is usually given to young stock while it still retains the animal warmth. There is everything in favor of the hand separator and nothing against it, so that any man with a dairy of proper size, who does not have a separator is cheating himself out of just so much good profit.

Suggestions to Shepherds.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.
With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed.
Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer.
Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool.
Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself something is evidently wrong.
No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired.
In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration.
A small, fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large, poor one.
To have good-sized sheep, they must be grown rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

Handy Grain Bag Holder.

This can be made by the farmer himself, and at no expense. It is nothing more than a hopper, with



GOOD BAG HOLDER.

hooks upon which to hang the bag, fastened to a firm standard. This arrangement will enable a single person to fill the bag quickly and easily.

Farm Chat.

Shallow, level culture is the thing for corn if it is done in the right manner and at the right time.
Judgment is the outgrowth of experience, yet a man may have a wide experience and yet lack in judgment.
The profitable mutton breeds of sheep are those of early maturity, rapid growth and necessarily short-lived.
It is very important that a brood sow should be gentle, so that she may be handled at farrowing time if necessary.
Grass cannot always take the place of corn and corn cannot take the place of grass, but there can be a combination of both so as to be a great aid in the production of live stock.