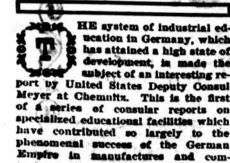
INDUSTINAL EDUCATION VIN GERMANY.

and Trade Schools Which Bouil by Commercial or Mechanical Co-· · · · Sec. Ast.



merce. At the base of the German educational edifice lie the Volksschulen, or common schools. Attendance at the Volkeschule is compulsory between the ages of six or seven and fourteen.

When the young student reaches his tenth year, a very important age has been attained from the point of view of bducation. At this age his parents must decide upon the general form of education which they desire their offspring to receive. Their means and position in life will largely determine the decision as to whether it will be merely a primary education (in the Volkaschule), a secondary education (in the Hohere Schule), or a higher education (in the Hochschule). If a primary education is decided upon the child continues in the Volksschule. If a secondary, education, or perchance, a higher education, is to be given, then the tenth year marks the time when the child leaves the Volksschule and enters some secondary institution, such as a gymnasium, realgymnasium, or ober-realschule; or a progymnasium, real-progymnasium, or realschule; or a trade or technical school of secondary rank; or a private institution which has been ranked by the state as a secondary school. The secondary schools over courses of either nine or six Milling Game

While the child is pursuing his course in the secondary school, another decision must be made which involves not only the means of the parents, but aiso the patural aptitudes and abilities of the child. If the means are limited, then very likely a course in a secondary school with a six years' course will be pursued by the child after the attainment of the tenth year, or probably a course in a trade school or secondary technical school, in preparation for some profession in middle life, such as that of artisan, skilled textile worker, or lower engineer or mechanic. fufficient means are at hand, then son will be prepared for a higher education, which will be either classical (gymnasium), leading to some higher profession, like theology, medicine or law; or semi-classical (realsymnasium), also leading to some higher profession; or non-classical (ober-realschule), in preparation for a business career, for a course at some industrial high school, or, less frequently, for medicilne or law. The

age of fourteen, the year at which the Volksschule is, as a rule, completed, marks another turningpoint in the educational career of the child. The boy may enter either a general continuation school (allgemeine fortbildungsschule) in which are re-

THE ORIGIN OF CEMILE. The revival of interest in Che

to the appearance of a blography and on of his place among musical

tion to the fact that there is also no discoverable origin of the genius. His parents, while not of the lowest peas-ant class, were not remarkable people, nor did any of his brothers or sisters display any marked characteristics to distinguish them from the average human kind. Chopin, however, from infancy, gave evidence of superior musical development. He speedily distanced his instructors upon the plano, wrote such difficult music that he was compelled to devise his own method. of fingering, and improvised long before he knew anything of technical counterpoint and harmony. His genius

was intuitive. No one can tell whence It came. All delighted in its manifasta-What is true of Chopin is true of nearly every other genius the world has known. A family pursues its commonplace existence for several generations, and then, without any apparent reason, a son or daughter, endowed with faculties quite foreign to parents and relatives, mounts to the highest pedestal of fame. Genius, however, does not beget genius, and so, as soon as nature has sported with the one shining example, the glory dies away,

and once more the dead level of common humanity is resumed. There was not, for instence, a gradual ascent to nor an equally even descent from the height which Shakespeare reached. He stands alone, with nothing before and nothing after. Neither his father, a reputable merchant in Stratford, nor his mother, the daughter of a respectable landholder. was apparently destined to give to the world so great a son. Wagner's father was the clerk of a police court, although he passionately loved the theatre, and his mother possessed no especial gifts. Beethoven's father was an ordinary musician and his mother was the daughter of a cook. The list might be indefinitely extended, including great leaders of men like Mahomet and Napoleon; or poets, from Homer to Tennyson; or painters, from Raphael to all the famous artists of the present

day. In all of these men the mystery of genfus was present. Its presence excited curiosity, as well as admiration. and yet its cause remained a sealed book. All that is said and written is mere guesswork. No one knows what peculiar convolution of the brain, what particular activity of undiscovered cells, makes the poet, the musician, the artist, or the general. We say that a man is a born poet or a born musician. and there we pause. Science brings nothing definite to our aid, and leaves the curtain darkly down.

While it is true, as Carlyle said, that genius is capacity for taking infinite pains, it is also true that no amount of labor can supply the missing element of genius. A man who lacks the vital spark at his birth might as well accept the place which nature has assigned him. It is not for him to be great. Perhaps the time will come when the researches of the scientists will reveal to us how geniuses are made, discovering the conditions which create the

wonderful gifts which make the whole world bow in admiration. Until then, however, the mystery of genius must be ignorantly worshiped. It is even poor consolation to agree

with Schopenhauer that there is a touch of genius in every man. He ar- that which is the most succulent and peated and expanded some of the most gues that unless this were the case, nourishing, leaving the more undenecessary studies of the Volksschule, it would be impossible to explain the sirable grasses to of humanity for art and music and all the concrete manifestations of ly the statement of a fact, not the discovery of a cause. With the birth of every genius the eternal riddle presents itself unsolved. Some of these days when the world is not so wholly given over to materialism, as it is tomay grasp the secret. Meanwhile, we



good plan to save a few of the carst and best cars for seed. By careare also considered, great improvement in the sweet corn can be made.

The Horse's Food. It is claimed that two per cent. of a horse's weight of good, nourishing food is all that he should be fed a day. By this rule a horse weighing 1500 pounds should receive thirty pounds of food, but it must be considered that something depends upon the amount of labor performed, as well as the digestive capacity and appetite of the animal

A Butter Hint." Farmers who receive circulars con

taining offers of preservatives of milk and cream, or of methods of doubling the amount of butter from the milk, should consider such propositions very carefully. Butter is made from the cream only, and the proportion of butter obtained depends upon the amount of butter fat in the milk-the fat being in the cream. It is impossible to get something for nothing, and any product devised by the use of special agents is simply not butter, but coagulated milk, the price of which in market will be less than that of pure milk.

Celery in Your Back Yard.

Vacant ground about the garden of back yard of the home may be utilized profitably in this way, with but little labor. Ground that has been used for onions, early potatoes, early beans or some such crop may be planted to celery late in the season, if good, strong plants are used. Clear the ground, plow or dig as deeply as possible and pulverize well. Mark out deeply in rows three and one-half feet apart. Fill half full of well rotted fertilizer, and harrow until the ground is almost level. Set the plants in this furrow. using a line to get the rows straight. -Indianapolis Sun.

Losing Animals.

No animal can remain at a standstill without loss to its owner. If an animal is not gaining, then the food and labor are thrown away. If an animal loses only a pound in weight, then the farmer not only suffers a loss of that which he once had, but must incur additional expense to regain that one pound; but the time lost cannot be recovered. These facts show the importance of keeping the stock in good condition, and having each animal make an increase daily. When there is a falling off in the weight or the yield of milk is reduced the cause should be sought, and if an error has occurred, or there is fault in the management, a change should be made for the better without delay.

For Good Hay. The mowing of the meadow for hay

deprives the soil of the elements of fertility, and the same occurs when the cattle are allowed to graze on it. Every pound of meat and milk sent to market carries in its composition the riches of the meadow, and though the process may be a slow one, yet a time is sure to come when the grass will

be less nutritious and the growth less rapid. Then will the cattle use only

About Sweet Corn. If sweet corn is grown, it will be used to advantage for feeding purposes. During the winter we use skim milk in abundance for the laying hens, ful selection every year the corn will be earlier each succeeding spring, and if chicks in the spring, as is frequently chicks in the spring, as is frequently quality, size and plumpness of grain the case, the skim milk goes largely to

> Our plan is to give the chicks a very light feeding of grain early in the ideal fabric for the dish cloth. norning before they are allowed to go the range; at noon they are given all the skim milk they will drink, and then, after an afternoon on the range, cared for. To attempt to do without it they have quite a heavy grain feed to go to bed on. We find they grow quickly under this treatment and are rarely troubled with any bowel difficulty. The skim milk can be fed to calves to not be dislodged by a round end brush advantage if it is not desired to feed it or whisk broom. to chicks, and if the milk is clean and fresh they will thrive on it, especially f some bran is mixed with M.

Felecting the Cows

The ability to utilize food and convert it profitably into milk and butter s a quality of cows that farles with individuals. Among both ordinary dairy cows and cows of pure breeds the variation in this respect is quite remarkable, as illustrated to a marked degree in the study of the herd owned insure the continued freshness of jam by the Connecticut Agricultural Coland jelly and keep it from shrinking. lege, that was made during the year 1898. According to this study, the cow with the best record produced during the year 509 pounds of butter, at a profit of \$42.82; while during the same time the cow with the poorest record produced 172 pounds of butter, at a loss of \$4.00. The variations in the amount of butter and milk produced by individual cows in this herd are not exceptional. The records of station herds and of hundreds of private herds where individual records have been porch cushions. Upon the great porches kept show variations fully as great as

It is plainly evident that success in from the ceilings. dairying depends very much upon the productive capacity of the individual cows that make up the herd. A very practicable way to improve the herd and increase the average productive capacity is to dispense with all the cows which the scales and the Babcock test together prove to be unprofitable. It would be pretty safe to assert that twenty cows selected in this way for their high and economical productive capacity, would be more profitable than twenty-five, and possibly even thirty cows, selected in the ordinary random method of making up a herd .--Massachusetts Ploughman.

Gooseberries a Paying Crop.

The gooseberry is a good seller. It is tough, hardy and goes in most any market. I raised two hundred bushels last year; eighteen quarts growing on one bush, and they brought from ten to fourteen cents per quart. If going to take up one branch of small fruit culture I should recommend gooseberries. They are easy to pick; one woman picked 104 quarts in seven hours. For picking I pay one cent per quart for gooseberries, while for raspberries I double it and offer as an inducement to remain with me for the season a quarter of a cent extra, which almost always keeps them.

For gooseberry worms London purple is most efficacious. Place one pound in a gallon jug, pour on two quarts of boiling water, stir and fill with cold water. Place in a tin corn can about one inch of this mixture, add to it three and a half gallons of a spray for worms of which there are two crops during the season. When you see the first hole eaten in a leaf apply the spray. The last broou will not be very numerous. Gooseberries and currants should be set deep to grow good roots and bear well. New roots are white. Currants will grow from cuttings, but gooseberries must be laid down and rooted. Both should be pruned every year, the old wood being cut out; the new is bright and should remain. The best time to prune is in the fall, after which the bushes should be tled up. Spraying with bordeaux mixture will prevent rust, which sometimes affects the gooseberry. The best variety is the Downing. The Boston currant market demands Fry's Prolific, a red variety; while the New York prefers the white which is the sweeter. Currants thoroughly mashed and mixed with sugar, pound for pound, scaled up cold and uncooked, will keep until needed for the table. Currants are a fruit much wanted at the seashore.-A. A. Eastman, in the American Cultivator.



to and Dish Cloth olt of cheese cloth should be as

Tufied Furniture.

which tufted furniture can be properly

is the most extravagant economy, since

moths delight in taking up their abode

in the little nests of dust which can

To Cover Jellies or Jams,

Four melted paraffin directly onto

the jam or jelly, being particular to

A Novel Hammock.

A novel porch hammock is a chain

A pointed brush is the only one with

sential a feature of the young house keeper's menage as the bolt of home spun linen was of grandmother's Nothing makes better dusters; it serves as glass and china toweling, and is an

"Money makes the mare go." bile run, though."-Town and Country,

Time Enough.

subway since it was started!" hasn't been opened yet."-Life.

rorced. How about the child?"

AN.

have it touch the glass on all sides, so Higgins-"I understand Boostem lost that the air may be perfectly excluded. then over the top of the glass fit a paper which has been slashed about the edges and brushed on the under Chicago News. side with white of egg; the egg-white will act as a mucilage and preserva-Twice as Bad. tive. This combination covering will

> love to a girl?" Harry-"To see another fellow mak-

uch. The frame, three and a half Test of Patience. et wide and six and a half feet long. "I am afraid that your son lacks paience and determination." "He does, ch?" said the fond parent. Well, you jes' ought to see him coloring a meerschaum pipe."-Washing.aa Star ...

of fellow, isn't he?"

Avoiding Flics.

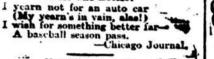
Wire screens for doors and windows are among the necessities for the kitchen, if one would be rid of flies. Still more essential is absolute cleanly ness in the disposal of garbage, says the Chicago News. A wooden garbage pail is apt to absorb odors and impurities the best one can do. A galvanized pail with a cover is the best, though a big tin kerosene can with improved ball of strong wire is often used in farm kitchens. Never leave it standing in the kitchen. When the work is finished set it outside the door and cover. Scald out every time it is emp tied and dry it in the sun.-Mirror and Farmer.

Home-Made Garden Tools,

Here are some ingenious little home made contrivances for the garden sent in by readers who devised them and used them in their own gardening. A Simple Lawn Sprinkler-A spading fork stuck securely into the ground and the nozzle of the hose put through the handle of the fork makes a good stubstitute for a lawn sprinkler.

An Easy Weeding Device-If seed beds are too wide to be easily weeded from the sides get an inch board, eight inches wide, and long enough to reach across the bed from path to path. This should be set up on end cleats made high enough to raise it above the young plants. Then saw a small box from corner to corner, diagonally, putting a three-inch cleat under the bottom front end. This, placed upon the board. es a comfortable high-back





Not Like a Horse, "It can't always make the autome-

"What! Only 400 people killed in the "Ob, well, you must remember it By Way of Variety.

Helene-"So they are finally df-Percy-"Oh, the child got the custody of the mother, I believe."-Puck.

That Let Him Out.

lot of money in a mining scheme." Muggins-"Impossible! Boostem was one of the promoters of the scheme." 14. 2 B ...

George-"What can be more sickening than to see another fellow making

ing love to your girl."-Town Topics.

is suspended at each corner by a stout chain. This frame, is then covered with a thick mat, placed inside a denim cover and tufted. Over this mat or great cushion is spread any heavy, attractive tapestry and the swinging couch is then supplied with numerous

A Notable Person. Giffle-"Jimpson's rather an odd sort

of large country houses two or three of Spinks-"Odd? Why, he's eccentric to these comfortable couches are swung the verge of lunacy. Always got a good word for everybody "-- Pittsburg Post.

A Regular Stunner.

"By George, that Mrs. Ka Flippe is stunning woman, isn't she?"

"I should think so. She hit me with her automobile the other day, and it was three hours before I woke up." Chicago Tribune.

The Al Fresco Feast.

Bingham-"Come, now, this isn't so bad. It's really homelike." Brazer-"Yes, but I've seen nothing

bigger than an ant on the table yet; at home nothing smaller than a water bug shows itself."-Boston Transcript.

Knew Pop's Gage.





HE average farmer in the corn belt States rebels when hard roads are discussed. He at once sees visions of increased 'taxation and inadequate returns. Being naturally conservative, he objects to the expenditure of large sums of money, unless he is thoroughly satisfied that adequate profits will result. As a rule this conservatism is wise. Much money has been wasted in at-

Where Gravel Roads Are Practicable

tempts to secure hard roads, and the matter should be thoroughly investigated before improvement is undertaken. Where gravel or stone is not available excellent earth roads can be secured by thorough dragging, leveling the road carefully, then grading or dragging a sufficient number of times during the season to keep the surface level and prevent water standing. This has been demonstrated over and over again, and attempts to force hard road legislation upon such sections will never avail.

On the other hand, in many localities, good gravel suitable for road making is available and should be used. The expense of hauling must of course be carefully considered. As a rule this can be done by the farmers themselves when work is slack. They can, in fact, work out their road tax in this way. The mistake has frequently been made by using gravel containing a large percentage of clay. Of course some clay is desirable, so that the material will compact firmly and make a solid bed. Too much, however, will result in a muddy surface and a tendency to stickiness after every rain, and particularly in early spring. After securing the gratel spread it

on the surface at least eight feet wide and one foot thick, going over with a heavy roller and compacting as completely as possible. A medium which will result in a solid bed will be satisfactory. Sometimes a smoothing harrow can be used to advantage in connection with the roller. As travel proceeds and the gravel becomes compact watch the road carefully, filling up all holes and leveling down any elevations, This must be attended to promptly and continuously until the road is solid and level. Neglect of this results in an uneven surface which never can be made quite satisfactory.

In some sections gravel is simply applied to the surface a little wider than the ordinary wagon. This will ans Jer fairly well and is of course a more inexpensive method. However, it is much better to have an eight-foot road so that wagons can pass in a wet time, without getting out into the my l.

For best results the gravel should be graded, and the large coarser parts applied first, the second grade next and the third or finest applied to the surface. Roll after each application. If the gravel is dry when it is put on water ought to be applied when the rolling is being done. This can be easily accomplished by the use of an ordinary tank, such as is used for conveying water to traction engines.

In many localities the gravel is simply applied to the road as it comes from the pit. The results are not of course quite as satisfactory, but the cost of construction is much smaller. In a few localities in the Central West it may pay to break stone and make roads with that material. They, of course, are much more durable than gravel roads, but are very much more expensive. As stated in the beginning each locality must devise its own road eystem.

of industrial continuation schools-a general industrial continuation school beauty. At the same time this is mere-(gewerbliche Fortbildungsschule) or a commercial continuation school (kaufmannische Fortbildungsschule).

German, drawing and arithmetic are the three great branches taught in the continuation schools, though more advanced work in geometry, physics and day, some rare, ethercal, spiritual mind chemistry is given in a few of the best schools. To these studies must be of the grosser flesh can simply wonder added instruction in such subjects as possess a particular value to a local industry or industries. The commercial continuation schools distinguish themselves from the general industrial continuation schools in that they emphasize the commercial studies-viz., correspondence, bookkeeping, languages, commercial arithmetic, commer-

cial geography and office work. It is important to note that the child first comes in contact with the system of industrial education after graduation from the Volksschule. In some states it is permissible to substitute a special trade school (gewerbliche Fach- No satisfactory substitute has yet been schule) for a continuation school, particularly for persons preparing for a profession. Furthermore, a primary commercial school, a primary textile brother, the sperm whale, found himschool, or school for mechanics or for locksmiths, etc., may be substituted for the continuation school. As a rule, however, these special trade schools, even if elementary, require the completion of some continuation school for admission, to insure proper maturity of mind in the study of a profession. Here, then, is the end of the educational career of a child destined for nothing more than a primary educatico. The Volksschule course, plus a compaisory, or rarely optional, continuation school course, or. in substitution, some industrial continuation or trade school course, is the sum total of a primary education in Cermany, which is completed at the age of fifteen, siz-

tern, or at times seventeen years.

China and Manchuria.

correspondent in the London Times says that the Chinese care nofhing for the provinces of Mancimria. They form no part of the eighteen provinces which fill the Chinese conbe ption of his native land, though they gave birth to the ruling dynasty. This indifference may be real and may account for the ease with which the Russians have overrun the country; yet Manchuria is worth fighting for.

"To Learn to Ride a Horse."

A curious example of French admin-Istrative red tapeism is related by the London Auto, Stern, the jockey, who rode the winner in the Grand Prix de Paris, is about to enter upon his year's military service. His request to be been refused on the ground that "a learn to ride a horse."

Whalebone.

and adore.-Washington Post.

There may not at first sight seem to be any necessary relation between a lady of fashion in London, Paris or New York and a bowhead whale tumbling and diving in Arctic seas, says the London Graphic. Nevertheless the one is steadily, if unconsciously, extirpating the other. It is the bowhead which yields whalebone, and such is the demand of corset manufacturers for this material that the source of supply bids fair to be exhausted. devised, and the consequence is that the bowhead whale is at the present in the same perilous position in which his self before the advent of petroleum gave him a fresh chance in the struggle for existence. Last year's catch of whalebone reached only 70,000 pounds, as compared with two or three times that amount in previous years; onehalf of the ships engaged in the industry came back "clean." The price has naturally shot skywards. Whalebone, which a few years ago cost eight shillings a pound wholesale, has this year cost thirty shillings, and the corset makers will have to pay forty shillings

or more. Formeriy whalebone had other uses ocsides the improvement of the female figure, but with the diminution of the supply it came to be practically monopolized for the purposes of fashion, and

even in that Amited field it is now available only for the most expensive wares. The prospect is not encourage ing either for the bowhead whale or for the dress reformer. There is reason to fear that both will should be extinet.

A Fact in Evidence.

Dr. Walds, city of London Coroller, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped. so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the case of suicide there is no grasp at all.

Yawning as a Cure.

For some maladies physicians recenrolled in a cavalry regiment has ommend yawning. They say that muscles are brought into play during a year is not long enough in which to rawn that would otherwise never get any expreise at all.

along with weeds, until finally the meadow must be plowed and seeded down, in order to change the variety of food produced by it. It then fails to produce sufficient green food and it yields sparingly of hay.

Keep Chicks Growing. Whether the chickens are being raised for the market or for winter layers, it is essential that they make the best possible growth from birth to going into winter quarters or to the

market. The range, to a large extent. solves the question of food and of healthy growth, but it is necessary that the chicks have some other food than that picked up on the range, or they will wear themselves out trying to get

enough to cat. Then, if they roost under cover at night, and they should by all means do this, there is the question of lice which must be given proper consideration, for a few lice will cause the chick to lose more weight in a month than can be made good by two months of feeding. Everything possible must be done to keep the chicks growing during the summer; keep them making a strong, steady gain, and then they will be profitable, and not otherwise.

By-Products For Stock. It is assumed that the reader is not the kind of a farmer who sells all of the produce on the farm and uses the unsalable portion on his own table. People who do this are not getting from farm life what they should. There is no good reason why the farmer's table should not contain the best his farm produces. He is entitled to it, and so is his family. On every farm there is a quantity of green vegetables which are too often thrown on the refuse heap when they should be fed to the stock. Fowls or swine that are

confined will welcome the green tops of vegetables, and some kinds of vegetables may be fed tops and all. Then in the fall the potato grower has more or less unsalable tubers which might be fed to cows to advantage if fed in connection with oil mean or other nitrogenous food. The wheat

abundance of wheat screenings which could be fed to young pigs if first ground, to their advantage. Learn to use the wast products of the farm intelligently and you will be surprised to see what you can accomplish with

Feed Chicks Skim Milk.

from the milk than by the old methods

And They Farm Notes.

Close inbreeding is a short cut to temporary success.

A poor appetite in an animal suggests some weakness.

All things considered, early plowing is best for fall wheat.

Hogs may be fed corn as soon as the grain begins to harden.

All animals require a variety in their food in order to make the best gains. A fattened old cow has a larger proportion of waste than a young animal. Set the milk as quickly as possible after milking to get perfect rising of the cream.

When fed dry shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed to fattening hogs.

To obtain the best results the farm work must be done in the best manner and at the proper time.

In growing fruit for market, it is of great advantage to have varieties of fruit that will keep long and bear transportation well.

In a horse the shoulder should suit the purpose for which it is intended. If for speed, it should be flat. If for draft, it should be upright.

With all flowers, if the seeds are not wanted especially, it is an excellent rule to remove the seed vessels as soon as the bloom begins to fade, or else gather the flowers for decoration uses when in - 74. AL

Potatoes as Medecine.

The good results of administering potatoes in certain forms of diabeter obtain a greater amount of butter fat are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Mosse, who states that he has efof hand skimming, and it will give one | fected cures by this means,

from which one can weed on either side without injuring the plants with one's clothes. you?" An Oyster Can For Weeds-To re

move tiny weeds and loosen the soil about rose bushes without injury to the rootlets, use an oyster can, resting the bottom against the palm of one hand and working with the sharp, circular, open mouth of the can.

A Handy Little Sieve-This is made from an ordinary cigar box. The bottom is taken out and in its place wire window screening stretched, the edges of which are doubled over and tacked on to the sides of the frame close to the bottom. For sifting the top soll for a small seed bed or box, as well as covering the seed, it is invaluable.

A Pancake Turner For Weeds-One of the best weeding tools is a small stiff pancake turner. It slips easily under plants and cuts the roots of the small, fine weeds.

A Use For Old Bottles-For covering rose or other cuttings take large bottles. Saturate a woolen string with kerosene and tie it where you wish the small neck of the bottle broken off; apply a match and it will break off smoothly. These are also excellent for covering a delicate plant when first planted. Hellotropes have been saved in this way when they were almost dead.



Chocolate Frosting-Beat the whites of three eggs to a standing froth with a cupful of powdered sugar. When stiff whip in three tablespoonfuls of finely powdered chocolate with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat five minutes.

Fruit Snowballs - Take about two cupfuls of bread dough, add half a cupful of butter, mix in one cupful of currants and raisins or any kind of fruit, steam them half an hour, roll them in powdered sugar and serve hot with whipped cream.

Carolina Cake-Cream one cupful o butter with two capfuls of sugar; add icalf a cupful of milk. Mix one tea spoonful of baking powder with three cupfuls of flour, sift thoroughly and add it with the beaten white of eight ezgs. Flavor to teste and bake in a loaf.

Rhubarb Muflius-Place in bottom of greased pie tin enough rhubarb to half fill it; then cover with the following: One cgg, one cup of sweet milk, pinck of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half cup of flour, table spoonful of melied lard. Bake until brown and tender; reverse on plate. spread with butter, sugar and nutmeg sorve with cream or without, as sulte . 184.44

Teacher-"Do you know who wrote that fairy story that I just read to "No'm; but it sounds like one of المدلة (ميليند المعند لا A Call Down.

Knicker-"I remember that night. The wind was biting----"

Bocker-"I never knew that the wind could bite." Knicker-"Sure. I reckon you never

pop's."

heard of the teeth of a gale."-Chicago Journal. Jailante 44.c

Fashionable Minister. "Why did you tell me that gentleman was a fine golf player? I never saw any one foozle so much in my life." 'I didn't say he was a fine player." "Well, you said he was a good one." "So he is. He's a minister."-Chica-

go News. ind. STANA Often Reminded.

"How often," said the philosopher, a man is reminded of his own littleness in this great world." "Yes." answered Mr. Cumrox, "es-

pecially if he has three daughters who have been to boarding school."-Washington Star. 11.24

No Doubt of It. "Dat kid," remarked the first boy. sneeringly, "goes to Sunday-school an" likes it."

"How d'yer know?" demanded the other. "'Cause he calls it 'Sabbat' school." Philadelphia Press.

Familiar Instance.

"Tommy," asked the teacher, "what do you understand by the word 'create?' " "To make out of nothing."

+ 1. t. A. ... "Give me an example."

"My sister creates a pompadour every morning."-Chicago Tribune.

Traced. The Prima Donna-"Wby don't you give the part to my daughter? She sings beautifully. She has inherited my voice." Manager Coun-"That so? I've often

wondered what became of your voice." -Detroit Free Press. r affy

The Proper Qualification.

"He has undertaken to edit a society paper, I hear.' "Yes, and he should make a success

of it." "Why, he can't write at all."

"No, but you know how snobbish he is."-Philadelphia Press.

Toe Sensible to Give Up.

"Will you promise," she anxiously asked, "not to do anything desperate if I say it can never be?" "Yes," he replied. "I think a man's

a fool who goes to the bad because a girl refuses to love him.",

hecord-Hora''

Drainage For Good Roads.

It is instructive to observe how steadily the feeling is growing that drainage and not thickness of metaling is the main essential in mad building. Howover much we may respect the memorics of Macadam, Telford and other great road builders who first led public authorities toward a sensible method of construction for country highways, the fact remains that many of their recommendations are now known to be misleading. Their advice was important at the time when it was given, but it is not in keeping with the broader knowledge of the present time, gained by careful examination of roads built in strict conformity with well-known specifications. Years ago the theory of thin roads, with a V-shaped drain

along the centre, received favor. This V-shaped drain is as effective both for removing the water and supporting the metaling as side drains and a Telford base. Its cost is approximately seventy-seven cents per lineal foot of road less than construction with a Telford base and two drains, and thirty-five cents less than the same base with a

single side drain. This system of construction is directly opposite to that advanced in most of the accepted manuals on the subject. The old idea has been to get the water off the roadbed just as quickly as possible. To accomplish this the subgrade has been crowded and rolled and the lower courses of stops are coarse and often of considerable thickness. By the new system of construction the water remains on the roadbed and is collected by the outlet drains at fiftyfoot points, the draining not being disturbed along each side of the road, but concentrated at a regular series of points .- Engineering Record.

A Miners' Chapel.

One of the most Pemarkable places of worship in the world is the miners' chapel in Myndd Menigdd colliery, Swansen, Wales. It is close to the bottom of the shaft. The only light obtained is that from a solitary safety lamp, hung over the pulpit from the ceiling, and the oldest miner in the colliery is generally chosen to officiate.

A Decadence of Character.

Professor Karl Pearson says that he notes decadence of character and loss of intelligent leadership alike in the British merchant, the professional man and the workman. There is not only a paucity of the better intelligences to guide, but "of the moderate intelligence to be guided." Dr. Pearson at. "Then I will be yours." - Chicago | tributes it to race suicide

grower has an opportunity to obtain an

them.

Time was when a separator was con-

sidered a luxury not to be thought of their prime.

