

A man's own mind is the mirror through which he sees the rest of the world.

If a man really wanted to create a sensation in the smart set of New York he might try to do some sensible thing.

All it costs a bad man to ride any distance on the front end of a blind baggage car is a revolver and a little nerve.

The oldest Mason is beginning to get his name in the papers again. Look out for another of George Washington's body servants.

Not enough wind for a yacht race is too much for an air ship. What a funny old world this would be if it were not for the point of view.

Is the "zebrula" prepared to perpetuate the picturesque and positive characteristics which we have come to associate with the American mule?

A Salt Lake paper asks, "What are angels?" That is pretty hard, coming from a place where the women are supposed to be so largely in the majority.

Mr. Magelssen will have to be numbered with the lucky ones who have had fame and greatness thrust upon them. He ought to be able to write for almost any of the magazines now.

It is claimed by an eminent artist that in a crowd of clever men it is always noticeable that a large majority of them are homely. Still we insist that not all homely men are clever.

The Harvard boys who "give out" and quit harvesting wheat when the Kansas girls went to work in the fields with them showed the same old streak. Men won't work as long as the women will work for them.

Chemists of repute in Massachusetts are said to have demonstrated the fuel value of mud taken from the swamps, after it has been dried and properly treated. What difference does it make? a mud trust would soon have it all.

Mexico is the only country which surrenders American hoodlums and bribers upon the requisition of our authorities. Canada is the only country which provides them with counsel taken from the ministry of the province wherein they may happen to be sojourning.

Men may write and write, and men may think and think, but without the printer their thought would be of little value to the world. Among all the trades there is not one more honorable or important than that of the printer, the man who edges up the metallic messengers of thought with nimble fingers or who manipulates with dexterous hand the keyboard of that marvelous invention which continually excites intelligent wonder and admiration, the linotype, that monument to Otto Mergenthaler's genius which the wisest man should be proud to claim. The composing and press rooms of a great modern daily newspaper never cease to be impressive to the thoughtful man, even though his days and nights may be spent therein. The world cannot do without the printer.

Figures will not lie, goes the maxim, but figures do sometimes prevaricate. Perhaps it would be better to say that figures sometimes permit an erroneous inference to be drawn from them. This has received illustration in the analysis of vital statistics made by the insurance actuaries of the world at their recent convention in New York.

The actuary, that is, has discovered that while the "average of longevity" has increased as a matter of figures it has not increased as a matter of practical value. In other words, people grow-up people—do not live any longer than their great-great-grandfathers lived. They do not live as long. The "average of longevity" has been brought up by figuring in the infant mortality, which has greatly decreased owing to improved modern methods of infant hygiene, diet and sanitation. Grown-ups do not share in the added longevity. Thanks to steam heat, adulterated food, high-pressure business methods and other foes of vitality, the twentieth century adult is at a disadvantage as compared with his forefathers, even though he enjoys better medical attendance when he is sick. So that the "average of longevity" is a delusion and a snare just as the average of anything else is likely to be. We may, for example, reason that the climate of a city whose mean temperature is 60 degrees ought to be mild and equable, but if we investigate and find that the thermometer ranges between 100 above zero in summer and 20 below zero in winter we realize the unreliability of mean temperatures. What has occurred to increase the "average of longevity" is that the mortality among the weak has diminished; there has been no increase of vitality among the strong. The number of washings is, therefore, greater, and the condition of the mass has consequently deteriorated rather than advanced.

Strength is costly. Aid of every hand is costly. But, as Dr. J. C. ...

said, so are spite and ill-nature "among the most expensive luxuries in life." It costs us enormously to be rude, ill-natured or mean. It costs much to give way to unrestrained anger, to harbor spite and bad feeling. If we must spend so much of our life forces on others, were it not better to spend it in kindness than in unkindness? "Getting even" is a hazardous business. It is much easier to get even with the wrong in a man than it is to get even with the man in the wrong. You can much better afford to remain uneven with such a man than to lower yourself to his level. Hate hurts the hater more than the one hated. Revenge is a poor investment. Look at it rationally from any standpoint, and you must see that it never pays. You are obtuse indeed if you have not learned from experience that one little drop of kindness holds more of the real matter of life than does a whole ocean of spite. You may search the whole world of philosophy through and find no truer thought than this—that pride, envy, malice, hatred, revenge and all the other evil passions the heart is heir to work their first and worst injury to their possessors; they enrage, render wretched and destroy first the hearts which they originate. The man you hate and plot against may know nothing about it or care. If he gives a thought to you it may be only to despise you. Is it worth while to fill your soul with poison for no better results than this? Is it wise to skulk gloomily in the hogs of spite, when only a step will take you out into the genial sunshine of kindness? Is it sensible to dwarf yourself in efforts to make some man recognize that you are his enemy and can hurt him, when you can enoble yourself by the far less effort necessary to make him see that you are his friend, and can help him? What you give you get back in kind. Is it not better to have the respect of others than their hatred and contempt?

For some years past physicians have been sounding an alarm on the apparent rapid increase in cancer. Their argument is based upon the official mortality statistics of various countries, which seem to show that the number of deaths from malignant tumors is becoming greater, is not only absolutely and in proportion to the increase of population, but also in proportion to the deaths from all causes. Thus in England in 1890 the death rate from cancer was nearly sixty-eight per one hundred thousand of the population, and in 1910 it was almost eighty-three per one hundred thousand. The ratio of deaths from cancer to those from all causes in persons over thirty-five years of age was one out of twenty in 1890, but in 1910 it was one out of twelve. The publication of these figures has created a feeling of great uneasiness in England, and many theories have been put forward to account for them. But as a matter of fact, the condition is probably no so bad as it appears to be. Figures are notoriously misleading, and those of the prevalence of cancer are doubtless no exception to the rule. In the first place vital statistics are becoming more accurate with each year, and figures are now returned from places whence none came ten years ago. Again, physicians are acquiring constantly greater accuracy in diagnosis, and many deaths which would formerly have been returned as from some other cause are now put down to cancer. Another fact which softens somewhat the terrifying aspect of these statistics is that the general length of life is increasing, and therefore more people live to the age at which cancer commonly appears. These facts cannot, however, explain away all the figures, and it is undoubtedly true that cancer is increasing more or less rapidly. But there is a bright side to this, as to nearly all things, for the very fact of its increase has drawn the attention of scientific investigators in all countries to cancer, and each is vying with the other in the attempt to solve the mystery of the disease and to discover a means to abate its ravages.

Thinking of Whooping Cough. Jacob Sobel gives the results of his own experience with the paroxysms of whooping cough treated by pulling the lower jaw downward and forward. Pulling the lower jaw downward and forward controls the paroxysms of whooping cough in most instances and most of the time. The method is usually more successful in older children than in younger ones and infants. In cases without a whoop the expiratory spasm with its asphyxia is generally overcome, and in those with a whoop the latter is prevented. It is as successful as any single drug, or even more so. Mothers should be instructed in its use, so that attacks, especially at night, might be arrested. The manipulation is harmless and painless. Its only contraindication is the presence of food in the mouth or oesophagus. Patients thus treated are less likely to suffer from complications and sequelae than those treated only medicinally. It is advisable to try this method in other spasmodic coughs and laryngeal spasms.—Medical Record.

Where the Money Went. Charitable Lady—I gave your father the money to buy you a coat last week I see you're not wearing it. Boy—No, mum, 'e put it on a 'orse Lady—On a horse! But he should have thought of your comfort before that of an animal!—London Punch.

For Slot Machines. Ten years ago cents were little used in California and the South, and were practically unknown in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona, but to-day they circulate every where for the benefit of the slot machines.



Heading Corn Crop. In sections where the corn crop is likely to be short it must be handled carefully to get the best results from it. If the corn is fed and one has a silo the corn should be cut as soon as it begins to dent and put into the silo. If without the silo then the plan should be to allow the corn to stand as long as it is possible to do so without danger of frost. When it is cut it should be carefully shocked and fed in any way that is the most economical. While the writer does not like the plan of feeding it to cattle in open yards or fields with hogs to follow, the plan is one of economy, and, perhaps, ought to be followed this year by those who have done it heretofore. If possible to shred the corn it should be done, for in this way the cattle will consume the bulk of it. Keep in mind the lesson which the short corn crop teaches, the value of the silo and plan for one another year.

Apples for Export. Growers of high-grade apples should look into the prospects of the foreign markets. Correspondents in the large cities who ship apples to Europe advise us that the demand is promising and that prices will rule quite high. They say, however, that only the finest fruit should be sent, then it must be properly wrapped in white or manila tissue paper, and advocate the use of the box, rather than the barrel. Prices are such on the other side that more fruit will be sold if packed in boxes than if packed in barrels. Crisp apples are those preferred, and such varieties as Wealthy, Snow, Gravenstein and Alexander are always salable. Growers are advised to communicate with some reliable commission man and get in touch with those who export apples, but only if the quality is high, for it will not pay to export poor fruit.

Set Out Forest Trees. In a recent address Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke as follows: "I am sorry to say it, but it is a fact, that unless something is done right away there will be very few tracts of timber left in the country within fifteen years. It may be a little longer, but not much." Later in his remarks he also said: "The only remedy lies in educating the farmer up to the necessity of planting trees, and in the permanent also planting."

A Vast Oklahoma Farm. The Oklahomans claim to have the largest farm in the southwest. It is the 101 ranch in the Ponca reservation, and is so big that it is necessary to plant several varieties of wheat in it, one of which ripens several days later than the other, in order that all of them may be harvested at their prime. On this farm the wheat fields are of 1,000 acres each, the cattle pastures are 1,000 to 1,500 acres each and pasture 6,000 head annually, the corn rows are one and a half miles long, requiring 500 mules and 300 men to handle the crop, and it takes 30 self-binders three weeks to cut the wheat crop and a dozen or more steam threshers 40 days to thresh it. There are 50,000 acres in the ranch.

Potato Rot and Time of Digging. The question of how soon blighted potatoes should be dug has been frequently asked the authors, and a series of investigations has been undertaken at the Vermont station to ascertain the proper time of digging. The size of the plants and the extent of the experiment are considered too limited to admit of generalizations, but it appears that there was usually a greater loss from the earlier digging. So far as the investigations go, they seem to show that where there is danger of potato rot it is best to delay the digging for ten days or more after the tops have died.—Exchange.

Attractive Farm Homes. In few other parts of New England can so large a per cent of thrifty looking, well-kept, cosy farm homes be found as in Vermont. Business and professional men in the large cities are beginning to appreciate this fact, and are buying country homes and bringing their families to grow up under the healthful, invigorating influences of country life at its best. The value of farm property has steadily increased for several years, and there are to-day comparatively few unoccupied farm homes in Vermont.—New England Homestead.

Don't Buy Patent Lime. Reports from various sections tell of men who are offering a so-called high-grade lime which they claim contains unusual value, usually sulphate of lime. The product may bear out the claims made for it, although it should be remembered that sulphate of lime is the same as gypsum, which may

GOOD Short Stories

A newly arrived Westerner was confronted in a street of New York late at night by a ruffian with leveled revolver, who made the stereotyped demand: "Give me your money or I'll blow your brains out." "Blow away," said the Westerner; "you can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."

A South Sea Islander, at the close of a religious meeting, offered the following prayer: "O God, we are about to go to our respective homes. Let not the words we have heard be like the fine clothes we wear—soon to be taken off and folded up in a box till another Sabbath comes around. Rather, let Thy truth be like the tattoo on our bodies—ineffaceable till death."

The recent death of Martha Canary—better known as "Calamity Jane"—has revived many tales of her remarkable adventures in the West during the early troubles. Once, it is related, she was riding in a stage-coach driven by Jack McCaul, a notorious character of Deadwood, S. D., when a band of Indians swooped down. McCaul was wounded, and fell back on his seat. The six passengers in the coach were helpless with fright. "Calamity Jane" scrambled to the seat, lashed the horses into a run, and escaped. It was this same McCaul who afterward was made the most memorable example of "Calamity Jane's" vengeance. McCaul shot "Wild Bill" Hickok from behind a tree, for a reason never known, after "Wild Bill" had staked him. When "Calamity Jane" heard of it, she started at once to find McCaul. "Wild Bill" was her friend, and the fact that she had once saved McCaul's life did not deter her from taking it. "I gave it to him once," she declared, "I'll take it back now." She came across him unexpectedly in a meat-shop, seized a cleaver, and threatening to brain him if he moved, waited till her friends found him. She was one of those who tugged hardest to pull him over a cottonwood limb, and with grim satisfaction she watched him kick his life away.

Dr. Gardner told Walter Wellman the following story, the other day, of a lucky escape from the bullet of an assassin which ex-President Cleveland once had: "Between his two terms as President, Mr. Cleveland lived in Madison avenue. A denuded fellow imagined that he was in love with Mrs. Cleveland, and used to send her a love-letter every day. One morning, Mr. Cleveland was coming down the steps of his house to drive to his law office in William street, when this crazy fellow met him face to face, and pulled the trigger of a pistol aimed straight at the heavy figure standing on the steps two yards above him. By one of those miraculous interpositions of chance, the cartridge missed fire. Before the miscreant could use his weapon again he was seized and carried away. He was found to be insane, and in less than 24 hours was placed in an asylum, while the story was kept out of the newspapers. I was at the house within a few minutes, and the pistol was given to me. I have it yet; also the bundle of crazy love-letters. It was a well-made rim-fire revolver, and every other cartridge exploded at the first trip of the trigger. Mr. Cleveland probably owes his life to the chance that the one cartridge which had too thick a rim was the one which the insane chap tried to fire."

Law Too Costly a Luxury. A lawyer, addressing the Louisiana Bar Association, declared that litigation has become so much of a luxury that lawsuits are diminishing; that the great expenditure of time as well as of money required in the prosecution of a lawsuit deters men from resorting to the courts for the redress of their grievances. A Southern judge was quoted as saying that he had spent one-fourth of his professional life waiting in court houses for his cases to be called. The delays of the law are an ancient grievance, but it is not certain that they are an unmixed evil. The deliberate procedure of the courts may not encourage litigation, but it promotes settlements out of court. Substantial justice is often reached by compromise which saves time and court costs. The slow methods of the courts have resulted in voluntary arbitration in certain trade disputes. Much of the law's delay is due to the technical errors of lawyers in the conduct of suits. An examination of the records of appellate courts showed that a large percentage of appeals were on points of practice. A more thoroughly trained bar would, therefore, hasten suits to judgment. Legislation being largely controlled by lawyers, it is somewhat surprising that avoidable delays in procedure have not been removed. Their removal, according to the Louisiana attorney, would tend to increase lawsuits and professional emoluments.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Another Funeral Needed. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania went to Mexico, a time ago, to look after some interests he has there. Being a vigorous and energetic man, he was worried by the shiftless habits of the natives. One day in the City of Mexico he saw an imposing funeral procession. "Whose funeral is that?" he asked of a man passing. "No sabe," said the man. "Good!" shouted Sibley; "now if they will bury manana, too, this country will amount to something."—Saturday Evening Post.

AMERICAN FARM CONDITIONS. Average Size of United States Farms Greater in 1900 than in 1890. The average size of farms for the country as a whole was greater in 1900 than in 1890. This is, of course, a mathematical corollary of the fact that the farm acreage increased faster than the number of farms. It has already been pointed out, however, that the additions to the farm acreage included large tracts of unimproved land in the Western States, used as grazing farms. While this has materially affected the average size of farms for the country as a whole, in the older portions of the country there are no indications of any general movement toward a consolidation of farms, or of any tendency on the part of farmers toward the cultivation of larger farms. In the Northern States east of the Mississippi there was no very marked change in the size of farms. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois showed a slight diminution in the average farm area, while the other States in this region showed a slight increase. In the Southern States east of the Mississippi, on the other hand, the increase in the number of farms far exceeded the increase in farm area, and consequently the average size of farms was materially diminished. Only one-half of the total farm acreage in 1900 was reported as improved, but this represents a gain over 1890 of 57,170,436 acres. Most of this increase in the crop-producing area of the country was contributed by the States of the Middle West, the greatest extension being shown in Minnesota, where the increase during the decade exceeded 7,000,000 acres. Increases of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres were reported for Iowa, North Dakota and Oklahoma. On the other hand, in many States the area of improved farm land was smaller in 1900 than in 1890. A decrease is shown in all the North Atlantic States, especially in New England. This is due prin-