THE OTHER FELLOW'S JON

There's a crase among us mortals that is

for instance, yours and mine; From the meanest "me-too" creature, to the leader of the mob,

There as universal craving for "the other fellow's job." There are millions of positions in the busy

There are millions of positions in the busy world to-day, Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't play; Every farmer's broken-hearted that in youth he missed his call, While that same unhappy farmer is the envy of us all. Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot Than the one especial something which

vastly better lot Than the one especial something which you happen to have got. There's but one sure way to smother envy's heartache and her sob;

Kcep too busy at your own to want "the other fellow's job."

-Success.

THE GHOST OF THE FIFTH FLOOR.

By Gertrude F. Lynch.

HE fifth floor was in a big building, tenanted by poor artists, bachelor girls and Т mice. The flights of stairs were long and narrow, and then ?" the corridors dark and grewsome. There were queer stories about the house, which might or might not be explained, according to the credulity of the listeners. It had the reputation of being haunted.

The young woman who told me this was one of the bachelor class referred to. Her room was at the extreme end of the long corridor which traversed the fifth floor. Passage up the stairs and through the corridors in the daytime was disagreeable; in the night it was a journey fraught with peculiar horror, for she was a young person of many fears. She was atraid of accidents, of sickness; she was afraid she would fall in love and afraid she would not have the chance; afraid of strange dogs and of the cars, afraid of the dark and of the future. But all these paled into insignificance in comparison with fear of the fifth floor after twilight.

One night curiosity and loneliness led her to accept an invitation to a party. As 12 o'clock struck the lamps in the room were turned out and a dish of burning salt was placed in the centre of the apartment; about its weird, blue flames ghost stories from legend or experience were narrated in lifted up his voice in anguish and Ditsepulchral tores. Cold chills ran down | terly repented him that once more he the spine of the resident of the fifth floor, and as panic succeeded panic the horror of the dreadful trip up the four flights of stairs and through the lonely corridors seemed to grip her heart with icy touch.

She was escorted to her door by a rollicking crowd. And then she was alone in the dark hall. She felt for the candle and matches she had left near the door; some conscienceless lodger had taken the whole box, and there was nothing to do but crouch in the corner until dawn or begin her perilous trip. If she crouched something might get her, and at least if she could reach her own room there would be light, for she had wisely

left her light burning.

which she had fastened the door knob to a cheir, on which is turn, she had

State of the state of the

There's a crase among is mortals that is cruel hard to name. Wherease'er you find a human yos will find the case the same: You may seek among the worst of mcn or seek among the best. And you'll find that real calling is along some other line Than the one at which he's working—take, for instance, yours and mine: From the memory of memory of the source of the door import to a cheir, on which is the had finder of the door import to a cheir, on which is the had piled a case of book It was late the mean morning when she arose and drasted. She heard the sound of a broom in the corridor and its domesticitr inspired her with con-age to open the four. Mrs. O'Fina-gas, the japitres, was sweeping vis-orously. A attie war from her Bill It was late the perf morning when she arose and division. She heard the sound of a broom in the corridor and its domesticity inspired her with chirsat, his head done up in plaster strips. Bill was the five-toed cat of the First

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Fleor. "What do yer suppe that draued cat done?" said Man. O'Flanagan, as she rested on the brown handle ad the Resident of the Fifth Floer. A

The Resident looked interrogative. "Got his head immed into the big pitcher an' must hev run up stairs that way and fell up forbinst your door; such a mess, he left a trail of milk all the way. I hope he didn't wake yer?" "No, he didn't wake me," said the Resident of the Fifth Floor, as the lifted her gown from a poel and ganed reproachfully at the plastered cat-New York News.

Thirst For Wisdom. "Say, pop." "Yes?" "Baid heads is funny things, am't they, pop?" "Um-I guess so." "Say, pop." "I'm busy reading, Tommy. Go But, pop-what makes hald head?" "Hard thinking, my son." "That what made you bald headed?" "Yes." "Why ain't mamma bald headed. (No answer.) -4 "Pop!" "Eh ?" "Why ain't mamma bald headed? Can't she think any?" (Uneasiness on part of pop.) "Tommy, if you don't stop bothering me, I'll send you to bed!" (Long silence. Pop thinks he has forgotten it.) THEW (No answer.) 110) "Say, pop." "Well?" "Bet our new haby is a great thinker."

way.'

(No answer.) "He doesn't show it, though." (Another silence.) "Ceptin" by his bald head." (No answer.) "Pop!" "Tommy, if you don't_.....

"But, pop-are you sure a bald head a sign of hard thinkin'?"

"Yes, why?" "Because I heard Squire Wiggs ask Judge Snibberly what made your head so bald, and he said it was due to a bad case of mattermony-

(And out in the woodshed Tommy had brought down sorrow upon his head through his insane craving after wisdom.)-San Francisco Bulletin

A Boston gentleman connected with

the National Tube Works, sends us the following, for the truth of which he vouches: My friend was a ship-builder; his

shipyard was some miles from his house, which distance he had to cover on horseback. He had a white horse that had served him long and faithfully in this capacity. One day his horse fell for some cause

that I do not remember, and he was thrown to the ground and severely road systems began to give you modcut on the head.



NOTABLE address by M. A. Hays, of the Southern

Roads convention at New Oriesas: The badicommon road, which is the ordinary common road of to-day, makes life in city, one to be planted in Druid Hill country districts and mailer places and the sthet in Patterson Park.

more expensive in every way; it destroys social movement, it interferes with church and school, it robs the people of many comforts and attractions, and makes life narrow. In this way it drives from the village and farm to the cities the young men and women, with their productive possibilities. Its whole tendency is to congest population in the cities, and more than anything else has forced a oneided development in Aur Katienal life. These are some of the evils and the burdens and the effects of poor roads. What of the influence and effect of good roads? Fortunately we de not have to go to foreign lands, nor even to other sections of our own country for proof as to their desirability and for their value. They have reduced the cost of farm production wherever built, they have increased the value of farm lands from twenty-five to 100 per cent., they have made available for cultivation wider areas of territory, they have attracted immigration, they have given to old farms thought value-

less a good value, by enabling owners or tenants to make them profitable; they have made the village merchant more prosperous, they have built factories, they have aided in the growth of cities; incidentally they have added to the traffic of railroads. Of other benefits of even greater importance they have made a better class of citizens; they have brought about better methods of agriculture; they have improved the schools by increasing public revenues and enabling teachers and

chools to serve a larger area; they have added in every way to the comforts of the people. They have in a measure turned back the tide toward the city by bringing people from the city into the country districts for homes.

They may be somewhat startling. What is there to support them? The development of this country has always followed the lines of easiest communication, of the best transportation facilities. In early days the population wept close to the waterways. The building of the Erie Canal changed the current of industrial activity. Along the old roads built down through the Southern States nearly a hundred years ago were located the most prosperous plantations, the homes of the South's most enterprising and substantial farmers, and along these roads were found seats

of social life under the old regime. The building of railroad lines to the great West sent to that region for investment the capital of the East, the most ambitious of the sons of the East and South, and attracted there the millions of immigrants from other lands, who have done so much to develop that section, to develop it while the South lay quiet. Much is heard of the new South. If the term be appropriate the new South began when your rail-

much heavier entities for equip to go to ment and handling of traffic, and therefore ting a higher rate for rall

DESCENDANTS OF CHARTER OAK

Transplanting the Acers From a

Growing in a large tub at the resi-dends of James Enowiden, 703 Roland fivenue, are three thriving "descendants" of the famous Charter Oak. These sturdy little oaks of such re-Railway, at the Good nowned "lineage" will be transplanted in separate tubs in the autumn, and if they continue to fourish Mr. Knowl-

When in Hartford, Conn., two years ago, Mr. Knowlden secured eight acorns from the tree grown from a ing. sprig of the Charter Oak, which stands on the spot where that most famous tree in American history spread its branches for hundreds of years. He planted all, but five failed to germinate. He watched with tender care the three oaks that came up, bestowing as much attention upon them as if they

were delicate flowers. They are now about a foot high and give promise of for hatching, the losses of checks, the becoming strong trees. When the Charter Oak blew down, the citizens of fartford immediately stowed. If the chicks go into the planted a sprig from it on the spot

where it had stood. The new tree On every Fourth of July the Hartford citizeus of nearby towns, gather at the tree and decorate it with flags and bunting, after which the Declaration

of Independence is read beneath its ever spreading boughs. The Charter Oak itself was sawed up into lumber. From this a frame for the Colonial Charter was made. The frame, with its historic document, now hangs in the Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol at Hartford. A chair was also made from the lumber. and this is occupied by the Liez-

tenant-Governor of Connecticut in the Senate chamber.-Baltimore Sun

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It's no use blaming nature if you refuse nurture.

Love is the light that shines farther than all others.

Success is not looking around for the man who sighs.

When you kill a good resolution you revive an old enemy.

Your mother's apron strings are away ahead of evil's towline.

"Goodness and Mercy" do not follow the man who is fleeing from God. Content depends not on what we have, but on what we would have. It is a greater thing to make another strong than it is to carry his load. The strength of a man's faith is in inverse proportion to its singularity.

The Universal Language Fad. "Dovom faru."

"Gabolt gab." "Teru dovis kel." It was an antiquary who pronounced these three absurd sentences in a scorn ful voice. Then he went on:

"Samples-samples of another universal language. These samples mean severally 'half past three,' 'six times six' and 'twenty-five minutes past three.' They are from the Bolak sent to market with the lambs. iongue, and there is a Bolak grammar of 500 pages.

"Bolak is about three years old. There is a still newer universal lan.



Elany farms are estimated below

their true value because of slovenly ppearance. Weeds higher than the ences, trees blown down and left to rot in the same place, fences out of to that crop. repair, gates and barn doors off the hinges or swinging on one hinge, unsightly litter in door yard and at the barn-these and many such evidences of carelessness depreciate the value of any farm. The soil may be excellent, the water facilities all that could be asked for and all natural advantages requisite to make a good, highpriced farm may exist, and yet that farm scarcely makes its owner a liv-

The Cost of Production.

The cost for food in producing one pound of poultry meat does not exceed five cents. This has been demonstrated by actual experiments made. and the profits depend upon the prices obtained. But there are expenses other than for food, such as the eggs used use of the hens during sitting and

brooding, and the care and labor bemarket before the first of June they may bring a price anywhere from thrived from the first, and now its twenty to forty cents per pound, acbranches shade a considerable area. cording to quality, the profits depending not so much on the saving of food. people, augmented by many patriotic but in avoiding losses of chicks after they are hatched.

Corn Fodder.

feeds for live stock, but, as is well known, it will make a badly balanced ration, being deficient in protein, and consequently not suited as a sole ration for growing animals.

ent samples of corn vary very much no matter how large the orchard, the in chemical composition, the softer corn crop can always be used to adand more starchy having a lower pro- vantage. Then the stalks of the corn tein content than the flinty varieties, plant are serviceable for binding as it is the germ and horny appearing around the trees for protection portions and bran that contain the against rodents and sunscald. In the protein. Scientific plant breeders have case of growing corn the rows should

the corn ration with some food hav- vate close. In this day of low heading a much higher protein content, and ing or fruit trees it will be difficult containing less of carbohydrates and to drive very close to the trees withfat. These efforts have measurably out injuring the low drooping

succeeded, but not perfectly. The ex- branches. periment stations are working on this problem with every prospect of ulti- classes of vegetables that may be mate success .- Massachusetts Plough- grown in the orchard to advantage, man.

Mutton Chons.

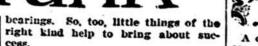
The best single grain for fattening sheep is corn. When the corn is ripe the sheep

should be yarded and given clover hay, and a light feeding of corn at first. One-half pound per head can be fed for a start and increased gradually until four to five pounds of grain are consumed a day.

Poor sheep may be able to cat only one pound each day. The fat ones should be selected for

market, and the remaining ones fed until they are in proper condition for the butcher. Any unprofitable members of the

If there are ticks on the flock the



If you try to find out what your farm is best adapted to and then stick right

If you can figure it out what you are most suited to do on the farm. One man is a dgood dairyman; another wins with sheep; another with grain; still another with fruit. Blessed is that man who can do some of all these things and do them well. He can not help being a happy man. If you keep your bills paid. The evil one was the inventor of running

accounts at the store and elsewhere. He knows just when every bill is due and says "Put it off till to-morrow." Don't let him fool you. Pay when the note is due.

If you consult your wife often about the farm work and other business. The point where many men begin to go down is right where they get the notion into their heads that they can go it alone. They can not and keep it up very long. Set that down as a fact .- Farmer Vincent, in Farm Journal.

Crops For the Orchard.

When the orchard is young and the soil is rich it will generally pay to grow either corn or vegetables for the years during which the trees are reaching the stage of fruit bearing. Corn is one of the best crops to grow, for the reason that much of its substance is made up of starch, which is Corn is the greatest of all fattening taken from the air. Then it requires cultivation and is generally manured. especially when it is grown in a small way. It does not form a mat to keep the moisture from the roofs of the trees. It has the additional good It has long been known that differ- quality of being largely grown, and, been busy for several years with at- not be run too close to the trees, as tempts to develop breeds of corn that it is undesirable to draw the fertility will come nearer yielding a well bal- from immediately around the trees, anced feed. As it is we must balance and it is also undesirable to culti-

Potatoes and tomatoes are two as both require to be clean caltivated, and usually receive good applications of manure in some form. Frequently the growing of these crops pays all the expenses of keeping up the orchard, and when the latter comes into bearing it starts in without being a debtor to the man that owns it. Nothing, however, should be done or grown that will in any way injure the future usefulness of the orchard.-National Fruit Grow

Farming by Inoculation. A portion of inoculating material as it is malled to the farmer by the Gov ernment consist of three different packages. Package No. 2 contains the flock should be fed and fitted and be cotton with its millions of dried germs, Packages 1 and 3 are the media or food by means of which the farmer sheep should be dipped before going can multiply the germs. The depart-

ment incloses explicit instructions low to use the bacteria

er.



A caterpillar in a month will devour 6000 times its own weight. It will take an average man three months before he can eat a quantity of food equal to his own weight.

An explorer who has often by compulsion eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food, says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros. properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and fet of young elephants resemble yeal. and that stewed boa constrictor is a good substitute for rabbit.

'A new alloy devised by James

Chandler, a chemist of Philadelphia.

Pa., is being exploited and promises

to be found valuable for many pur-

poses. It has the appearance of sil-

ver, the strength of steel, lightness of

aluminum, is inexpensive to make and

has the resonance of bell metal. It is

said to be available for tubing, wheel

hubs, boilers, armor plate, cooking

For only the third time in the history

of medical surgery has the operation

of removing the stomach been per-

formed successfully. The case is that

of John Kolle, a German carpenter.

who has been treated in the sanitarium

at Lebanon, Pa. Kolle suffered from

a growth in his stomach which pre-

vented digestion and assimilation. An

interesting feature of his recovery is

the fact that he is now able to cat

The oldest clock in America has gone

out of business. It is the town clock

of Tlalpam, Mexico. For 250 years

peons and presidents. Indians and em-

perors have been noting the hour from

its ancient face. For 130 years it ran

in the cathedral towers in the City of

Mexico, and for the past 120 years

has been at Tlalpam. Some months

ago it began to show signs of old age

by becoming irregular, and although

repairs were frequently made, it finally

struck and refused to run. It will

probably be sent to one of the museums

in the City of Mexico as the oldest

clock with the long at continuous rec-

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

How the Little Brown Men Conduct

Themselves When Traveling.

The railway traveler in Japan buys a

first, second or third class ticket; or, it

he wishes to go cheaper still, he car-

get a ticket entitling him simply to

stand on the platform! Many of the

cars can be entered either from the

side or the end. The principal differ-

ence between the first and second class

coaches is the color of the upholstery.

None of the cars are very clean. Many

of the third-class coaches could serve,

without much alteration, as ordinary

pigsties. This is all more remarkable

when the incomparable cleanliness of

the Japanese home life, even of the

An explanation of this may be that

the Japanese have little regard for the

cleanliness of any place where they

keep their shoes or clogs on. The Eu-

ropean room, for example, which has

been established in a few Japanese

homes, is the only apartment in the

whole house that is not kept scrupu-

humblest, is taken into consideration.

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N.

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solid food.

ord in America.

utensils and musical instruments.

She crept to the stairs and listened -silence profound; then with footsteps which sounded weirdly in the old place, she ran lightly up the first flight, not stopping to breathe until the landing was reached, when the beating of her heart forced her to wait.

Something was in the dark with her; she felt it first, then she heard it, a stealthy, indescribable sound, a soft thud, a pause, and then the thud again. It was unlike any sound she had ever heard before; it was on the stairs back of her, coming toward her.

She sped along the corridor of the second floor. The quiet was so intense that the approach of the Unknown Awe was magnified to her nervousness into thunder claps of sound. She looked apprehensively over her shoulder; there was nothing to be seen; only the thud, thud, of the Something.

Up the third flight she ran, her limbs already giving premonitions of coming revolt. As her own advance was less rapid, she was conscious that the Terror's grew. Over her shoulder again her eyes moved; there was a dim light from somewhere, a window or a crack in the wall, and as the Thing sped by it, she could see that it was luminous, white, like a phosphorescent ball flying through space.

Up another flight, slower this time, for the relaxation of dread had taken possession of her. There was nothing human in the sound back of her, and as the Maker of it passed again by a less gloomy corner, its phosphorescence caught and retained for a second what light there was, then rushed madly along, the fact that its course was nig-rag, the only saving grace. Her feet weighed tons, her throat was dry. the tried in valu to scream.

There was another flight and the last corridor, at the end of which her door stood invitingly open. She feared robbery less than an unwelcomed return.

She did not look over her shoulder Again, for It was almost upon her. But as she clutched the door to close ": behind her her eyes involuntarily fell on the Pursuer-the ghastly luminous atrocity leaving in its wake a stream of white as far as her eye could follow. She had never thought before of the possibility of a ghost having blood, but the idea shuddered in her mind that if they had veing, in them would run just such a thick, opaque mass as marked the path of the apparently wounded Specter.

She barricaded the door, and as she did so something was hurled against it-there was an awful crash, the door shook and the pieces of bric-a-brac trembled in their places, a picture loosely nailed fell to the ground-then came silence, profound, impenetrable. She threw herself on the bed, trembling, having lighted all the lamps in The blacks are also expert snake catchfell asleep, her hands entwined spas- nal.

He was unconscious for some time, ern trains and efficient service. horse standing by him. After a while he gathered himself

up and attempted to mount the horse, I day so great, so efficient and so cheap but every time he tried fell back.

Finally the horse walked to the side of a large rock which stood near. The gentleman crawled along to it and after hard work got on the horse, and then the horse walked slowly and carefully home with him, the rider being in a semi-conscious condition. The family removed bim from the horse on his arrival home and put him to bed. He was a long while recovering from this accident, and one day when convalescing, the horse, being brought to the window where the gentleman sat, showed unmistakable signs of pleasure at seeing his master once more. The gentleman is still living and can corroborate this true horse story.

Watchman's Complicated Task

A watchman who had been engaged by the directors of an Australian bank had brought with him good recommendations. The chairman of the board sent for him, and proceeded to "post him up" as to his duties. "Well, James," he began, "this is

our first job of this kind, isn't it?" "Yes, sir." "Your duty must be to exercise vigilance."

"Yes, sir." "No stranger must be allowed to en-

fer the bank at night under any protext whatever." "No, sir." "And our manager-he is a good man,

honest and trustworthy; but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him." "But it will be hard to watch two men and the bank at the same time." "Two men? How?"

"Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the manager called me in for a talk. and he said you were one of the best cannot only bear, but under which it men in the city, but it would be just | will thrive, and at all seasons of the as well to keep both eyes on you, and year. The ordinary road of the South let the directors know if you hung about after hours."-London Answers.

Snake Culture in Australia.

Snakes, according to the prevailing popular notion, should be killed at sight as utterly useless and positively dangerous creatures, but in Australia they are now being systematically reared for the sake of their skins, which have a considerable commer-

cial value in London, Paris and New York. Snake skin is the most fashionpurses, card cases, jewel boxes, dress-

ted States has had a remarkable development. No other nation has to-

a system of railroad transportation. The roads serve, perhaps, take it all in all, the people who live near their lines as well as it is now possible. But railroads, like everything else, have had their limitations, as they have their characteristic influences upon the development of the region. They have naturally hastened the development of the region lying directly along their lines, while that of districts removed from them has as naturally had their development retarded. No one desires to go to a place removed from good transportation facilities if he can locate where they are to be had. The tendency is always, and naturally, to give the best advantages, the largest returns to the people, the town or interest where there is the least burden to bear, the least tax upon industry. the smallest cost on the production or traffic charges. So much cheaper is transportation by water or rail than over common highways that production has been lessened where distance from rail or water is considered, measured either in miles or conditions of highways. There is a point distant from every line of railroad beyond which, under present condition of the ordinary common roads, its influence in aiding production, acting as a distributing agent, is of little effect. The railroad development of the country has reached a point where its future comparatively limited. It will not be practical, from a business standpoint, to reach a much wider area of

territory. It is necessary, therefore, in order to give all sections the advantage of cheap distribution of products to market to enable the outlying districts to reach the railroad station or the wharf at a cost which production

iff upon all traffic of twenty-five cents or more a ton per mile, as against 7.2 mills on the railroad. It is a burden which effectually stifles production, except when all other circumstances and

conditions are most favorable. certain seasons of the year it is absolutely impossible to do much handling over many country roads. It is easy to see how production over great areas

of our country is kept down by these conditions. Another point in this conable material for slippers, belts, bags, nection. The bad highway forces the movement of all traffic wth the farms ing table accessories, etc. Rabbit at seasons of the year when the farmtrappers supplement their means con- er's teams could be more advantagesiderably by catching young snakes ously employed at other work; it and extracting the poisonous fangs, causes a great congestion of traffic at certain seasons, not only lessening the the room and a siray candle. It was ers. To them the snake is an agree- selling price of the farmer's product, not till dawn reddened the sky that she able article of diet .- Kansas City Jour- causing greater expense and annoyance to merchant and manufacturer, burrows.

guage whose name I forget. But no and when he "came to," found the far as railroad facilities go, the Uni- matter. Universal languages come and not run down on poor pasture. go. They have appeared at the rate of seven a century for the last 400 the grain.

"There is no fanatic like the universal language fanatic. The man who invents a universal language invari- should keep the flock in good shape. ably spends twenty or thirty of the best years of his life in perfecting it and writing a grammar and dictionary of it, and invariably spends all his fortune in trying to spread it over the world.

"Have fads if you will. Even have expensive fads, like the collection of night.—Farm Journal. universal language fad, or your life will be ruined."-New York Press.

What He Was Up To,

"Do you know of the only Irishman W. B. Pollard, of Jersey City, who was never commit suicide, and when the argument was advanced in a crowd of that nationality he was so unstrung that he decided to show his opponents

and the man who employed him started a search. When he got to the barn he looked up toward the rafters and saw

"'What are you up to, Pat?' he isked.

"'OI'm hanging meself, begobs,' the Irishman replied. "'Why don't you put it around your

neck?

"'Faith, Ol did, but Oi couldn't braythe,' was the unsmiling reply of the man from the Emerald Isle."-Louisville Courler-Journal.

Candy

"More money is spent for candy cach year than for hats and shoes and gioves combined," said Harvey Towle, of Pittsburg, at the Plankington House. -yes, of the whole country-puts a tar- Mr. Towle travels for one of the largest candy manufacturing concerns in the world. "We sell about \$1,250,000 worth on the girts and boxes in the barn. of candy a year ourselves," he continued, "and at an average of seven cents keep them there. Every interest de-At how big a pile of candy that makes. There is over a billion a year spent for sweets in this country. People have no idea of the magnitude of the busi-

ness."-Milwaukee Viisconsin.

A Queer Creature.

The South American amphisbena is queer creature, and to atlix its species has been a stumbling block to many naturalists. To look at it any one would take the creature for a large earthworm. It has no ears, as other lizards have. No eyes are apparent, and it progresses with equal ease forward or backward in its subterranean

Begin feeding early so the flock do

Wheat or oats fed in a trough, one to two bushels for one hundred head, An acre of rape will feed fifteen Corn, oats and oil meal is a good

roots, ensilage and turnips. Never leave the sheep out in the cold fall rains.

It is much safer to yard them every

Be Orderly

Every farm ought to have a place for keeping the scraps of wood and fron that accumulate. Somewhere there should be a big box into which who ever committed suicide?" asked the stray bolts, burrs, broken bits of machinery and other iron may be kept. cloudy appearance, and it is ready for at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Nobody knows how many times a year such a box is visited unless he

has tried it.

Then we ought to put away every nice piece of pine, or oak, or other that Irishmen do sometimes commit a if it be straight grained and likely hard wood we come across, especially to come in play some day for a handle, or whiffletree, or some such thing. If there is no such place, we are likely his man hanging with a rope around before we find what we need when the pinch comes.

Have a lumber pile where all the bits of boards, plank and timbers may be stored. How much better this is than

farm when not on the horses. Some men throw them down wherever they happen to be when they take them off. Hang up the other things that ought to be hung up about the barn. The barn is the farmer's kitchen, sitting this inoculated soil thinly and evenly room and parlor. You can tell by the way it looks how good a housekeep-

er he is. Do not let the bottles of medicine for the horses and cows stand around

Have a little cupboard for them, and i pound you can figure out for yourself mands this. Almost all such mediclues contain poisons, and we can not

You Will Be Giad.

If you study your business just as a school boy works away at his books. About all the mistakes we make come from not really knowing our business as we should.

If you do not try to do to-morrow's work to-day. Few backs are made strong enough to bear such a double burden very long.

Ground," in the Century. If you are faithful in the small things about your farm work. A match will

(Method patented in order to guarantee the privilege of use by the public. Letters Patent No. 755,519 grant-

Put one gallon of clean water (pre ferably rain water) in a clean tub or bucket and add No. 1 of the inclosed package of salts (containing granulated sugar potassium phosphate and magnesium sulphate). Stir occasionally until all is dissolved.

Carefully open package No. 2 (containing bacteria) and drop the inclosed cotton into the solution. Cover the tub with a paper to protect from dust, and set aside in the warm place for twenty-four hours. Do not heat the solution or you will kill the bacteria-it should never be warmer than blood heat.

After twenty-four hours add the contents of package No. 3 (containing ammonium phosphate). Within twenty hours more the solution will have a To inoculate seed:

Take just enough of the solution to thoroughly moisten the seed. Stir thoroughly so that all the seeds are touched by the solution. Spread out the seeds in a shady place until they are perfectly dry, and plant at the usual time just as you would untreated seed. The dry cultures sent from the laboratory will keep for several months, Do not prepare the liquid culture more than two or three days previous to the time when the seeds

are to be treated, as the solution one made up must usually be used at the end of forty-eight hours,

To inoculate soil: Take enough dry earth so that the solution will merely moisten it. Mix thoroughly, so that all the particles of soil are moistened. Thoroughly mix this earth with four or five times as over the field exactly as if spreading fertilizer. This should be done just before plowing, or else the inoculated soil should be harrowed in immediate

Either of the above methods may be used, as may be most convenient. Enough germs are sent in each little

package to inoculate seeds for from one to four acres. The package can be carried in your pocket, and yet does more work than several cart loads of fertilizer. It costs the Government less than four cents a cake, or less than a cent an acre, and saves the farmer thirty or forty dollars, which he would have to spend for an equal amount of fertilizer. Different cultures are sent for different crops. The results have been surprising.-From Gilbert H. Grosvenor's "Inoculating the

The Berlin police have arrested res set a house afire. Many a good axle taurant keepers for fraud for having was misled by the-er-similarity o. has been ground out by grit in the dummy musicians in their orchestras. | sound."

ously swent dustan oil and burnished. So, too, with the Japanese inns. Those that are maintained in native style are sweet and clean; those that have become Europeanized are usually littered with eigarette stumps, fruit peelings and cores and other debris.

An American Puliman, with its crowded and unavoltiable latimacies, is a decent and polity hermitage corrpared with a packed coach in Japan. All sorts of unexpected things happen. Daring ablutions are performed and complete change of raiment is frequently effected, the constantly recurring tranels serving to screen the astonishing character of these programs. The floor of third-class coaches is an unswept riot of the flotsam and jetsam that usually follows in the wake of cortain kinds of human craft the world over. A Lowery picnic crowd, abanconed to peanuts, popeorn and bananas, never marked a more conspicuous trail than a lot of Japanese peasants cu route. Only, with the Japanese, it is all a very solemn affair. Travel

seems to afford fitting opportunity to discard all kinds of personal wreckage. All forms of abandoned odds and ends of things begin to identify the itinerary from the very start. Of course, the forcign traveler who wades through this car-strewn waste does so to gain experience. It is not a pursuit of happiners.-Booklovers' Magazine.

Identifying the Clare.

"I don't recall seeing you at college. I guess you must have been before my time."

"Possibly; possibly. Who was at the head of the faculty when you were there?"

"Um-let me see. I don't just recall his name, but I was there the year Bruce played halfback and kicked goal twice from the fle!d in the last half of ____'

"Oh, sure! Of course! That was the year our centre rush carried most of the opposing team on his back for a gain of thirty yards. Yes, indeed. I wonder who was president then. I don't seem to remember minor details of college life myself." - New York Press.

Similarity.

Uncle Jerry's memory had begun to play queer pranks with him, but he refused to admit the fact, and stoutly insisted that he could remember things as well as ever.

On one occasion, while calling at the house of a friend, he was introduced to a stranger whose name was Eddy. In the course of the conversation that followed he addressed the stranger as "Mr. Whirlpool."

"I beg your pardon," said the other, "but my name is not exactly Whirl-pool. It is Eddy."

"I beg your pardon for the Sistake." replied Uncle Jerry, courteously. "I

COLUMN AND

be too careful how we handle them.

around the buildings.

Hang up the harnesses used on the

to have this lumber scattered all