



### Country Roads.

The reports of several committees appointed by the Department of Agriculture to examine the subject of making country roads have been submitted to Secretary Morton.

That branch of the work which involved the farmers' roads was entrusted to Gen. Royston, who has made a very thorough examination into the requirements of the American farmer so far as good roads are concerned. Gen. Royston reports that the farmer needs "a solid, well-bedded stone road, so narrow as to be only a single track, but having an earth track alongside." This idea is rather new, and is based on the fact that where the ground is dry and in good condition the dirt road is as near perfection as any well-made road can be. It is easy for the horse, is noiseless, and is readily and cheaply maintained. On the other hand, it is, in some seasons of the year, almost the worst road that can be imagined.

Gen. Royston's plan proposes a road of ordinary width, one-half of which shall be of stone, which can be used in seasons when the dirt road is at its worst, and the other a natural-soll track, which can be used when in its best condition. In this way the expense of building and maintaining the highway will be reduced about one-half, and a track perfect at all seasons of the year will be provided for the farmer. If this idea is adopted, the question of cost, which is the bugbear that always comes up in any discussion of the good-roads question, is greatly simplified. There are very many sections of the country now suffering from bad roads where stone or gravel can be obtained at a small cost for a single-track road, say eight feet wide.

The Department of Agriculture has done for the American farmer better and more practical work in this investigation than it could do by the distribution of flower and pumpkin seeds, which used to be its main business.

### Automobile Carriages.

The race that took place in France, June 11 last, has done much to bring into prominence the devices for traveling over ordinary roads in automobile carriages. In this race the route was from Paris to Bordeaux and return, a distance of about 727 miles. Under the conditions of the race, only four-seated carriages could compete for the first prize of \$8,000. Sixty-six vehicles propelled by petroleum, steam or electricity, and five or six petroleum bicycles, competed for the prize. The first vehicle to complete the course to Bordeaux was a petroleum carriage, which made the distance (363 miles) in twenty-two hours and twenty-eight minutes, which was equivalent to about fifteen miles an hour. The first carriage to arrive at Paris met with an accident which detained it awhile, but it made the entire distance in two days and fifty-three minutes, showing a rate of travel of about 14.9 miles an hour. This was a gasoline carriage.

The object of this race was to show that heavy carriages can be propelled more economically and rapidly by mechanical power than by horses, and that the movement of goods in cities can be accomplished more economically by mechanical appliances than by animal power. The experiment in France has induced an American company to manufacture a vehicle adapted to use on American roads for the conveyance of persons and light freight from place to place.

The Paris contest demonstrated that the petroleum or gasoline carriages were far more successful than those using either electricity or steam for motive power; that less time was required to replenish them, and they were less liable to get out of order. Four quarts of oil carried the vehicles about twenty miles, which was much more economical than any of the other means of generating power that were employed.

The bicycle has undoubtedly come to stay for use in short distances, where no adjuncts of a journey are required, but the automobile carriage is the coming conveyance for distances of ten miles or more.

### Some Useful Items.

Warm lined oil applied briskly with a soft cloth makes a nice soft polish on woodwork.

Woolen goods should never be wrung after washing, for this stretches them. They should be put through a wringer and hung out to dry.

Bread should never be kept in an airtight place, for this gives it an unpleasant stale flavor. It should be kept in a wooden box or earthenware jar, with a cloth over the top, or if a cover be used small holes should be made in it, through which the air can penetrate. Stale bread is very indigestible, and is improved by being kept for a day after baking. Home-made bread, when properly made, is very much more wholesome and nourishing than baker's bread.

Chickens should always be stirred and cleaned out before the morning. They should be kept in a clean place.

When the grass grows out of ground, it should be cut with a scythe, and the cut grass should be used, with

an ounce of soda added to each gallon of water.

To remove ink stains from mahogany touch the spots lightly with a camel's hair brush, or a feather, dipped in spirits of nitre, and as soon as the ink begins to fade away rub it quickly with a damp cloth.

To clean kid gloves take a quantity of dry bread crumbs—plain biscuits are perhaps the best—button the gloves upon the hands, and rub thoroughly with the crumbs. This is especially efficacious for cleaning light suede gloves.

To test black silk, the best and simplest way of doing this is to cut off a small piece of the silk and burn it. If it burns out quickly, leaving a clear, crisp, gray ash, the silk is pure; but if it smolders and leaves a heavy red or reddish-brown ash it has been treated with chemicals and will not wear well.

To restore shabby velvet mix two teaspoonfuls of liquid ammonia with half a pint of hot water and apply it to the velvet with a stiff brush, rubbing it well into the pile, so as to take out all the stains and creases. Then hold the velvet over a hot flatiron until the steam raises the pile and it is perfectly dry.

The proper way to dust a room is to begin with the walls. Small pictures and ornaments should be removed and the walls well swept with a feather brush or a broom with a thick duster tied over it. The picture cords and backs of the pictures, tops of windows and doors, should be wiped with a damp cloth, and also the other woodwork and the gas brackets. While dusting is going on the window should be opened and the curtains first shaken and then tucked up out of the way. Upholstered furniture should be well beaten and brushed and then wiped over with a damp cloth. All rooms that are much used should be dusted every day and thoroughly dusted in the way explained above once a week.—Home Notes.

### The Spiral Soother.

"Give me a spiral soother," says the critic to the professor. The amiable dispenser of liquid comfort picks up a lemon tenderly and carefully proceeds to remove its peel. The knife is handled so deftly and carefully that when the white inner skin of the fruit is exposed the yellow rind hangs in one piece, curving around and around, like a bed spring, for instance. A goblet is produced and the peel is carefully wound around on its inside until it reaches from the bottom to the top. Cracked ice is heaped in to hold the peel in place and a bottle of ginger ale is trickled slowly into it. The liquid sparkles like champagne, and you feel cooler with each tiny bubble that rushes to break upon the surface. You spend two or three minutes in rapture at the vision and then you raise it to your lips and sip it. The man in the stiff collar and white shirt front becomes your best friend; the exasperatingly cool-looking girl you are willing to lead to the altar, your enemies are forgiven and you make up your mind to pay all your debts as the concoction trickles down your throat, cooling your frame, but warning the cockles of your heart.

### Glad She Lives in America.

"I'm glad I live in America," said a pretty young woman, talking to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, "because I am never afraid to travel by myself. Last year I was in London and went around with a friend who was married, and we were spoken to in an insulting manner every time we went out. Paris was still worse. People speak of the French politeness, but it is only a veneer. The men would get in front of us on every street corner and smirk and ogle and chatter like monkeys. I'm glad I didn't understand anything they said. There are no men like the American men, and I never was so fully able to appreciate it as I am, now I have seen those of other nations in their own lands. Besides, the girls are treated better here than anywhere else on earth, and I don't want to cross the ocean any more."

### Two Amusing Mistakes.

Here are two delightful little malapropisms which possess a distinctly scientific bearing. A witness giving evidence in a police court, and meaning to indicate to the magistrate that a certain man suffered from varicose veins, said that the person "had had haricot veins." The other story was overheard in the drawing room of a large and fashionable hotel at a Northern health resort. An elderly lady was discoursing on the pollution of water. She had been reading an article on the dangers to health entailed by the presence in the water of disease germs or bacilli. "Yes," said the lady to an interested circle, "I suppose now that filters are proved to be of no use at all we should boil all our drinking water to kill the bacilli in it."—The London Illustrated News.

**Mule Was Glad to Get Home.**  
The remarkable memory of a mule that was driven to Texas from this country ten or twelve years ago was shown last year when he was driven back to the neighborhood of his old home. The mule was driven to Texas by Sam Strang, who lived in the Glenview neighborhood, and was brought back by Jonathan Watson. The first night after his arrival he broke away and went immediately to his old home, where he kept his dulciferous voice floating upon the night air until daylight. It is supposed from his actions that he, like most people that go from here to Texas and return, had enough of that country and was glad to get back.—Columbia (Ky.) Spectator.

### A Vanishing Race.

The Pigmies of Central Africa are supposed to be the remains of an ancient race which once occupied the whole of Tropical Africa. They have the most remarkable language and habits of any race in the world. A thousand years ago they were a powerful and civilized people, but they have since been reduced to a state of savagery. They are now found in the mountains of the interior of Africa, and are being exterminated by the white man.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

**Farmers Gain New Ideas and Invigorate Both Mind and Body by Taking an Annual Vacation—To Drive Horses Judiciously.**

#### A Vacation for Farmers.

If anyone needs a rest, and a change of scene for a few days, it is the industrious farmer. The early spring sowing and planting; then the cultivation and weeding of the land under the plow, and the midsummer harvesting of the hay and grain crops, along with many other little matters, have kept him busy from early in the morning until late in the evening. The harvest is over; the hay is in the barn or stack; the grain in the barn going through the sweating-out process, and the corn is laid by. A few days can be spared now. Give the farm over to the charge of your son or your foreman, and go to the seashore, or upon a fishing trip.

Your wife should go, too. If the farmer has been busy in the fields, the wife has had her hands full in the house. He who knows nothing of the trials of the farmer's wife in harvest time in gathering the vegetables, in preparing and cooking them three meals a day, along with much other work, has much to learn. Take a rest; if you live in the mountains, go to the seashore; if you live near the ocean, go to the mountains. A change of locality—seeing new people, new things and new methods of working—will quicken one's thoughts and produce lasting impressions for good. One returns knowing that other people have as many trials and discouragements as we have, and that farm life is not so hard and disagreeable, after all. Fifty or seventy-five dollars spent on a ten-days' trip will do more good to both than twice that amount invested at 6 per cent. Make a trial of it.—Baltimore American.

#### Judicious Driving of Horses.

Some drivers will take more out of a horse in going five miles over a country road than many others will in going twenty miles. If a hard drive of twenty or thirty miles is before a horse, says the Breeder and Sportsman, start out moderately. Do not whip or worry or fret him. Leave all his strength, nerve and energy to be expended in going forward. After going along quietly and not too rapidly for a few miles, and the horse becomes warmed up, his muscles distended, and he is relieved of the hay eaten the night before, then push along briskly, and do the heaviest work of the day. Don't hurry up the long hills. Stop frequently, cramp the buggy so as to take the load off the horse, and give him time to catch his breath. You will make better time in the end by pursuing this course, your horse will finish his day's work in better condition, and you will avoid wind-galls. Make time on roads which are level or slightly down hill. Then the weight does not drag heavily, and he is not jarred when going fast, as he would be if going fast down a steep hill.

#### Incidinary Lanterns.

"That was a costly lantern," sighed neighbor D., as he looked dolefully at the smoking ruins of his new barn. The kerosene lantern had been set on the floor "just for a minute," but long enough to get knocked over. The blazing oil made quick work with the inflammable material on every hand. In ten minutes the roof was falling in; it was impossible to save even the animals. A few precautions would certainly lessen the frequency of such disasters, says an exchange. Having a place for the light, secure from long handles, irresponsible heels and switching tails, would be our safeguard, provided the rule was always adhered to of putting it in its place when not in hand. Great care must be used in making a place for the light, so that it will be safe from dangers above as well as below. The heat arising from a continuous flame is considerable, and if too near the woodwork might gradually heat it to the burning point, or a dusty cobweb might serve as a fuse to carry the blaze. A candle fixed in a lantern makes a much safer light than kerosene, but is not bright enough for all purposes. One farmer who had suffered from fire planned so as to have all of his barnwork possible done before dark. When a light was necessary it was never carried into the barn, but put from the outside through a window into a box made for it, with a glass front.

#### Subduing the Weeds.

Any species of weeds can be subdued and controlled within the limits of an ordinary farm, and, unless the value of the land is low from other causes, may be profitably undertaken. If the weed is an annual, says the Philadelphia Ledger, reproducing itself from seeds only, it may be subjected by preventing seed production. For permanent pastures, lawns and roadsides, this is quite sufficient if persistently followed. In cultivated fields the land thus seeded should first be burned over to destroy as many as possible of the seeds on the surface. It may then be plowed shallow, so as not to bring the remaining seeds too deeply in the soil. The succeeding cultivation, not deeper than the plowing, will induce the germination of the seedlings as they appear. The land may then be plowed deeper and the cultivation repeated until the weed seeds are pretty thoroughly cleared out to as great a depth as the plow ever reaches. Below that depth, eight to ten inches, very few weed seeds cut germinate and grow to the surface. A thousand seedlings may be destroyed by the cultivator with less effort than a

single mature plant can be destroyed, and every seedling killed means one less weed seed in the soil.

#### Storing Potatoes.

One of the most essential points about potato culture is to know how to preserve the crop when you have raised it. This is the more important with regard to the seed potatoes, which have to be kept from sprouting for a long period. If buried, potatoes must be covered lightly at first, so as to permit of ventilation, and the covering added from time to time, but only enough to protect the tubers from the frost. This, in my experience, is the most unsatisfactory way of storing potatoes. The next worse way is a cellar under a building. The trouble with a cellar is to give it air enough and keep it cool enough.

The most satisfactory and cheapest way that I know of is to store in a dug-out, making the roof of earth over poles and brush. In very wet weather such a roof will leak, unless covered with boards, corn stalks, straw or other covering. The best location is a slope or bank facing south. By leaving an alley through the center of a dug-out, with plenty of large ventilation shafts through the roof, a brisk circulation will be kept up whenever the end door is opened—particularly where the door opens on the level, as it will do if the building is dug in the side of a bank.

The dug-out should be built with a bin on each side of a central alley. The bottoms of the bins should be raised six inches from the ground and the sides of the bins should be clear of contact with the walls, whether stone or dirt. Both bottoms and sides are best made of fege boards, with inch spaces between. Such a building, carefully managed as to ventilation, opened up on frosty nights and kept closed during the warm days of fall and early winter, will take early Ohio potatoes through to spring without a sprout. Early rose, beauty of Hebron and other such varieties may require turning over once.—Kansas Farmer.

#### For Granary Pests.

Last fall in cutting up my corn I placed two open bottles, containing bisulphide of carbon, four feet apart on the floor of the bin. The mouths of these bottles were covered with a layer of cheesecloth, and each bottle covered with an old broken box. The corn, according to the New York Tribune, was thrown on these boxes, and the bin filled to its utmost capacity. The result was highly successful; what weevils were admitted from the field were destroyed, and none further appeared. Thus, at a cost of fifty cents, with very little trouble, I protected about five hundred bushels of corn against the weevils. Moreover, I have noticed neither mouse nor rat in the bin, nor traces of them, which was not the case before, for in previous years they, too, did great damage to the corn. I have advised for years such use of bisulphide of carbon. I am gratified to hear of its extensive use all over the country. Many millers use it most satisfactorily. It kills, is easily used, is not expensive, and, if cautiously used, so as to cause no danger from fire or explosion, is most excellent.

#### Make the Calf Drink Slowly.

We often see articles in agricultural papers, giving directions how to break the calf to drink; how often, how much, and what to feed, all of which are most important, but what I consider one essential phase of calf-feeding I never see touched upon, says Rural Life. Rapidly or slowly shall the young bovine drink his milk? Calves generally, when fed milk from the pail, drink as rapidly as they can. The greedy and very hungry ones gulp it down till they choke, and it seems the delight of others to thrust their noses to the bottom of the dish, and drink as long as they have breath, then "come up and blow."

The sudden filling of the calf's stomach with milk is well known to be deleterious, and to obviate this too rapidly filling up I had a tinner, several years ago, make me a vessel, holding about a gallon, the diameter of a six-quart pail, with an oval bottom, with a hole punched in the center about large enough to thrust a lead pencil through. With this "drink-slow dish" set on the milk in the fountain that comes through the hole in the bottom.

#### One Way to Spray.

When Paris greening potato vines it occurred to me how many ways it is done. A neighbor used to plaster the Paris green dry at the same time I used it wet, says A. P. Sampson in the New England Farmer. I put the same barrel I use on apple trees on the stone drag, close to the tub I use to cool milk, and have a man pump into the tub. I fill the barrels, then draw to the potato field and leave one barrel at each end of the field, so as not to walk so far back and forth. Now I put a pound of Paris green in each barrel and apply it to the vines with a pail and whisk broom. I used to do two rows at once, now I do one, as the pail reaches the other barrel better and saves a walk. Two barrels will do an acre. Some use a spoonful of green to a pail of water, and, of course, with a barrel of water there needs to be a stick to stir the water every time a pailful is taken out. A gun to put on raw Paris green costs \$7.50; the tools I use cost 50 cents.

#### Root Crops Not Fat Producers.

Root crops cannot be considered directly as fat or flesh producing, but they make an agreeable change of diet, and are valuable to use in connection with more concentrated foods, such as corn, bran, oil meal, etc. Consisting mostly of water, they have a loosening tendency that must be counteracted with heavier food.

#### Rivergreen Corn.

Howell's rivergreen corn is all right for main crop and for succession.

### THE OSAGE INDIAN.

**He Is Rich, Egotistical, Hates Work and Loves Gambling.**

There are now about 16,000 Osage Indians, of whom 400 are half bloods, says one who has lived for many years in the Osage nation. They have a reservation embracing about 1,500,000 acres of the richest land on earth, rolling prairie and water course, and here the unfettered Osage works his glad sweat will. He may fence it, plow it, graze it or let it alone. Work is not attractive to an Osage. As an agriculturist he is considerable of a fake.

It is easy enough to get along with the Indians, once you understand them. They are peculiar people and one wants to figure on their being tremendous egotists. Nothing on earth is ever so important to an Indian as himself. To himself an Indian is a tremendous affair—nothing else ever is. I recall how one day an old Indian came panting up to me and remarked, with a woeridden look in his face:

"Oh, my son, I am indeed near dead." I asked him what was the matter and he bled in accents of weary dejection: "Oh, my son, I hired a white man to plow for me, and he is very wicked. If I leave him for a minute he will not plow. So I must stand by the field in the hot sun and watch, or nothing will be done. I have been obliged to stay there all day, that this white man should work, and now I fear I shall die."

The Osage, as I said, is not much of a husbandman. Wrapped in his red blanket, he scorns labor, and defies it. Were you to offer him his choice between a combined mower and reaper and a deck of cards he would reach for the deck of cards.

Once in three months the Great Father goes down in his pocket for the poor Indian. Then it is "payment day." But this is not exactly largesse on the part of the Great Father. The fact is, he has in his inside pocket over \$9,000,000, the bank roll of the Osage nation, which he keeps for them. So in this instance it is only the poor Indian receiving his own.

#### Parson Chowne.

Mr. Blackmore worked into a story the character of a notorious pair of parsons in a certain English county. Parson Chowne actually was rector of Knowatone, and the tradition of his evil deeds has by no means faded out of recollection. The people tell still of the manner in which he revenged himself upon any farmer who offended him. He had two methods. One was to invite the man against whom he meditated evil to dine with him, when he would ply him with liquor, and when his guest drove away, down a steep and rugged hill, the lynch-pin of one of his wheels would come out and the man thrown from his trap and break neck or leg or arm.

The other way was less severe. He would say before some man whom he could trust:

"I wonder how bad Farmer X. would feel were his rick to be fired?"

Next night the rick would be in flames.

Chowne never entered into alliance with the savages of Coleridge. Nor did he end his days torn to pieces by dogs, as represented in the novel. Several of the tales told of him in "The Maid of Sker" are, however, true, as is that of his having introduced an apple pip into the eye of a horse that belonged to a baronet in the neighborhood, against whom he bore a grudge.

The story is told of Parson Chowne that the Bishop of Exeter sent word that he would visit him. Chowne had a portion of the road dug up and filled with peat water and then covered over with sticks and furse and a sprinkling of soil. The bishop's carriage went in, and the bishop was upset, but Henry of Exeter was not the man to be stopped by such a matter as a breakdown—not on the road, but of the road—and he walked forward on foot.

"Mr. Chowne," said he, "I've heard strange stories of you."

"Waal, my lord," answered the rector, "so hev I of you. But, my lord, as be gentlemen, you and I, and us pays no notice to the chitter chatter of a parson's' rules."

Nothing could be brought home to Chowne. He was far too clever a man to allow himself to be caught in his malpractice. Toward the end of his days he resigned his living and resided in a house of his own.

#### Japanese Street Emblems.

The sign of the average Japanese shopkeeper at once deceives the foreigners, as, for instance, a pair of huge square spectacles, filled with gold leaf, is not the sign of an oculist or spectacle-maker, but that of a goldbeater or working jeweler. Druggists do not display a mortar and pestle, but simply an enormous bag, an imitation of the small ones they use for infusing their medicines. Tobaccoists hang out a sort of snuff-colored banner, bearing Chinese characters setting forth their name and perhaps their trademark. They never indulge in wooden images of Indian chiefs or ponderous Dutchmen. The Japanese saloonkeepers, or rather the dealers in rice whisky or sake, advertise their business by exhibiting a painting of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain. What possible relation there is between a mountain and rice whisky the unsophisticated Western mind cannot easily discover, unless it is intended to convey the information that, as Fujiyama is unsurpassed among mountains, so is sweet sake among liquors. Hatmakers hang before their shops a long string of hats which look like a row of gigantic mushrooms dangling in the wind. Hat dealers also sell straw sandals, or wooden clogs with painted soles and all similar articles, for the shoemaker and the hatter are usually one and the same individual.

The grocer hangs out two tin fish, painted red and fastened together at the gills with straw, while the fish-

makers utilize the cuttlefish as an advertisement of their business. Florists plant a slender willow tree at a corner of their house as a sign that they sell cut flowers. Lacquer shops may be known by the sign of a chipbox like those in which the lacquer comes packed. The hair workers have a very singular sign; it consists of an octagonal box with a fringe of hair suspended from it, which makes it look as if some one had tried to put a wig in the box, but neglected to tuck it all in. The dealers in cosmetics, who sell that intricate red the Japanese women spread so thickly on their upper lip that the green luster frequently shows, are recognized by the small red flag hanging over the entrance. Houses where "soba," or buckwheat macaroni, is for sale, have a paper lantern in front, bearing the name of the house.

Merchants who sell sushi—the little roll of rice and fish of which the Japanese are so fond—put out a little banner with the name of the restaurant and some of the other articles of food they are prepared to place before customers. In Tokio a few of the shopkeepers are beginning to translate their signs into English, with disastrous effect. One shop near Ginza, the Broadway of Tokio, bears the following legend: "The honorable meet to sail her." A substantial looking building on the Ginza itself recently attracted attention, for in front of it hung a great white sign, with black letters, and on it were the mysterious words, "The Before Station." This was in reality an express office or forwarding station.—Printer's Ink.

#### Care of the Ear in Childhood.

Defective hearing is a trouble that many children labor under, caused occasionally by disease, but oftentimes by lack of proper care of the ear passages. It is sometimes the case that the dullness and inattention of a scholar are due to impaired hearing; and the inability to hear distinctly all that is said by teachers and pupils gives the poor child the appearance of being heedless and inattentive.

The wax secretion found in the ears is nature's own method of keeping the ear passages in a healthy condition. There is frequently, however, an excess of this wax, and occasionally it happens that in cleaning the child's ears the excess wax is pushed further into the ear passages. Repetitions of this process cause the wax to become packed, causing gradual loss of the hearing power. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that pins and such articles should not be used in the care of the ears, as serious injury is liable from the article entering too far.

Glycerine and warm water in equal parts is a mixture (and the best one) that will dissolve and remove the wax. Apply gently with a small syringe.

Should there be at any time anything in the nature of discharge from either ear a physician's advice should be sought without delay. In such cases there is almost certain to be some disease of the inner ear passage requiring medical attention.

Prompt attention will probably save the child serious impairment of hearing, if not utter loss.

It should be noted that teething may have close relationship to trouble in the ears, due to the swelling and inflammation of the gums. This inflammation is liable to extend through the mastachian canals to the ears; and any tenderness, accompanied by redness around the ears, is a sufficient indication to warrant calling the physician's attention to the matter.—Mother's Department Babylon.

#### Widow's Row in Quaker City.

The half square on Berks street between Twentieth and Woodstock streets, Philadelphia, is known to all who are acquainted with the neighborhood as the "Widow's Row." This is due to the fact that no less than seventeen bereaved wives reside within its confines. All of these are said to be handsome and thrifty; five of them are engaged in business for themselves and eleven have very comfortable incomes. Two years ago there were twenty-three widows in the "row," but four have made new ventures on the matrimonial sea since that time, and two have joined their husbands in another land. It would be a breach of confidence to mention the number who will be remarried before the close of the year, but it is safe to say that the "Widow's Row" will lose its prestige as the abode of lonely females unless several engagements are broken off.

#### South African Gold.

The South African fields have gone ahead of this country in gold production. The yield in Africa this year will reach \$50,000,000 and much higher in 1906. One peculiarity about the African gold is that it is taken from sedimentary rocks, and the processes have been so much improved that only 10 per cent of the metal is lost. In the African mines 42,000 natives and 6,000 European workmen are employed. But 60 per cent of the gold was saved by the processes used nine years ago. This is an instance of what science and ingenuity are doing to increase the gold supply.

#### The Intelligent British Voter.

A correspondent of the British Weekly had some odd experiences in a county council election some time ago in a rural district of England. "The names of the candidates were Mr. Hook and Colonel Holland. 'Ah, well,' said a man to me, after I had been expatiating on the merits of one of them, 'I don't know nothing about 'Ook, and I don't know nothing about 'Olland, but my wife's a Dutch woman, and so I mean to vote for 'Olland.'"

Go to the ant for lessons in thrift, and to the traveling man if you want to have a good time.

When it is said of a man that he is well-bedded, it means that he is foolish.