

**TO TEACH LOVE MAKING.**

According to reports a professor in Germany proposes to open a school wherein to teach love making. Bless the dear professor, what can he be thinking about? What does he suppose love making is that he presumes it is something to be taught after the manner of algebra, geography and cooking? Love making doesn't have to be taught, says the Philadelphia Press. From the palmy days in the Garden of Eden it has been going on all over the world among all peoples. It has its different methods, grading from barbarism to civilization, but it is love making all the same. To the end of time, if there is to be any end of time, it will go on just as the habits and inclinations of the people direct it. It is one of those diversions, or features, or essentials of human life which no government has yet attempted to regulate, as attempts have been made to regulate so many other things, and it had never occurred to anybody that teaching it was necessary. Teaching boys to saw wood and girls to make their own clothes is feasible enough, but teaching them how to make love isn't. Besides, it's perfectly useless. They all know how already; the knowledge was born with them.

Roland had his Durandal, Charlemagne his Joyeuse, twin sisters of glory, heroines of steel. Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany is not ignorant of this and to continue the tradition he has given to his sons arms upon which are engraved glittering mottoes of which he is the author. On the sword which he has given to the crown prince are the words, "Always ready to serve his country;" on that of his favorite, Prince Eitel, "Faithful and without fear;" on that of Prince Adelbert, on one side, "For all proofs" and on the other "My soul to God and Germany;" on that of Prince Oscar, "Rectitude and intrepidity." The Princes August Wilhelm and Joachim will have their swords and mottoes when they are promoted to the guards.

A Paris town councillor has conceived and drawn up a scheme for saving from the perils of the street, both moral and physical, the poor children of parents forced to work out late, unable therefore properly to feed and care for their children after school hours. Widows and widowers in particular are to benefit from the scheme, and parents out of work, trying to get work, unable in the meantime to provide good food for their children or to keep regular hours. It is proposed to set up a canteen in certain available school buildings and there the children unable to have home care are to be kept till bed time under the eye of a number of teachers temporarily unoccupied during the day.

There are now under construction in Europe 34 sea-going vessels equipped with internal combustion engines. New and more economical methods of producing the oil consumed in these engines have been devised, and it is predicted with confidence that they soon will become the standard for ocean service. That is not all. There are confident predictions that invention before long will adapt the new oil fuels to use in the propulsion of automobiles. This is an age of frequent revolutions in the mechanical world.

The demand for celluloid in Japan is yearly increasing and the amount imported is accordingly augmenting, but only as raw material, the import of finished material showing a gradual decrease, a fact which proves the steady improvement of the Japanese celluloid industry. The celluloid factory at Abashi, Harima, now produces 80,000 pounds a month, and the Sakai Celluloid company 25,000 pounds, so that taking the price of one pound at one yen Japan produces 1,260,000 yen worth of celluloid manufactures in a year. In the near future, says the Jiji, Japan will not only cease all importation of the material from Germany, but will rank as an exporting country, her first customer being China.

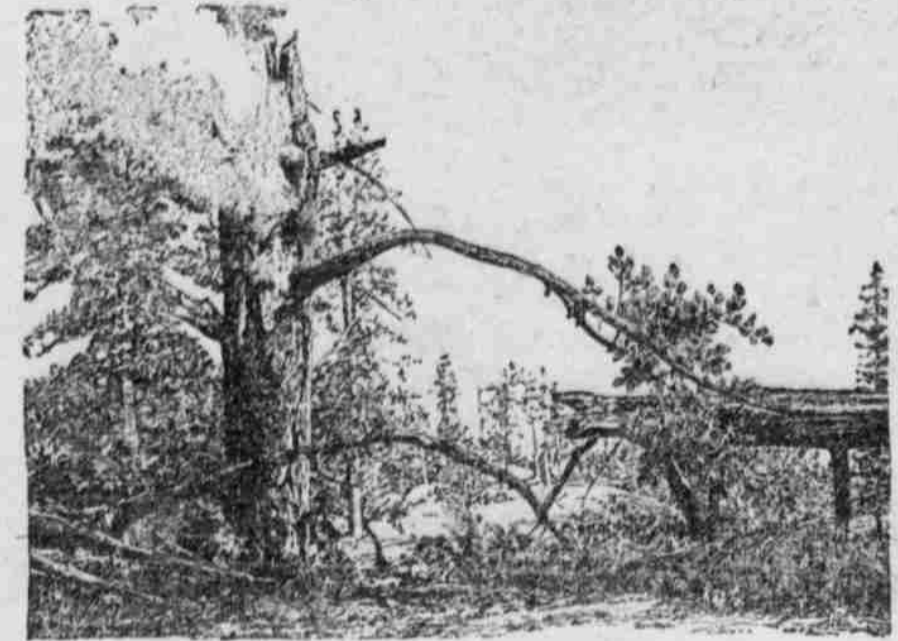
All enlistments in the regular army now are for seven years instead of four, so that each recruit who serves his full time will be a new man when he comes out, if there is truth in the old theory that a man's physical characteristics completely change in seven years.

A lecturer who advocates the painting of pears, cherries, strawberries, etc., to make them more attractive, pointedly refrains from including peaches in the list. Perhaps he thinks the suggestion would be superfluous.

The buttermilk bands may now point proudly to the fact that the Turks once contemptuously referred to the Bulgarians as "yoghurtj," or sour milkers. Great little diet is butter milk.

**PROFESSION OF FORESTRY HAS DEVELOPED WITH MUCH RAPIDITY IN UNITED STATES**

No Longer Necessary for Those Entering Upon Work to Travel to Europe for Technical Training—Character of Labor Performed Varies Greatly Under Different Conditions.



Guarding Against Forest Fires.

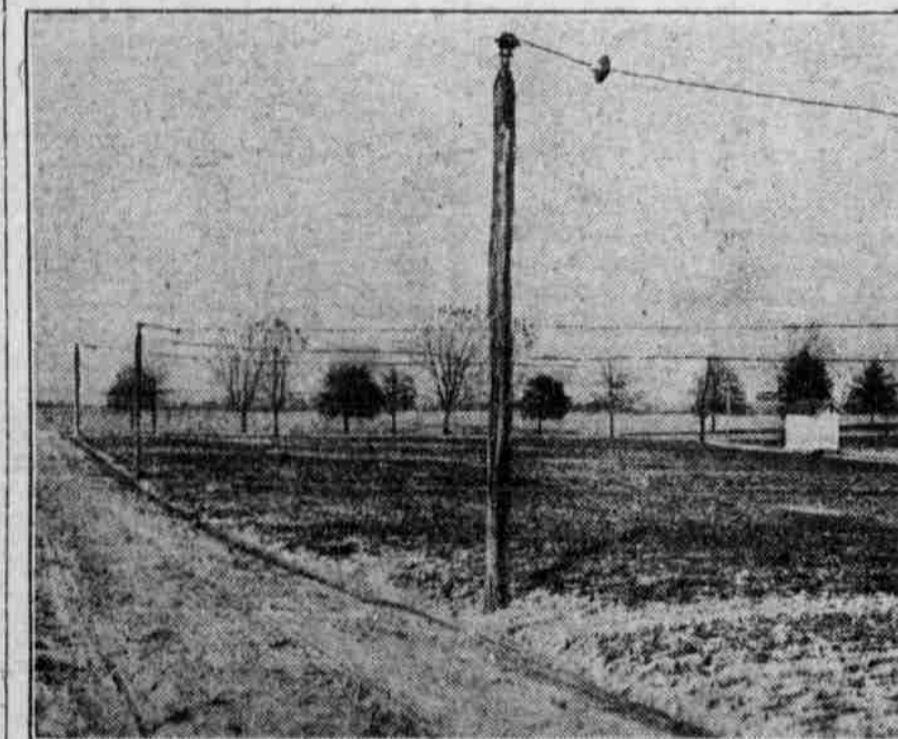
(By H. S. GRAVES.)  
 During the last decade forestry in the United States has developed with remarkable rapidity. The inauguration of forest management on the national forests, the activity of various states in public forestry, and the increasing interest of private owners in timber growing and protection have resulted in a marked demand for trained foresters.

When active work in forestry began there were no forest schools in this country, and those entering upon the work were obliged to go to Europe for technical training. Today there are twenty-two institutions in the United States which give courses leading to a degree in forestry, and about forty others which include forestry in their curricula.

It is estimated that there are fully 500 men in the United States with a greater or less degree of technical training, in addition to 1,500 forest rangers who began without a knowledge of the technical side of forestry, but many of whom, through their experience in national and state forest work under technical direction, have acquired considerable knowledge of

certain phases of the subject. There are probably about 1,000 young men studying in the forest schools. Forestry may therefore be considered an established profession in the United States. The character of the work which the forester is called upon to do varies greatly under different conditions. Some men spend the greater part of their time in the more strictly technical work of the profession. They study such problems as the determination of the amount of merchantable timber on a given tract, its rate of growth, the best methods of cutting to secure a second crop without recourse to planting, and, in general, all problems which deal with the life history and production of the forest. Other men spend more time on the business end of the work, in devising methods of protecting the forest from fire, in organizing an efficient system of administration, in determining the cheapest and most effective methods of lumbering, and, in general, in dealing with the problem of the utilization of the forest. But most foresters, however, have to deal with both the scientific and the business aspects of the profession.

**WHEAT FIELD BEING TREATED BY ELECTRICITY**



Treating the surrounding atmosphere with a strong electric current to make plants grow and to improve the soil is a new thing and not to be behind the times in the latest inventions to help the farmer, the U. S. department of agriculture has just installed an elaborate plant near Arlington, Virginia, to test its efficacy.

The experiment is in charge of Dr. L. J. Briggs and he has obtained much of the new apparatus through the noted English scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, who is also interested in this new project.

The wheatfield now being treated

has about two inches of the grain above the ground and this is perfectly normal. Across the field about sixteen feet above the ground and about fifty feet apart are stretched heavy wires through which a strong electric current is sent for a short time morning and evening. From these heavy wires are stretched smaller ones that connect the main lines and the general effect is like that of a grape arbor. A central station supplies the current for the apparatus in the little shanty in the field and the current is disseminated over the field from it by wires that are not very high.

**FARM LEARNING MORE PRACTICAL**

Education in Agriculture, Horticulture and Manual Training Favored.

That trend in education which is coming to lay greater stress upon those branches that have to do with the home—domestic science—and with the farm—manual training, agricultural and horticultural—has much to do to commend it, as it is clear that these branches have a far more important and vital bearing on the everyday life of the people than do languages and some other branches.

In many schools today located in rural communities attention is being especially directed to a study of agriculture, and the results are often manifest in an improved condition of the school grounds, while many of the lessons taught are being worked out on the farms of the community.

**COMMON SENSE WITH CHICKENS**

More Eggs Will Be Obtained If Fowls Are Separated in Pens.

(By A. GALIGHIER.)  
 It is a mistake to keep late hatched pullets of the large varieties for winter layers. These are always the late moulters. A hen changes her coat at the same time each year.  
 If convenient, separate the fowls into several bunches. They will lay more eggs than if crowded together in one house. For instance, if a hundred hens are kept, divide into four or five flocks and have a separate house or apartment for each flock.  
 Don't forget to store plenty of cabbage for the hens. They take the place of grass better than anything else with the exception of green rye. In case the cabbage crop is a failure then by all means sow a patch of rye in the fall.

**A New Year's Sermon**  
 By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.,  
 Dean of the Moody Bible Institute,  
 Chicago

TEXT—And now Lord, what wait I for! My hope is in Thee.—Psalm 39:7.



Another twelve month has rolled around and we are still here. How remarkable this is! Some people think death is the greatest wonder of human history, but life is a stranger miracle. The steam engine in a vessel tied up at its dock is not so extraordinary as one in a vessel plowing the broad seas; and it is less singular that the machinery of our existence should cease to operate, than that it should operate at all. How surprising that one should live an hour, to say nothing of three score years and ten!

"Strange that a harp of thousand strings should keep in tune so long."

When we thus reflect, it is not to be wondered if, like David, we sometimes put the question as to what we are waiting for?

**Our Experiences Last Year.**

Putting the question to ourselves, is it enough for boys and girls to say that they are waiting to be men and women? Or, for youths to say that they are waiting to get a start in life and settle down? Or, for fathers and mothers to say that they are waiting to see their children educated and established? Or, for others that there are enterprises to whose success their presence is still necessary? Are these contracted carnal things really what we are waiting for?

Let us ask God the question, as David did, and he replies:

1. It may be that you are waiting to be saved, for God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance and live. How he has been pleading with some of you during the past year! Was there no sermon, no hymn of invitation or warning, no loss of a friend by death, no providential escape from bodily peril or serious illness, to remind you of your mortality, and plead with you to accept Christ?

2. It may be that you are waiting to bear fruit. By the grace of God you are already saved let us suppose, but for what purpose are you saved? Why did he not call you to himself at the moment of your conversion? As a saint, for what are you waiting? "Ye have not chosen me," said Christ, "but I have chosen you, and ordained you that ye shall go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain." (John 15:16.) Is it for this reason you are waiting here? Is the dresser of the vineyard pleading that you be let alone this year also, that if you bear fruit it shall be well, and if not, then after that shall thou be cut down?

**The Second Coming of Christ.**

3. It may be that you are waiting for his coming. The coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, personally and visibly, for his saints, has ever been the hope of the true church, and blessed is the man whose heart is animated by it. Blessed is he, who like the mother of Siera, only with a holier expectation, is looking out of the window and crying through the lattice:

"Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariot?"

Oh, blessed be God, that from his own word the cheerful announcement is made "Yet a little while, and he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry."

You have seen the luscious fruit hanging from the bough long after the digging and the pruning have been ended, waiting for the genial sun to put the final bloom upon its beauty, and begot the sweetness and mellowness of completed growth. Something like this is often true in a human life, and may be true in yours. "We all do fade as the leaf," but the fading of some is often illumined by the grandeur of an autumnal sunset. God grant this to be true of you, young and old, rich and poor, first and last. May you have a "Happy New Year" in the highest and truest sense. "Happy is the people whose God is the Lord." Accept him, serve him, wait for him. It is only as we stand in such relationship to him that, after employing the psalmist's question, "And now Lord, what wait I for?" we can equally apply the comfort of that which follows it, and add, "My hope is in thee."

"Upheld by hope"—a glorious hope. With this glad thought in view. The coming of our Lord and King Is surely drawing nigh.

"Upheld by hope" all toil is sweet. With this glad thought in view. The Master may appear tonight. To call his servants true.

"Upheld by hope," in darkest days, Faith can the light discern; The despoiling glory in the East Proclaims deliverance nigh!

"Upheld by hope," how glad the heart! My soul is on the wing! 'E'en now his hand is on the door, He comes—my glorious King!  
 —E. May Grimes.

**WATER FOR KITCHEN GARDEN**

Constant or Excessive Moisture is Decidedly Detrimental to Plants of All Varieties.

In order to have a good garden, we must have conditions which will tend toward rapid, uniform growth of the vegetables, we must have uniform soil conditions and an equal quantity of moisture regularly supplied. The best location for a garden is on the south side of the house or barn, where the sun can strike it. In case it has a north exposure, it is well to put it near a fence or building that it may be protected from winds. It is important to put it where the drainage is good. Such vegetables as celery, onions and late cucumbers will thrive in a low moist soil, but early crops such as peas, beans, lettuce and radishes need high, warm, well drained soil.

As to the time of planting, spinach, which is always so nice to have on hand for garnishing, may be planted in the fall and will be among the first green things seen in the spring. Then as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring the early vegetables, onions, lettuce, peas, radishes, etc., may be planted. If a very early lettuce is desired, it may be planted in a hot bed about the first of March, and later transplanted to the garden.

To prepare the soil for the garden, plow and pulverize as deeply as it is plowed. There is no better fertilizer than well rotted manure, and a good soil consists of one part manure, two parts garden loam and one part fine sharp sand.

It is not the easiest task to secure fresh seed. This is important because many lose their value after one year's time. It is best to get reliable home grown seeds than to send out of the state for them, since there is an advantage of getting seeds from plants which have become adapted to our climatic conditions.

A good hot bed may be made by tramping horse manure compactly upon the ground, placing upon it a frame to support the sash which will cover it, then adding a layer of good garden loam. The manure should be from eighteen to twenty-four inches, and the loam from three to four inches deep. The object in using the layer of manure is to furnish heat for the growing vegetables, and at first the temperature will run quite high. For this reason no seeds should be planted until three days after the bed has been prepared. It is well to have the sash placed upon hinges so that they may be opened or closed, since so much depends upon getting the plants acclimated before they are transplanted to the garden. This is done by opening the sash gradually until the plants are strong enough to stand night and day exposure. Evening, as a general rule, the best time for transplanting. With a knife or other garden implement, cut a V piece of earth containing the plant; make a hole in the garden about the same size and place the plant in it. Water well after placing it in the garden soil and cover the surface of the ground with dry earth to prevent the ground baking.

Constant or excessive water is decidedly detrimental to plants. Apply water when it is needed and soak the ground thoroughly. As soon as the ground has dried sufficiently, cultivate it. This will help to retain the moisture and prevent the ground from baking. Do not water again until the ground has dried out well. Keep the garden free from weeds. Insect pests may be prevented largely by keeping the garden plot clean. Rake up and burn all the decaying vegetable matter.

**GENERAL FARM NOTES**

Timothy hay is a poor milk producer.

Short pasturing to save feed is not economy.

Are the apple trees safe against rabbit or mice gnawing?

It is poor management to neglect the colt after weaning.

Rejected wheat turned into pork or beef brings top-grade price.

An excellent plan for storing celery for winter use is to place it in pits.

The open-front henhouse is gaining in popularity wherever introduced.

Many of the modern stables are so constructed as to save very much, if not all, of the liquids.

Denmark by law forbids the sale or exportation of butter containing more than 16 per cent. water.

Beware of buying corn in the field. Usually it deceives one from five to fifteen bushels per acre.

Just after the cow freshens she should have the same feeds she has been given previous to calving.

The corn shock that falls down or twists around until it is practically down soon spoils in wet weather.

Hens must have lean meat and bone, or they must have skim milk and grit in winter or they cannot make eggs.

If you intend to allow that second crop of clover to be plowed under, it will not hurt to pasture it from this on.

Young chicks seemingly never do so well as when they have free range on the grass and are fed a variety of food.

Handling the colt's legs while it is young lessens the danger of kicking and makes its first shoeing more easily accomplished.

If any of the chickens are roosting around in trees or on the fences "shoo" them off and make them roost where they belong.

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