



NAME THE COUNTRY ROADS.

Increasing Density of Farm Population Makes Necessary Better Means of Locating Residents.

By J. A. ANDERSON.

Antient the use of the rural free mail delivery, telephone, parcel post and any and all other conveniences that go to make farm life happier and better, I thought I would like to suggest a convenience which could be carried out by the county commissioners of each county at a small expense, that would do more to increase the pride of the rural community than any other that I can think of.

For the convenience of the public it ought to be as easy to locate a farmer's residence in the country as a city man's residence in the city.

Let the country life commission include in its recommendations that a road that runs from the east to the west be called a "road" (or some other name).

A road that runs from north to south be called an "avenue."

A road that runs from the northeast to the southwest might be called a "pike."

A road that runs from the northwest to the southeast be called a "highway" and all others called "lanes."

In other words, that the public highways of our country should be called such names as would indicate the direction in which they run and named alphabetically and numbered numerically. Then the farm houses could be numbered and the rural delivery numbers that we now have changed to the farm number.

This would assist the rural delivery and the telephone very much to city and country and our merchant houses would soon be distributing country road directories for the benefit of all.

Now I believe that if the big papers of the country would take up this matter there would be created a sentiment throughout the country which would bring about a complete reformation, or rather the establishment of a system of naming country highways which would in time become general.

It would probably require enactments by the State Legislatures to bring about a complete system of this kind, starting with the various counties. The main expense attached to it would be guideposts at every section corner, and this would be so insignificant as to cut no figure when compared with the great benefit, not alone to the farmers, but to the Government in the rural route mail deliveries and to merchants and travelers elsewhere.

Wider Wagon Tires.

Necessity for a law requiring the use of sufficiently wide wagon tires to prevent the cutting up and rapid destruction of improved and surfaced roads is forcibly urged in a letter from Hon. Frank Sheffield, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Sumpter County.

Chairman Sheffield writes to thank the Constitution for the prize awarded to Sumpter County for the best roads between Albany and Macon, on the Albany-Atlanta goods road automobile run, and includes a word of praise for the work the Constitution has done in the furtherance of this important State movement.

One of the things which impresses Chairman Sheffield most as needed for the protection and preservation of the roads is wider wagon tires.

The Constitution has heretofore urged the importance of some action looking to this end, and that it must soon come into effect.

As Chairman Sheffield points out, when the roads are graded and surfaced, "the tendency is to increase the load, and the narrow tire becomes more destructive than ever."

By drawing the bill as he suggests, so that it will apply only to new wagons and exempting those in use at the time of its passage, no hardship will result to anyone; the narrowed wagons will gradually disappear as they are worn out, and the roads will be saved from their destructive effect.

Sumpter County has already worked wonders in road building, and although, as Chairman Sheffield says, she has just begun, "farm lands along these improved roads immediately advance as much as twenty-five per cent in price, and general improvement of the farms is noticeable."

Sumpter is furnishing a splendid example to her sister counties, and the work here, as well as throughout the State, should be furthered and encouraged by the enactment of wise and necessary laws for the proper care and protection of the roads.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Linguistic Waiter.

At a restaurant in the Wall Street district where the waiters all speak French and many of them German there is a popular waiter who is known to various regular customers as Franz, Frank and Francois. He speaks German and French with equal fluency, and on that account was the subject of a bet which he had to decide. One man who had known the waiter for years said that Franz was a German, another was just as certain that he was French, and a third said that both men were wrong and that the linguistic waiter undoubtedly came from Alsacia, or from that part of Switzerland where every child speaks three languages, each with a foreign accent. They were all surprised to hear that Frank, as he prefers to be called, was born in the Eighteenth York and has never been farther from New York than Washington, D. C.—New York Tribune.

Surgery on the Conscience.

By ROBERT T. MORRIS, M. D.

It is worthy of note that methods of inducing general anaesthesia by means of nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform have reached a very high stage of perfection. So perfect, indeed, is the method of the administration of these anaesthetics in the hands of experts, that surgeons do not want to subject their patients to any method which is not known to be equally efficacious. It remained, therefore, for some responsible man, or group of men, in whom surgeons could have confidence, to prove beyond all question that the new method of producing anaesthesia would be equally as efficacious as the perfected old methods. Dr. Jonnesco is a man of such unquestioned standing in the profession that, when he came forward with records based upon experiences extending over more than seven hundred cases, and appeared in this country as an exponent of the idea of spinal anaesthesia, he at once obtained an audience which would not have been accorded with anything of the same facility to a man of less repute.

Our position at the present moment, then, is this: Dr. Jonnesco meets us with open minds; but he is facing a critical jury of many thousand men who know the responsibilities of their calling. Dr. Jonnesco chooses stovaine in place of cocaine for his anaesthetic, because it is much less toxic than cocaine, while he further intensifies its action, and guards at the same time against untoward results, by the addition of minute quantities of strychnine. Dr. Jonnesco makes no claim to being the originator of this process, and only regards himself as having perfected the details. Dr. Corning, the originator of spinal anaesthesia, feels that on theoretical grounds it is as safe as, or safer than, the older methods of anaesthesia, and Dr. Jonnesco appears to have very good data bearing out this idea in a practical way. It is, perhaps, the feeling of many surgeons that we shall make use of spinal anaesthesia in certain selected groups of cases, and other forms of anaesthesia in other groups. Certain classes of patients take the common anaesthetics rather badly—alcoholics, for instance, and drug habitués, as well as those with diseases of the hearts and lungs. It is probable that spinal anaesthesia will be more frequently used by American surgeons in this group of cases, and that we will gradually extend its range as fast as we feel that we can do it safely.—Harper's Weekly.

ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS.

We Are Far Behind Germany in Attention Given to Physical Culture.

Discussing athletics and sports in this country, Professor A. Werner Spanhoofd, of this city, said that nowhere in the world had he found less active athletics among men and more talking and boasting about athletics than in this country; nowhere in the world such careless and criminal neglect of one of the most important factors in education.

"It is astounding how little attention is paid in our schools to a sound and systematic physical training of the growing youth," continued Professor Spanhoofd, who is at the head of the foreign language department of the public schools of this city, "and yet it is of no less importance than spelling and arithmetic."

"In Germany the entire physical development of the child is in the hands of experienced, competent teachers. Do not confuse these men with our so-called coaches, trainers and crack ball players. It would be doing them an injustice. These teachers are as proficient in their department as the French language professor is in his, and they know many things of which our American athletes do not appear to have the faintest idea. For example, that athletics are only a means to a higher end; that they involve the harmonious development of all parts of the body alike, and that the development of one set of muscles at the expense of all the others is more injurious to health than no athletic exercise whatever."

"We in this country either neglect this important branch of our education entirely, or leave it to the judgment of our children, and stimulate their interest by prizes and false glory."—Washington Herald.

Scholarship's Long Pull.

Science delves and scholarship digs. A few days ago Charles Gross, head of the Gurney professorship of history and political science at Harvard, died at a little past fifty. Let the impatient think of the plodding preparation he gave himself for his university work. Born in Troy in 1857, his youth was spent in fitting himself for college. He was graduated from Williams in 1878. Until 1883 he studied at the universities of Leipzig, Goettingen, Berlin and Paris. Until 1888 he worked and studied in England. In that year he went to Harvard as an instructor in history. He was still studying to fit himself for his real work. In 1901, eight years ago, he was made professor of history, last year taking the Gurney chair of history and political science. Fifty years of life; out of this practically thirty in study alone, forty in study and other preparation, for the professorships he finally reached with the reputation, after the death of Professor Maitland, of Cambridge University, England, of being the leading authority on the history of English institutions and on early constitutional history.—New York Press

As Spanish Soldiers.

Passing through the ranks of the Spanish army I met in the regiment Del Rey the Duke of Saragossa and the Marquis de Valdecarrato. The latter traveled out with me from England, coming straight from Cambridge to serve as a volunteer. Both these noblemen serve in the ranks as common soldiers, leading the same life, eating the same food and carrying the same heavy burdens as their comrades.—Correspondence London Telegraph.

Household Affairs

A Sewing Hint.

In sewing up seams in very fine material or tucking, difficulty is often experienced in having the seam perfectly smooth without any puckering. If a strip of paper, not too stiff or brittle, be put under the material as it is placed under the foot of the machine and stitched, you will find that a perfectly smooth seam is the result. The paper is readily removed without injury to the very sheerest material that is made. This is especially good to use when working on chiffon.—Housekeeper.

Apron For Morning.

A neat-looking apron for morning wear displays a panel front that extends from the shoulders to hem; the neck is cut round. The material joins the panel and is gathered to a belt at the top. This apron is full and completely covers the dress skirt. Straps are sewed to the panel on the shoulders and cross in the back, buttoning down to the belt. Two commodious pockets are attached to the front on either side of the panel. Such materials as chambray, gingham and madras are suitable for development in this style. Three yards of goods thirty-six inches wide are required for it.—New Haven Register.

To Wash Swansdown.

Swansdown can be cleaned in the following way:

Tack the strips firmly to a piece of muslin or calico. Make a lather of soap jelly and water, just hot enough to bear the hand in comfortably, and add a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia. Place the swansdown in this, leave it for a few minutes, souse up and down, and, without wringing, put it into another lot of suds prepared in the same way. If it still looks soiled, use a third lot of suds, says Home Chat.

Then rinse in clear water and hang in the air to dry, giving it an occasional shake. When quite dry rip it gently from the muslin and rub the tack gently between the hands to soften it.

How to Water-Proof Cloth.

For raincoats or other water-proof clothing, woolen goods having a close weave are the best. Use goods in which the face is smooth and firm, although cloth having a soft face answers fairly well, provided the weave is tight and close. To water-proof the cloth, lay it out on a large table face up. Then take a block of paraffine about six inches square and rub it all over the face of the cloth, bearing down hard. This will leave a thin film of paraffine on the face of the cloth. Melt this film of paraffine into the goods, using a flat iron that is just warm. Too hot an iron will set the paraffine on fire and burn the goods. It is well to experiment with a small sample first, and learn how to do the water-proofing properly before starting in with a pattern of goods. To determine when the sample is properly water-proofed, hold it in a kind of bag, with the face in, and pour in some water. If the water-proofing has been properly done the water will not wet the face of the cloth, but it will stay in globules and act as if it were on a greased board or hot stove.—Scientific American.



Molasses Taffy.—To four cupsful of New Orleans molasses, add a large spoonful of butter and two table-spoonfuls of vinegar. Boil rapidly for twenty minutes, stirring vigorously, or until it drops brittle in cold water. Add one teaspoonful of baking powder, pour into buttered tins, and when cool pull with floured hands.

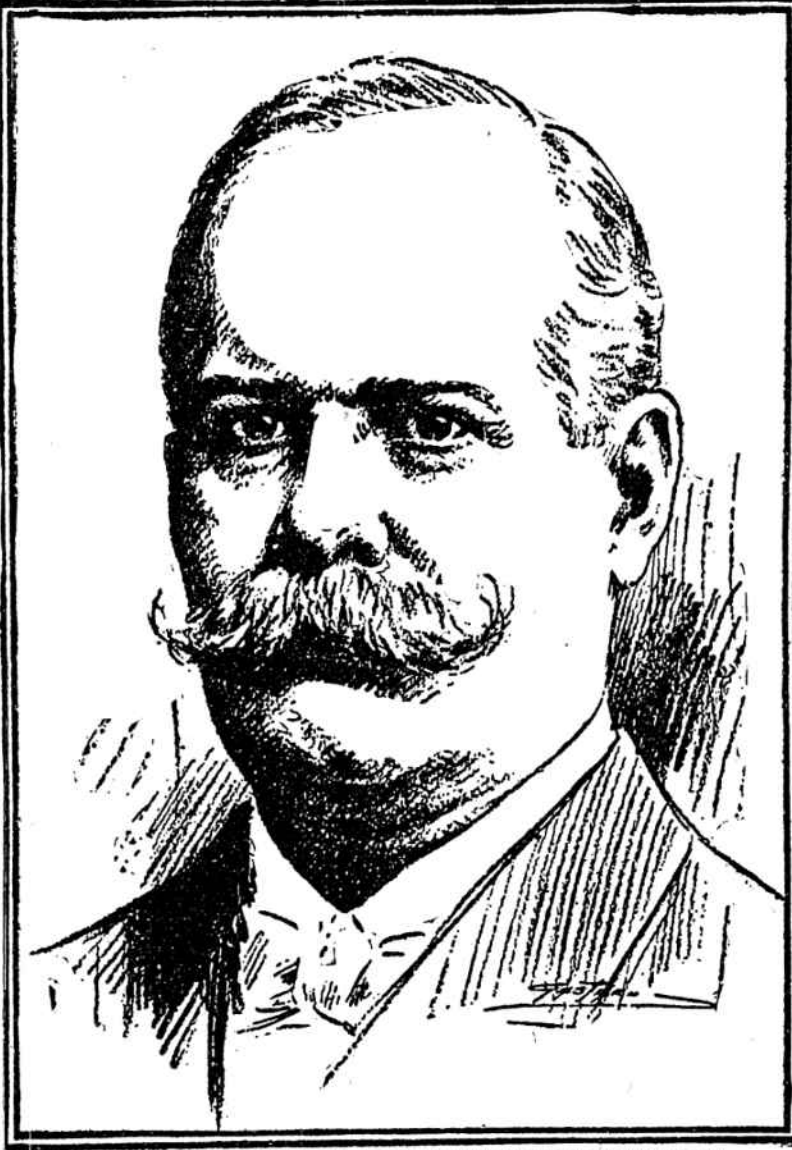
Snow Balls.—Take any kind of delicate white cake or angel food and cut out round pieces. Have ready a boiled frosting made as follows: One cupful of sugar boiled in one-third cupful of water until it spins a thread, then beat in the whites of two eggs until foamy. Coat the balls with this icing, and sprinkle thickly with freshly grated coconut.

Drop Cookies.—Cream half a cupful of butter, and gradually add one cupful of sugar, one well-beaten egg, half a cupful of sour cream and half a teaspoonful of soda. Sift three heaping teaspoonfuls of the best baking powder with two and a half cupfuls of flour, add a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon, mix thoroughly and drop from large cook-spoon onto buttered tins.

Raisin Cookies.—Beat together one cupful of butter and two cups of New Orleans molasses or brown sugar, three eggs and two and one-half cups of flour. To this add a teaspoonful of baking powder and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Stir in the juice of half a lemon, half a cupful of seeded raisins chopped fine. Roll out, cut into cakes and press a whole raisin on the top of each. These are wholesome and good for children.

German Coffee Cake.—Cream one half cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs, two cupfuls of scalded milk, a pinch of salt and a two-cent yeast cake dissolved in half a cupful of water. Thicken with sufficient flour to make a batter that can be stirred with a spoon, then beat well and set to rise. In about three hours it will be light, then add a little flour, roll out about an inch thick, make into twists, and put to rise again in a shallow pan. When the dough has reached the top of the pan, spread with butter, sprinkle generously with sugar and cinnamon, and bake about thirty minutes. This is delicious as it can be, but raisins and currants may be added before putting in the flour.

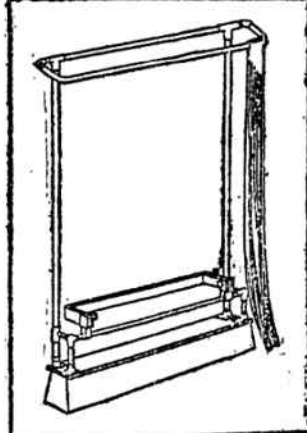
ZELAYA.



THE DEPOSED DESPOT AND DICTATOR OF NICARAGUA.

Metal Folding Bed.

In view of the popularity of the metal bed, it was only a question of time when there should be metal folding beds. It was an Indiana man



who designed the new metal folding bed.

This bed consists of a bed on which the framework stands upright when not in use for sleeping purposes. A curtain hangs from the raised foot and not only conceals the furniture, but provides a sort of screen behind which clothing may be hung on the wall, if space is much needed. The whole is held in an upright position by clamps which engage the fulcrum rod and the standards.

By loosening these clamps the bed is released and may be let down to the floor, a cross-bar at the foot keeping it the proper height. The bed is pivoted to the base at its head and the base acts as a support for this end. It will be readily noted that one of these metal folding beds has the advantage of being easy to keep clean and there is no danger of a powerful spring closing it as you lie sleeping.—Boston Post.

A Quaint Indorsement.

J. Pierpont Morgan at the recent diocesan convention in New York amused a group of clergymen with a story of a minister.

"He was as ignorant, this good man, of financial matters," said Mr. Morgan, "as the average financier is ignorant of matters ecclesiastical."

"He once received a check—the first he ever got in his life—and took it to a bank for payment.

"But you must indorse the check," said the paying teller, returning it through his little window.

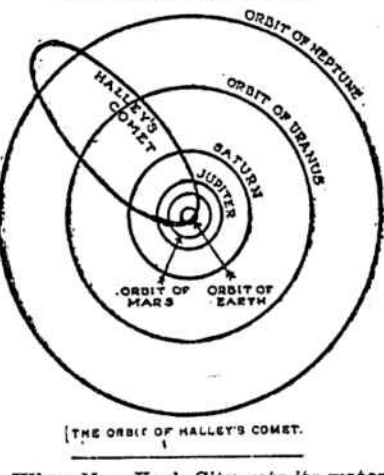
"Indorse it?" said the old minister in a puzzled tone.

"Yes, of course. It must be indorsed on the back."

"I see," said the minister. And turning the check over, he wrote across the back of it:

"I heartily indorse this check."—Washington Star.

The Comet Approaches.



When New York City gets its water from the Catskills, the longest flow will be from a point 130 miles from the City Hall.

HOW THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE SHRUNK.

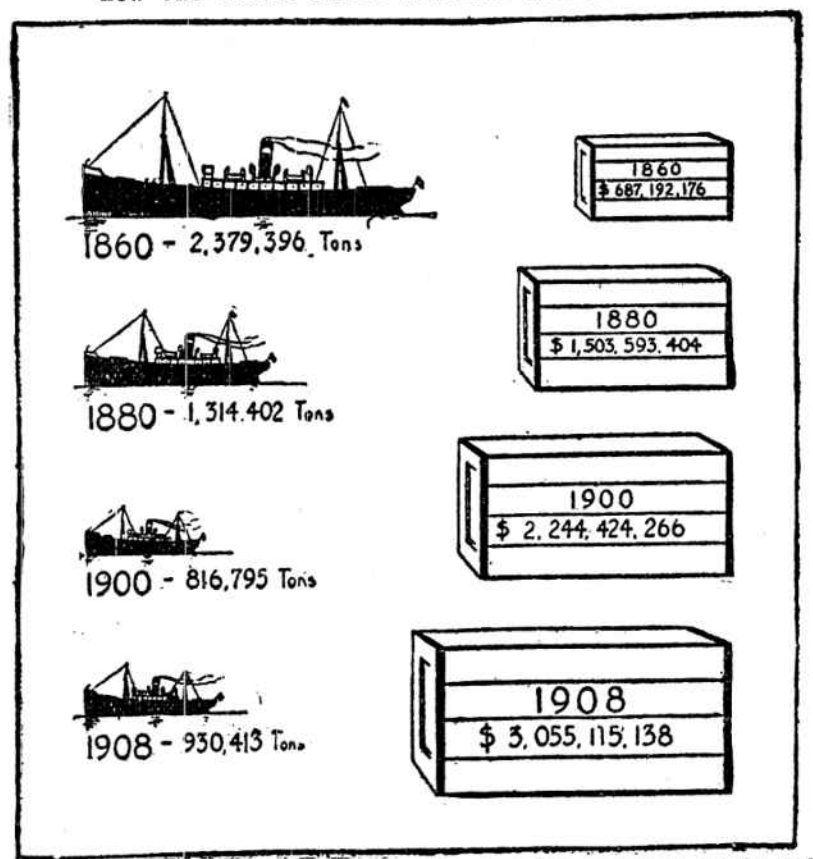


Diagram showing the decadence of the American merchant marine and the remarkable growth of this country's international trade from 1860 to 1908. The figures, officially supplied by the Government, show that the United States' enormous foreign trade is now transported in foreign bottoms and to the pecuniary profit of rival nations.

Pocket in Hat. An ingenious and useful invention is the article holder for hats devised by a Pittsburg man. This is a case much like the crown of the hat and is convenient for carrying papers, cigars



or any of the other little things usually carried in the ordinary card case, which fits inside the pockets. An arched wire frame fits inside the perspiration band of the hat and rises into the crown, not touching the top. The framework has a yoke, to which the case is attached, and the spring support prevents the contents of the case from being bruised, bent or crushed in any way. Though this device is useful for any one, it is particularly convenient for policemen or other men whose pockets are hard to reach. Under the necessity of keeping his coat buttoned, a policeman will find it very handy to get at his reference book or to stow away a cigar an acquaintance gives him by merely taking off his helmet.

The first process of making soda on an extensive scale was discovered by Nicholas Leblanc, a French chemist, in 1791.

Of the 361 sorts of birds found in Great Britain only 140 are residents all the year around.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Theme: Our Christian Dignity

Baltimore, Md.—In his sermon on "Our Christian Dignity" Cardinal Gibbons, at the Cathedral here, said:

There is inborn in every human breast an unconquerable ambition of human glory. Men labor from morning till night, they hunger and thirst, to attain some dignity, to achieve some conquest, to arrive at some coveted goal, which is the aim of their aspirations. This ambition is laudable if kept within legitimate bounds, because it is an incentive to human activity. But how men fail in the attempt to achieve the object of their earthly desires, and then there follows a revulsion from action to despair.

Let us pause while we are within the precincts of this sacred temple, and let us consider before God what constitutes the highest and noblest dignity of man. It consists in the consideration that we can claim God Himself for our Father; Jesus Christ for our elder Brother, and the Kingdom of Heaven for our prospective inheritance. This thought ennobles our ambition, it lights up our aspiration to a celestial kingdom, and reaches beyond the bounds of time eternally.

"When the fullness of time was come," says St. Paul, "God sent His Son, made of woman, that He might redeem us, that we might receive the adoption of sons." Thus, by one stroke of Divine clemency, a threefold blessing is conferred upon us, our guilt is removed, the chains of slavery are stricken from our feet, and we are adopted into the family of God, to enjoy the joyous liberty of children of God. "Behold," cries out St. John, "what manner of charity our Father has for us, that we should be, and should be called, the children of God." "Dearly beloved," he continues, "we are now the children of God, and when He will appear we shall be like unto Him, because we shall see Him as He is."

When the world tempts us, when passion assails us, let us spur the tempter, and say: I am a son of God. I am born for greater things than the slave of sin. Let this thought inspire us to heroic deeds. "And when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." We shall be like Him in justice and sanctity, like Him in immortality, like unto Him in eternal glory and felicity. Just as the atom sparkling in the sunbeam partakes of the splendor of the sun, so shall we, basking in the eternal sunshine of God's presence, participate in His glory everlasting.

How much more affectionately does God treat us than He treated the children of Israel, though they were His chosen people. The Jews lived under the law of fear. They were governed by fear. They were restrained from vice more by the fear of punishment than by the hope of reward. There are but very few instances in all the Old Testament in which the Hebrew people presumed to call God their Father. They addressed Him as their Lord and Master, their King, their Ruler and Judge.

In addressing our prayers to God, what name is more frequently on our lips than the name of Father? The name of Father is applied to God 260 times in the New Testament, though the New Testament occupies less than one-fourth the space of the Old Testament. And what prayer is more familiar to us than that best and most comprehensive of all prayers, the "Our Father?" Like little children who run with confidence to their earthly parents, we can rush in spirit into the arms of our Father and say to Him, "Our Father, who art in Heaven."

In being made the children of God we also become the brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ. "Jesus," says the apostle, "is not ashamed to call us His brothers." Would not we be ashamed to recognize a fallen brother who had disgraced his family and his name by a dissipated life? How often have we grieved and dishonored our test of true brotherhood. "He that doth the will of My Father who is in Heaven, he is My brother and sister."

Our extremity is often God's opportunity. When we have learned to trust God's promises; when through tribulation we have learned to pray as never before, when we have been made to feel our own weakness, and our Saviour's strength, has been realized more fully, then our very trial has become a school of discipline to us. Tribulation is but the strivings out of which we are won to a nobler character. Our trials are a usual thing, not only to teach us humility, but bind us more firmly in love and in gratitude to God. And the work of divine discipline is a lifelong process. No one delivrance can cover the whole of our experience. As we grow older and wiser we get a deeper insight into what we ought to be. What we ought to be we can be.

God's Love For Us. If ever human love was tender, self-sacrificing and devoted; if ever it could bear and forbear; if ever it could suffer gladly for its loved ones; if ever it was willing to lavish itself on the comfort or pleasure of its objects; then infinitely more is Divine love tender, and self-sacrificing and devoted, and glad to bear and forbear and to suffer and to lavish its blessings upon the objects of its love. Put together all the tenderest love you know, the deepest you have ever felt, and the strongest that has ever been poured out upon you, and heap upon it all the love of all the loving hearts in the world, and the multiply it by infinity, and you will glimpse, perhaps, to have some faint glimpse of what the love of God is.

Trusting at All Times. There are no possible circumstances of human life in which God may not be served, character built up, heavenly treasure amassed. "True in Him at all times," says the psalmist: "Blessed is he that doeth righteousness at all times." Religion is constant duty and a ceaseless privilege. Crises may come and crises may be passed, but the Word of the Lord and the worship of God continue forever.

Think and Thank. It was no accident that extracted the words "think" and "thank" from the same root. So countless are the blessings that one has only to set mind reflecting and his heart will once leap into praise. He who begins to meditate on the goodness of God ushered forth into a great time where worship becomes an instinct, and a delight.—John B. Shaw.