By Nobushige Amenomori.

Ell love of one's fatherland is common to the tries, but in Japanese patriotism there are certain things pe lar to itself. When we consider Japanese patriotism we must never lose

to the great concomitant, loyalty to the Emperor. The passions are so closely united to the breast of an ordinar When a separate says, "I nove my country," a great or even the greater part of his idea of his "country" is taken up by the Emperor and the imperial famely. His duty to this country, as conceived by him, includes, first of all, duty to the Emperor and the imperial famely. His duty to this country, as conceived by him, includes, first of all, duty to the Emperor and the imperial famely. His duty to this country, as conceived by him, includes, first of all, duty to the Emperor and the imperial famely. His forest famely as the idea of all determines are comminged into one, so that if we analyze the idea of his kuni, country, as understood by him, we find it composed of the following cleanaging: The imperial ancestors.

The imperial family.

The imperial descendants. His own shoestors. His own family and relations.

His descendants. His fellow countrymen, their families and their relations.

Their descendants.

The extent of land or lands occupied by his race.

The Japanese knows that his own ancestors served those of his Emperor. Nay, he knows that, if his own genealogy be traced to bygone ages it will be d more or less connected with that of the imperial household. In short, the Japanese are members of one vast family with the Emperor as the head and representative of its main stock. The Emperor is by birth the head of the nation. Neither he nor any of his ancestors came to the throne by ruse, or violence. Suppose Abraham had founded an empire in Palestine—that his heirs in an unbroken line ruled over the twelve tribes, themselves descendof Abraham, and that the empire continued powerful to this day; suppose this, and you have an idea somewhat similar to that of the Empire of Japan.—Atlantic Monthly.

How About Taxing Cats? They Destroy Our Friends the Birds and Do

Little Good. By William B. Cary, Windsor, Conn.

E idea of taxing cats is novel, though not new. The measure has been proposed and supported in the interest of the birds, or, rather, in the interest of those who love birds. It strikes one at first as unnecessary and somewhat quixotic. But a little experience appears to warrant the idea if the person loves cats not less, but birds more. On a place where many trees and bushes gave shelter to the birds there were two cats, one of them beau-

tifully marked, both of them good hunters. Not a sparrow could perch near the ground but one of the cats would creep up and catch it. If the sparrows were the only prey sought after by these cats the owner of them would have considered himself fortunate in their possession, but the fact is, they loved bluebirds, robins, wrens and other beautiful birds better than sparrows. They were evidently easier prey, too. So the two cats devoted themselves to hunting song birds and birds of beautiful plumage which sought the lower trees

and bushes to build their nests and rear their young.

The result was the birds were driven away. Much as the owner loved his cats, he loved the birds more, and decided to get rid of the cats. Friends in the village who wanted "house cats" were glad to get them. Within two weeks after the cats were gone the birds began to return. Bluebirds sought their accustomed places, robins came and built their nests in the shrubbery and reared their young. The air became vocal with the glad songs of many birds. There has been no regret at the disposal of the cats, by the children and young people of the home spoken of, because the birds have multiplied and are becoming tame. They sit on boughs where people pass and sing merrily, to the pleasure of all.

Would it not be wise to tax cats in the interest of birds? As far as the value of cats is concerned, to catch mice and rats, traps are far more effective, and as pets, why, the songsters in the bushes and trees are of more value, even though they cannot be taken in the hand and fondled. And, again, birds eat worms and bugs, which are becoming such destructive nuisances. Let us encourage the birds to come and build in our trees and shrubs and hedges. to help us fight the worms and bugs and delight us with their joyful and

The Real "Yellow Peril."

Napoleon Had the Cossacks in Mind When He Warned Europe Against Russia. By David B. MacGregor.



AST winter, when, among those of the Russians who were not hoping for war and the defeat of their country, I inquired the and have been earnestly trying to in- illes wholly taken the place of oatgrounds for their contemptuous underestimate of the Japanese, I scarcely ever got for reply more than the citation of Russia's one hundred and thirty millions of population, her possession of one-seventh of the dry land of the earth, and the Cossacks. The discussion usually closed with the assertion: "One Cossack can whip ten of those little yellow monkeys."

This faith is based partly on the impression which the Cossacks made upon western Europe as long ago as the Seven Years' War, and which was heightened by their disorganization of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. Napoleon himself pronounced them perfect masters of partisan warfare, furlous in attack and impossible to reach, and said that he did not remember having made a prisoner of a single one of them. Finally, he had the Cossacks in mind when he warned Europe that, unless checked by such a powerful unit as he had sought to construct, Russia would enslave the world. That Napo-Seon's prediction has not been forgotten may be inferred from the recent assection in various quarters that the real "yellow peril" is the possibility of the organization of the Mongolian races by Russia, and that a Slavic Jenghis Khan may direct a new Golden Horde against the West .- The Century,

What Shall We Pay For Food?

By C. T. Herrick.

the risk of going counter to certain famous household economists I am forced, after mature consideration, to put down \$4 a week apiece as the average amount on which a family can be really well fed. Even with this they will not be given mushrooms and sweetbreads, squab, chickens, and spring ducklings, fruit out of season and game in season. They can live as the large majority of housekeepers of moderate means in cities and large towns desire to live. If I omit those whose homes are in the country,

it is because the latter, by reason of such rural adjuncts as milk, cream, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, ice, cannot be reckoned in the class of which we are speaking. Such a city housekeeper will give her family of four oranges or bananas or some stewed fruit for breakfast in winter. In summer she will plan for melons or berries for this meal, but she will feel that she must make one melon do for two persons, and that a quart of berries is a liberal allowance for four. If with the latter cream is eaten, she will thin this, or that she offers with the cereal, with a little milk, and will encourage herself in the idea that fruit is more wholesome without cream. She will also have to plach a little in some other quarter to make up for the fact that the cost of the majority of summer fruits amounts to more than the winter oranges or apples .- Harper's Bazar.

Live Little Nation, Japan.

An association to being organized by the chambers of commerce of seveval Japanese cities for the promotion of trade with China by means of commercial museums. An effort will be made to induce the Japanese Government to erect suitable buildings in China and rant them to the associa-

tion for the display of Japanese goods. The idea did not originate with them, for similar exhibitions of mercantile goods have been made here by European countries, but the plan which they have outlined for acquainting the Chinese with the merits of Japanese wares is more complete and systematic than anything which has been done by other nations in Japan. -From U. S. Consul-General Bellows'

In London the unusual heat of the last summer gave a further vogue to the straw hat, and made silk hats so tiplied; peasants spent more on their many of their workmen.

Arizona's Agate Bridge.

In the "Petrifled Forest" of Arizona there is a natural bridge, across a narrow canyon, consisting of the petrifled, or agatized, trunk of a tree 111 feet in length. The petrified trees in this region are believed to have flourished in the Triassic age. Most of them are allied to the Norfolk Isl and pine (Arucaria) of to-day, but some resemble the red cedar. Prof. O C. S. Carter thinks that the petrifica tion was due to soluble silicates de rived from the decomposition of the feldspathic cement found in the sand stone of that locality.

The World's Fair.

A man has just as much chance to draw a prize in the matrimonial lcttery as in any other-about a thousand to one

When his daughter is old enough to have a beau, a man can see for himsolf what a silly young cub he was

about eighteen years ago. A woman who has just had a \$34 fall hat charged to her husband thinks she is very economical to go home without getting any ice cream soda when it is too cold to drink it.-Cin cinnati Commercial Tribune.



land or sea, means more | be impossiblet? than nevel and military incapacity; it is a convincing proof of the versal, unqualified law; no man may rottenness of the whole governmental system of the empire, and of the perilous insecurity of the foundation on which that system has been reared. It appeared to Prince Ukhtomsky, the companion of the present Czar on his travels in the Far East, that "the wings of the Russian eagle are spread too widely over the East to leave the slightest doubt of a future in which Asiatic Russia will mean all Asia."

A MENACE TO PROGRESS. This vaulting ambition was held by other members of the family of nations to be a serious menace to human progress, but there was everywhere a vague foreboding that it might attain its end. All Europe stood in awe of the military power which has collapsed like a bubble at the picking of the spear of Japan. On the 8th of February last, when news of the first disaster at Port Arthur was already on the way, Prince Ukhtomsky was talking in St. Petersburg to a German newspaper correspondent in this strain: "The difference of race between our troops and the Japanese is so great that there can be no question of measuring ourselves against them in regular hostilities. The yellow men will tongue. Promptly and effectually not so much be beaten. They will be stifled at the time, the voice of internal simply slaughtered.

"We cannot consent to look upon them as an even breed. That is, so to in the hour of military defeat and ad speak, an anthropological axiom. The ministrative disgrace, find its chance Japanese will take good care not to to obtain a hearing.-Journal of Com face us in large bodies in the open field. | merce. Yellow is simply not equal to white.

. . What do they think they want, these half-men?" This glaring misconception of the character of the enemy whom Russia was to face was by no means confined to the Russians them-

LACK OF WAR SPIRIT.

It was shared by a great many people in France and Germany, and did not lack acceptance even among our own people. The disillusionment would. perhaps, have been more painful and complete but for the entire absence of the war spirit among the Russian peo-Karl Blind quotes a letter from St. Petersburg written a few days before the Petropavlovsk disaster, which contains this statement: "In this present war there is not a trace of patriotic enthusiasm among the people; on the contrary, the masses are perfectly apathetic, not understanding in liar percentages of increase. But the the least the occurrences in the Far East, whilst the cultured part of the population is directly hostile to the Government policy in Manchuria."

But the passing of the military prestige of Russia is, nevertheless, destined to have more important consequences in the internal administration of the empire than in its external relations. For two generations some of the best minds in Russia have seen the abyss to which their country was hastening, institutions. Prince Dolgorukoff, when living abroad in 1860, wrote a book which he called "The Truth About Russia," in which occurs the following suggestive passage: "Russia has, from the time of the Mongol invasion, in the thirteenth century, down to our days, been nothing but an immense pyramid of oppression. In this vast edifice slavish subjection and arbitrary force reigned from the bottom to the top, and from top to bottom there is developed, in formidable proportions, the official lie, the lie crected into a polit!ca! inst!tution.

EFFECT OF DESPOTISM. "This despotism, hideous in itself, exercises an eminently deleterious influence. It dries up noble and elevated sentiments; it degrades the soul; it corrupts, perverts and lowers the character, even more among those who exercise that despotism than among its victims." In the last forty years abundant evidence has been forthcoming of the prophetic truth of these words. The Russian bureaucracy has gone on from bad to worse, and the harvest of humiliation and defeat which is being reaped in the Far East

springs from seed that has been liber-It has not mattered much whether M. Pichve's policy of reaction, or M. Witte's policy of what passed for economic progress, ruled the hour; there was no departure from the beaten track of autocracy, no effort to temper despotism with any regard for the rights of the individual man. In fact, it may be doubted whether the frank brutality of the methods of the Minister of the Interior, or of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, were more to be dreaded than the simulation of progress in those of the Minister of Finance.

WASTING MONEY ON RAILROADS

A Russian professor said some two rears ago that it was no exaggeration to affirm that, during the ten years preceding, the construction of railways had cost the country five hundred million rubles more than was necessary. Every year the administration of the empire was growing in costliness and incapacity. Police and gendarmes mulunpopular that the factories dismissed courts, manufacturers had to maintain their prisons, and householders were compelled to keep more dvorniks and

> The provincal administrations took months and even years to deal with the simplest petition, and the civil authorities had to call in the military to preserve order among the people. The hope of Russia to-day is with those whose voice has been raised in protest against all this, and who, with banishment and confiscation staring them in the face, have dared to tell the truth as they saw it. The agricultural committees which, two years ago, were

es of ment couched in terms which are quite without precedent in Russia's recent

WHAT THE PEOPLE WAST. The opening paragraph in this long of Russia to held her own series of demands strikes at the con-

"1. To extend to all classes an unibe deprived of personal freedom of property without trial, under danger of criminal and monetary responsibility for breaking the law.

"2. To abolish imprisonment and se questration of property by administrative order.

"3. To abolish administrative punishments, penalties and restrictions, such as arrest, fine, exile, supervision and deprivation of the right of participating in public work.

"4. To abolish corporal punishment "5. To abolish the passport system. "6. To insure freedom of conscience which derives logically from personal

FELL LIKE A BOMB SHELL. All this sounds sufficiently elementary to those who enjoy the legacy of English liberty, but it fel! like a bombshell within the circle of Russian officialdom. Its explosive force was decidedly increased by the declaration that these were merely the prelude to equally indispensable concessions among which were universal education at the expense of the State and the right to teach children and to print school books in the local mother discontent which made itself heard in the report of these committees may

WHAT WE EAT.

Census Report Makes It Appear Tha

Striking though the decline in meat consumption as shown by the census reports is, none of us will take it as evidence that we eat less generously than our ancestors. Indeed, Americans as a people never fared better in food than they do to-day. To make up for the decreased meat diet there is but one way to turn. Have we increased our vegetable food-our wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, sugar?

The census gives interesting results. In 1850 Americans consumed 430 bushels of wheat for each 100 persons; in 1900, 623 bushels-a very marked rise. Corn and potatoes give very simmost surprising change is in the consumption of oats, presumably on account of the improved methods of the manufacture of oatmeal; ninety bushels in 1850 to 386 in 1890-over fourfold in forty years. During the last decade. however, the consumption of oatmeal has lost ground relatively, dropping to 361 bushels for each 100 persons. This decrease is probably due to the substitution of other "cereal" and "breakfast" foods, which have in some fam-

Now, take the market garden products, fruits and sugar. Any one who will stop to think of the present day grocery store with its rows upon rows of inviting canned goods-tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all manner of fruits, and of the excellent displays of green vegetables and fresh fruits, from huckleberries to watermelons, will find himself convinced of the important part these foods play in our common diet. And then our candy item, our preserves item; no one whose memory can supply a comparison of the candy stores of thirty years ago with those of to-day can fail to be impressed with the increase of sugar consumption. Here, indeed, the figures tell a striking story: In 1850 each man, woman and child in America ate twenty-three pounds of sugar; in 1900, sixty-five pounds of sugar. And in the twenty years since 1880 the consumption of market garden products and friuts has increased more than threefold.

And here is another interesting point Ten years ago potatoes outranked market garden products more than two to one. The last census puts them in the opposite relation, potatoes falling behind by nearly \$10,000,000. One of the most striking features of this increased eating of market garden products is indicated by the remarkable increase of land covered by glass to supply our modern bills of fare with early and late "green stuff." It is scarcely a dozen years since this increase began its expansion, and yet the census of 1900 reports over 300 acres of land covered with glass in New York State alone, and nearly as much as Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, with over 200 acres each in Illinois and Massa chusetts.—Pearson's Magazine.

The Age of Gold.

In Europe, where gold plays a more important part as a circulating medium in the currency than in the United States, gold coins are allowed to suffer but I tle loss of weight before they are called in from circulation. In Great Br. in this amount is .025 per cent., and in France .600 per cent., amount : can only be detected by the balance. In Great Britain it has een computed by officials of the mint that in ordinary use the average ength of time before a sovereign becomes "light" is twenty-seven years, while in the case of a half-sovereign the time is sixteen years. The smaller coin not only circulates more, but suffers more from abrasion, as in proportion to its diameter it is thinner and has a larger surface to be rubbed .-

Love of Music Costs Life.

So devoted was a young Milan musician to practicing on the 'cello that the constant pressure of the Lastrument on his leg led to bone disease. summoned as M. Plehve sneeringly re- limb had to be amputated, and death marked "to talk of spades and pota- resulted from the shock,

when everything is dry the fowls will find a dust bath for themselves, but not be as valuable feed. If the corn in fall time when showers are frequent, dust out doors may be scarce. Have hot, will mould and be damaged. some corner in the best house where dust may always be found, and see to it that it be frequently renewed. If a little lime (not too much), or ashes, wood or coal, be added to the dust bath, it will be all the better.

neep the poultry house clean now the entire season's success may depend upon it. Clean out the droppings, whitewash the walls and perches, and sprinkle lime over the floor. This

hould be done several times during the season, and as the sultry nights come, look well to the ventilation, Kill the mites, clean the house, give good ventilation, and permit the fowls to live at home in comfort and health. both winter and summer. That is the better plan.

Turnipa For Poultry. The turnip is not rich in the elements necessary for the purpose of supplying the hens, but it promotes thrift and egg production by affording a change from the dry food. A mess of cooked turnips, to which ground grain is added, will prove more beneficial than either turnips or grain alone. For this reason the turnip can be used profitably for all classes of poultry, and the crop will save grain and increase the profits. All who make a specialty of keeping a large number of fowls should

Minerals For Pigs. A hog grower who is a great believer in alfalfa for pigs says that it is an excellent feed, but it, will not supply all the mineral matter necessary for good bone development. They should have all the charcoal and corncob ashes and coal they will cat in addition to alfalfa. Experiments show that pigs fed on charcoal in addition to alfalfa made much more rapid gains than those without charcoal. It is not necessary to feed anything else besides alfalfa to most other young growing animals. But pigs require more min eral in their food than do calves or

eat them raw if they are chopped fine.

Sheep Notes Clover aftermath is the best pasture for lambs that have been weaned. The sheep of whatever breed, wheth-

er we will it or not, is a general purpose animal. No one breed of sheep will succeed in all soils and all situations.

Of all methods of improving the soil and destroying weeds sheep are the

Mutton of good quality usually sells at a higher price than beef, and yet it is produced at considerably less cost. Only the very best animals which are true to their specific varieties of breeds and full of promise should be selected for breeding purposes.

If there are any unthrifty sheep in the flock, separate them from the others, give them a little extra care, and if possible fatten and market .-Indiana Farmer.

The Comb and Disease.

By watching the appearance of the comb the health of the fowl may be easily noticed when the comb looks white, pale, or black something is wrong. Great thirst is another sign. and a nervous, restless disposition also gives warning. Sometimes a hen will go moping about with drooping wings but with no other signs of sickness. When a comb, however, does not show a bright scarlet in color, and the fowls are not lively, they should be at once examined. There is no particular color for any disease that is indicated by the comb. The pale or black depends upon the stage of the disease. Very often the comb will be pale and then turn black, but the poultryman may depend upon his fowls being in good health when the combs are a bright scarlet, especially during the laying season, as the first sign a pullet gives of beginning to lay is the scarlet color of the comb.

Corn Fodder.

Corn is the greatest of all fattening feeds for live stock, but, as is well known, it will make a badly balanced ration, being deficient in portein, and consequently not suited as a sole ration for growing animals.

It has long been known that different samples of corn vary much in chemical composition, the softer and more starchy having a lower protein content than the flinty varieties, as it is the germ and horny-appearing portions and bran that contain the protein. Scientific plant-breeders have been busy for several years with attempts to develop breeds of corn that will come nearer yielding a well-balanced feed. At it is we must balance the corn ration with some food having a much higher protein content, and containing less of carbohydrates and fat. These efforts have measurably succeeded, but not perfectly. The experiment stations are working on this ter about 1145 pounds acid and phosproblem with every prospect of ultimate success.

Filling the Silo.

A sile may be filled quickly or slowly. as circumstances permit, with equally good results. It may be filled in one day and be all right. In that case, the silage will settle a great deal in a few days, and if the silo is to be anywhere near full, more must be put in, filling It to the very top.

If the silo is filled slowly, taking several days to complete the job, it will settle as the work progresses and be all right, provided that there is not a stop in the filling of more than one or two days, at a time. If there is, the silage will begin to mould on the top. and that injures it. The stage of maturity at which it is best to put it in the sile is when the corn contains the most feeding value, taking the whole plant-stalks, leaves and cars. At that time the corn is beginning to time. glaze, if it is Flint corn, or dent, if it is Dent corn: the lower leaves are

more immates, then wis, the silage will be quite sour, will lack the nutriment it will have at a later stage, and is too ripe and dry, it will heat up very

In case the filling cannot be done until the corn is too ripe and dry, this can be remedied to a great extent by having it so arranged that the water can be sprayed on to it as it goes up the carries when filling the silo, enough o supply the needed moisture.

Various ways have been tried of covto prevent the spoiling of the silage on top, but it has been found that nothing is better or less expensive than to put top of the silage and have enough se that it will run down between the silage and the sides of the sile.

Many avoid all loss from damage on top by beginning to feed immediately from W. H. Moore, President of the after filling, thus giving it no time to damage. The feeding should always says: be done from the top, taking about two inches from the entire top each day. If the feeding is done too slowly and part of the surface is left exposed to the air for two or three or more days. then the stock will have partially damaged silage all the time.

The feeding of silage very materially educes the cost of producing dairy products, because fewer acres of land are required to keep a given number of cows, less work and expense are the good work should not stop there needed to prepare cows for feeding. Good roads are needed to get the and last, but by no means least, cows can be made to produce much more during the year by having them fresh grow turnips. Geese and ducks will in the fall and feeding silage in the winter .- C. P. Goodrich, in the American Cultivator.

The Wismer Apple.

A good dessert apple usually finds a eady sale in any section where a large city market can be readily reached. The Wismer apple, or, as it is better known, Wismer's Dessert, is pronounced by experts one of the best, if not the best, dessert apple grown. One pleasing feature of the variety is that



the tree is absolutely hardy, being classed among the fron-clad varieties. It makes a strong, vigorous growth and, as yet, has not been seriously troubled with disease or insect enemies. It is quite regular in bearing, comes early into fruit and is quite pro-

ductive. The fruit is medium to large in size, and most attractive in appearance, being smooth skinned and most brilliantly colored. It is juley, rich in flavor and free from fiber. In season it belongs to the winter class. As it is a splendid shipper with its other good qualities it seems to be all that is claimed for it and well worth trial in any apple section.-Indianapolis News.

Home Mixing of Fertilizers.

Mixing fertilizers at home is not generally practiced by farmers, although good roads. Besides, they know they quite a saving in cost can often be made by doing so, says a writer in New England Homestead. The advantages of factory mixed goods appeal strongly to the average farmer. Such fertilizers are carried in stock by local dealers and can be obtained without delay. They are generally sold on crop time credit, the grade is as guaranteed, and they are ready to use at once. In mixing fertilizers at home these

advantages are reversed. Chemicals are rarely kept by local dealers, and to buy to the best advantage the farmer must deal direct with the manufacturer, which requires a trip to the city, or correspondence. The terms are eash with the order, buyer paying freight. Then, too, many chemicals are so caked in the bags that it is in:possible to mix them until much hand labor has been expended in pulverizing. Few farmers have facilities for weighing, and unless exact quantities are used the grade is uncertain.

In some cases a single chemical, like nitrate of sods, can be used to advantage and no mixing is required. This method of reinforcing stable manure with a single chemical has much to commend it.

The final task of compounding a fertilizer of a definite grade is very sim-To make a trucking fertilizer containing 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent, available phosphoric acid and 8 per cent, potash, it is necessary to supply, in every 2000 pounds, 80 pounds ammonia, 160 pounds available phosphoric acid and 160 pounds potash. The potash is easily calculated, as the muriate (the salt generally used) contains 50 per cent, potash, and to supply 160 pounds of potash requires 320 pounds of muriate. Acid phosphate (dissolved rock phosphate) contains 14 per cent, available phosphoric acid, and to provide 160 pounds of the latphate is needed.

The ammonia supply is the delicate feature, for the various compounds act with different degrees of rapidity. For a trucking fertilizer like the example above, a large quantity of soluble saits initrate of soda and sulphate of ammouia) may be used to advantage. Fertilizers that contain much ammonia or potash are always expensive, and when a high percentage of both ammonia and potash is given, the cost increases correspondingly.

The low grade fertilizers, containing 2 per cent. ammonia. 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. potash, are very cheaply made. They are easier to mix at home and make the greatest saving in cost. Every is expedient to attempt home mixing. quantity to be used, and whether it is more convenient to pay cash or buy on

Ground ivy and mustard can be de- tional aid plan. beginning to turn yellow or white, and stroyed through sprinkling with a solaon some of the very earliest cars the tion of copperas (sulphate of iron).



BROWNLOW, of Teppessee, the ploneer advocate of National Aid to Road Improvement, has

given to the press an intergiew in which he discusses the progress and prospects of the good soads movement. He says: strides. Judging from the letters I ering the silage after the silo was filled receive, nearly everybody in the United States wants the Government to aid in improving the roads. I know from the comments of the press, and on water enough to thoroughly wet the the resolutions adopted by State Legislatures and conventions in all parts of the country that National aid is

making enormous headway among the

people. In a recent communication

National Good Roads Association, he "Everywhere I go Governors and officials and the great mass of common people want the Government to assist them in building roads-not as a question of charity, but governmental duty." "I have a letter from Prof. J. II. Bruner, President of Hiwassee College,

Tennessee, in which he says: "'Millions have gone for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and millions more will go for canals. But products of the country to the railways, the rivers, the cities, the outside world. Rural routes for the postal.

department need improvement. "I am entering my eightieth year. No enterprise of equal importance to this good roads movement has come before the American people in my day. There is a blessing in it for everybody, in town and country."

"But don't you think, Colonel, that the proposal to spend such a large sum along an entirely new line of National expenditure will prove startling when the people take a sober second thought?

"That the proposition is new in one ense, I concede. The idea of appropriating Government funds to be spent in the rural districts for the direct idedly new. Heretofore, the principal relation which the farmers have sus tained toward the Government is that of taxpayers. But I think it is about time for that to come to an end, and, if I am not mistaken, the farmers are

coming to the same conclusion. "As to the size of the appropriation. want to say that I think it is very small when compared with the sums we are appropriating for other purposes. This is a period of "profound peace;" yet we are proposing to vote \$77,000,000 for the army and \$96,000. 000 for the navy to be expended in a single year. My bill proposes an appropriation of only \$24,000,000 to be spent in three years, or \$8,000,000 a year, just one-twelfth of what we proposed to spend on our navy. Nobody was particularly startled last year when we appropriated over \$70,000,000 for river and harbor improvement. A don't think the taxpaying farmers will be very badly scared at an appropriation of \$8,000,000 to help them build whether they get any of it back or not.

"You can say that, on the whole, I arr well satisfied with the progress we have made, and that I firmly believe Federal co-oporation with the States in building roads is coming, and com-

Chject-Lesson Roads.

More recently the educational work of the general government has taken the form of object lessons. Short pieces of road have been constructed on scientific principles to illustrate the best methods of road building and the use of available local materials. It should be stated, however, that these roads have not been built at the expease of the Government. It has merely furnished plans and expert supervision. Such work is only under taken ou receipt of a request from some educational institution, or some voluntary organization of enterprising citizens, or the public officials of some local community which is willing to bear the expense of furnishing the materials and labor needed.

Object lesson work of this kind has been done in twenty States, and so great has been the demand for such work that not nearly all the requests can be complied with. This object lesson work has in nearly every case proven of great value. The people have not only been shown how to build good roads as cheaply as possible, but they have been given a taste of the pleasure and benefit of using such roads. The popular interest in this work of the Government has been so great that Congress has five times increased its appropriations for the Ofc fice of Public Road Inquiries. During the year \$50,000 is available to pay for the Government's educational and experimental work along this line.

Feeders of Steel Highways.

The principal reason why the policy of national road building was abandoned early in the last century was the invention of the steam railroads. For three-quarters of a century we have gone on developing our steam roads until we have the greatest system in the world. Now that this development approaches completion, attention is reverting to the importance of the common roads. And it is especially grat-Ifying to find railroad men working enthusiastically and devoting their means to the improvement of the publie roads. They recognize that such roads are not competitors, but feeders of the steel highways. Hence, they organize "Good Roads Trains," load farmer must decide for himself if it them with road-building machinery and run from place to place on their The important considerations are the systems, getting up conventions and building object lesson roads. The work of this kind which has been done in the South is bearing fruit, as is shown by the widespread interest in the na-

> Reporters on Paris newspapers earn from \$30 to \$80 a month.