

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. E. JACKSON, Publisher

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But what will not Ambition and Revenge Descend to? Who aspires, must down as low

As high he soar'd, obnoxious, first or last, To basest things. Revenge, at first though sweet, Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. —Milton.

A STARVED COUNTRY

M. R. J. T. SUNDERLAND, who has diligently studied India, and its people for 25 years, has recently furnished the public with much interesting information about them, in a booklet entitled "Causes of Famine in India," and in magazine and newspaper articles.

The famines, he says, seem to be increasing in frequency and severity. They awaken the world's sympathy, but cannot the world do something, or help the natives to do something to prevent these famines? India is a large country, with an area, including Burma, of over 1,700,000 square miles, and has a variety of climate, soil and productivity. If the monsoon rains are deficient, there is drought. But there is never a failure of crops all over the country. There is already considerable irrigation, but might be much more. Transportation is easy between all parts of the land. On two sides is the sea, and navigable rivers penetrate large sections. The aggregate of rainfall is large, in some portions over 50 inches a year; the problems are storage and distribution, for which facilities are exceptionally good. The mountains send forth ample water for the plains. With irrigation, crops are large and certain. Some 22,000,000 acres are now under irrigation, but very large areas susceptible of irrigation remain neglected. Most of the money invested by the British government in irrigation pays 7 per cent, and saves numerous lives, so it is strange that more of this work has not been done. An enormous amount of water is going to waste, much of which could be utilized.

Even with insufficient irrigation, India is a great food producing land. There was never a year when India as a whole did not have food enough for all its people. But the people of the famine districts are too poor to buy, even at low prices. They have no money. They are in a state of chronic poverty. India is not as densely populated as several European countries, and its birthrate is less. The natural resources of the country are ample to support an even greater population in comfort. But agricultural methods are primitive, and the people are so dreadfully poor that they can gain no foothold for advancement. Even in years of plenty a majority of them are on the verge of starvation, and they can lay up nothing; they can do no more than barely support themselves without putting by a rupee. So when crops fail they are immediately helpless and starving. Thus millions of them have died, literally of sheer starvation. Sir William Hunter has declared that 40,000,000 people of India are never able fully to satisfy the craving of hunger. Other Englishmen have given similar and even more emphatic testimony. An Indian paper says that the income of 100,000,000 people of India is not more than \$5 a year. Many people live on one meal in two or three days; this is not called famine. Many a family of six persons has an outfit, including house, utensils, furniture, clothing and all possessions, worth less than \$10. English officers estimate that the average income per head of the Indian people is from 20 to 30 cents a year—\$6 to \$9—about 2 cents a day for each person.

Why this terrible poverty in a land rich beyond the average in natural resources? John Bright said half a century ago that the fault was in the government. Much earlier Edmund Burke said that British friendship had brought ruin upon India. Still earlier, Sir John Shore, a governor of India, said the benefits conferred were more than counterbalanced by evils inseparable from remote foreign dominion. Other eminent Englishmen have acknowledged that the government by their country of India was a blight and a curse; it "drains her wealth"; it is "a sordid system of misrule"; "it is an extraction of the lifeblood from the veins of national industry"; these are a few of many similar expressions of prominent Englishmen about the government of India. Herbert Spencer denounced it as a "cunning despotism." Josiah Oldfield described the terrible conditions in

India, and asked what was going to be done about it. Recently S. S. Thorburn, a distinguished Indian administrator, declared that 70,000,000 people had been reduced to such a state of hopeless penury that reform was now impossible. Further facts and conditions will be considered later. But even these, thus briefly outlined are sufficient to show what a horrible tragedy is the government of India by a highly enlightened and Christianized nation. The viceroy on certain occasions extorts millions of dollars for some inaugural or other parade and show from people who are dying of starvation. The only wonder about the rumored movement of the people of India to throw off the British yoke is that they have life enough left in them to move at all.

SHALL SUCH THINGS BE?

ALL PORTLAND shuddered at the dreadful occurrence of Friday night, in which a young machinist met death under tragic circumstances in the city jail. A dozen men confined in a cell nine feet square is in itself a shocking incident. It matters not that they were liquor soaked. It matters not that they were in confinement as offenders against a municipal statute. The laws of health are as essential to a dungeon prisoner as to the most eminent city functionary. The rules of sanitation are as much the right of the outlaw as of the king on his throne. The law that marks the sparrow's fall takes cognizance of the lowliest as much as of the mightiest. There is no royal right to fresh air and clean environment. Five hundred and fifty feet of fresh air is vouchsafed alike to the humble and the great under the statutes of the city. It is vouchsafed to all under the laws of God and humanity. It was vouchsafed by every known obligation of common decency to the youth who slept the last long sleep of death while eleven companions slept the sleep of the drunken in a nine foot cell. His death under the circumstances is an offense against civilization and a crime against humanity.

It is not the purpose here to fix the blame. It is not proposed to ascertain whether it was from alcoholism or from lack of air that he came to his death. It is not intended here to discuss the request of the chief of police for better jail facilities, or to consider the relation of the health officer, the city council or the Portland municipality to the horrible occurrence. These are mere details to be ascertained through other channels. They are of minor consequence compared to that supreme fact that this terrible affair has occurred and that the scene of it was Portland. It is an occurrence in which the large consideration is not the mere fact that the man died. That it was a hideous enough death under the circumstances is true. Yet there is the mitigating fact that death might have come exactly the same if the cell had been less crowded. The fact of death is portentous mostly in that it has called public attention to the confessed enormity that we are penning up our prisoners in a Black Hole of Calcutta within the very corporate limits of the fair city of Portland. We are committing an atrocity for which apology cannot be offered nor explanation be made. Is it not time to attempt atonement for the past with an adequate jail?

PROTECTION AND REVENUE

THE SEATTLE Post-Intelligencer—a sample standpat organ—admits, in view of Mr. Carnegie's testimony, that perhaps the steel industry "may have become strong enough to stand alone"—a liberal admission, considering that according to its own showing the steel trust's net profits last year were \$180,000,000—but the Seattle paper asks: "But what about the hundreds of budding American industries that are in danger of having the American market wrested from them by foreign competitors? What about the establishments that have not become strong enough in a financial way to reduce the cost of manufacture to a minimum? Some of these establishments have not yet reached the point when they can defend their own market against alien competition."

What are these industries, in which Americans cannot compete with foreigners, but must have involuntary contributions from the people? It might not be easy to specify one. The P.-I. would probably mention lumber first that needs protection against the "paper labor" of Canada. But Mr. J. J. Hill says that labor is as high in Canada as in this country. And there is no protective tariff on labor; it can come freely across the line. A small revenue tariff is sufficient for any American industry that can be mentioned. But the P.-I. says that there must be sufficient duties to insure American manufacturers the home market, that we must import nothing that we can produce. Then what becomes of our foreign commerce? Are other peoples going to buy of us more than they are absolutely obliged to buy unless they can also sell something to us? Even so, staunch a protectionist as the late President McKinley, in his last speech, declared that "the period of exclusiveness was past"; that we must buy abroad if we would sell abroad. And what becomes of our revenue

to run the government under the exclusive policy? This year there is a heavy deficit, and it will grow larger year by year if we are to keep out all importations but tea, coffee, sugar and spices. Under this system direct taxation will have to be resorted to, so that the people will be plundered both "goins' and comin'"; first they will be indirectly taxed on all they consume in order to pile up millions for monopolists, and next taxed directly in order to obtain revenue, which high duties cut off. This is precisely the logical outcome of the policy of protection. At the present stage of this country's existence, there is not a single sound reason or excuse for protection of established industries, except as it incidentally results from a strictly revenue tariff.

THE JOURNAL AND CORVALLIS

THERE IS one Portland paper that does not discriminate against Corvallis. It does not discriminate against Benton county. It does not discriminate against any town, any county or any section. On the other hand the newspaper in point, which is The Oregon Journal, devotes its space freely to the promotion of every interest, every town and every county in Oregon. It gives to the activities and enterprises of each, Corvallis and Benton county included, the impartial and earnest sympathy that is the function of every fair newspaper to give. It throws open its columns and presents to all the opportunity for the widest publicity or the free discussion of measures and men. It plays no favorites. It has no ulterior ends to serve, no special interests or localities to further at the expense of others. It is a newspaper striving to build for the Oregon country and to build for every interest and every locality in the Oregon country. It proceeds on the broad principle of all for one and one for all, and holds that in compactness and harmony of effort there is strength.

As an instance of the paper's devotion to the interests of Corvallis and Benton county it needs but to be pointed out that no newspaper in Oregon, nor any ten newspapers in Oregon, have devoted as much space and effort as has this newspaper to furtherance of the Willamette project, a project primarily beneficial to Corvallis, Benton and other towns and counties in the Willamette region in delivering them from freight exactions that have oppressed them for 30 years. It is a campaign that this newspaper has carried for years, in season and out of season, and if it is not a service in behalf of Corvallis and Benton county, what town and what county is it for?

These remarks are prompted by an article in the Corvallis Gazette, in which it is charged that the Portland papers discriminate against the town and county in which the Gazette is published. By more effort in behalf of an open Willamette river and less in defaming, at least one of the Portland newspapers, the Gazette would better serve its community.

A Washington correspondent is of the opinion that no river and harbor bill will be passed at this short session of congress after all, and that some of the leaders who have been talking favorably are really against such a bill. There is at least sufficient probability that such is the case to prompt all possible efforts on the part of friends of open rivers to influence members of congress to action in this matter. If this session fails to pass such a bill, the special session next spring, having revision of the tariff on its hands, would pass it up to the next regular session, and the result would be no bill until the spring of 1910. The members of the committees having charge of this matter should hear from the country right away, and in no uncertain terms.

It is not easy to rid a place of a name by which it has long been called, yet it is possible, and with the cordial cooperation of the inhabitants may be rendered comparatively easy. Thus the name "Alkali" was changed to "Arlington." The term "Webfoot" as applied to Oregon is fast passing into disuse. The commission selected to revise Oregon names may be able to make many changes for the better that will stick providing the new names are locally popular, scarcely otherwise. Suggestions from many sources are in order. Tastes and opinions will differ, but gradually some improvement in Oregon names can probably be made by the means proposed.

A negro is now the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world. And for awhile recently another negro was the world's lightweight champion. And yet there are white people who despise the negro and say he is not the white man's equal!

A Great Difference.

From Lippincott's. "Mavarsary, it was very naughty of you to make such a fuss. You said if I'd buy that new dollie you'd go to the dentist's without a murmur. I didn't murmur, muvver. I screamed."

before. And so it will be in the future. Hence the importance of some changes in the revenue system, by which the burden of taxation shall be more equitably adjusted and made to bear in proportion to ability to pay and benefits received.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as endorsing the views or statements of correspondents unless they are made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Christmas at Kelly Butte.

Portland, Dec. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Thinking that a synopsis of the day's proceedings at this institution may be of some interest to your many readers, I take the liberty to send you this account of them. After breakfast and up to the dinner hour the time was devoted to magazine reading, card playing, general gossip, etc. etc. When dinner was ready the boys fled into the dining room, where roast chicken, browned potatoes, various other victuals were served. The superintendent awaited them, and I assure you they did full justice to the meal and heartily enjoyed it. After dinner the name of each inmate was called and the boys came forward, and were presented with good cigar by the superintendent. After the remains of dinner had been cleared away, an impromptu program consisting of songs, recitations, dancing and boxing was indulged in for the balance of the afternoon, the superintendent allowing the boys full sway, and I think he enjoyed it as well as the boys, as I saw him applaud several times.

After supper the boys sat around and commented on the dinner and entertainment and expressions like, "Wasn't that a swell dinner?" "Wasn't that last round a dandy?" "Good cigar, that, Bill." "Kelly Butte is not the worst place in the world," were heard. "That the boys enjoyed themselves and had 'the freedom of the city' was apparent to all and Christmas day, 1908, at Kelly Butte will be long remembered by the present inmates.

ONE OF THEM.

The Cigarette Fiend.

From Montana True Witness. "You smoke 30 cigarettes a day?" "Yes, on the average." "You don't blame them for your run-down condition?" "Not in the least. I blame my hard work." The physician shook his head. He smiled in a vexed way. Then he took a leech out of a glass jar.

"Let me show you something," he said. The cigarette fiend bared his pale arm, and the other laid the leech, black leech upon it. The leech fell to work busily. Its body began to swell. Then, all of a sudden, a kind of shudder convulsed it, and it fell to the floor dead. "That is what your blood did to the leech," said the physician. He took up the little corpse between his finger and thumb. "Look at it," he said. "Quite dead, you see?" "Yes, indeed." "I guess it wasn't a healthy leech," said the cigarette smoker, sullenly. "Wasn't healthy, eh? Well, we'll try again."

Mind and Disease.

In the January American Magazine "The Young Baker's" writing of "The New Mission of the Doctor," tells how physicians are coming to acknowledge that mind and religion play a great part in healing the sick. He says: "Man is not only a physical and material being, but he is also a thinking animal, a religious animal. Mind has a vital influence over the body, and religion may also be a powerful agency in healing disease. To this discovery the great profession is being driven by the work of the new school of experimental psychologists and by the spread of popular healing cults like Christian Science, the Emmanuel movement, mind cure, and the new thought. Up to the present, the medical college in the world gave a course in psycho-therapeutics or in psychology; now several strong courses have been established.

This Date in History.

1734—Robert MacGregor Campbell ("Red") died. In British North America, died. Born March 6, 1771. 1817—American Colonization society, which aimed to return free negroes to Africa, formed in Washington, D. C. 1826—Georgia refused to permit the Indians to set up an independent government in that state. 1835—Patent for revolving firearm issued to Samuel Colt. 1837—Steamer "Caroline" captured and destroyed by Niagara falls. 1862—Federal force captured Fort Van Buren, Ark. 1871—Great fire in Little Rock, Ark. 1873—Charles I proclaimed king of Portugal. 1907—Alexander J. Cassatt, president of Pennsylvania Railroad company, died in Philadelphia. Born in Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1839.

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Finance.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "I have some money, but I don't know whether to buy a home or an automobile." "I have it! Buy the home and mortgage to get the machine. Then you will have both."

Coquille and Portland.

The constantly increasing demand for Coquille river products at Portland makes it almost a necessity that we have a direct boat between here and the Columbia river. Some company would do well to look into the situation, as we are sure they would find it a paying proposition.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The 1908 engagement is nearly played out.

There is no law or rule against smoking while walking.

The "Billy Sunday" sort of enthusiasts do more harm than good.

After New Year's students may have an opportunity to study a little.

Mr. Taft won't have to swear off New Year's. He's already done so.

Castro concluded that "Dutch courage" was not what it had been represented.

It looks as if Mr. Burton would have to stick to his present job. The millions have the pull.

"Shall women work after marriage?" asks a magazine writer. Some of them will starve if they don't work.

It is said that Castro drinks seven bottles of brandy a day. No wonder he thought he could tick the world.

When the president believes anything, all subsequent opposing evidence is incompetent, irrelevant and atrocious.

"Billy Sunday" is going to spend a month more trying to convert Spokane. If he succeeds there, he may have the assurance to tackle Seattle.

A New York preacher advises girls to paint their faces if they can by doing so increase their beauty and attractiveness. "Much virtue" in an "if."

T. F. Ryan has resigned his directorship in 21 companies and still retains that position in a few, and will keep on gobbling up the millions just the same.

John L. Sullivan's wife says he is a peevish fellow. This may strike John as humorous, but he would not want his lady, especially one that he is probably afraid of.

The husband of Anna Eva Fay, the mind reader, has committed suicide. The poor fellow thought he could not lose and get away from her in no other way.

If Gompers and Mitchell are sent to jail, will it be contempt of court for people to think of big financiers and that position is ought to be there but never will be?

The Seattle Times, a somewhat Democratic newspaper, is very anxious that the Oregon legislature should elect a Republican senator. The Times evidently desires the ruin of the Republican party in this state.

"The place for women is at home," says the governor of Kansas, "baking bread, mending clothes, and doing there if I had my say." The governor was evidently a belated arrival in the world—unless he is willing to concede many exceptions.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Ashtland school population is 1424; 127 girls and 697 boys.

Scio has had "Ten Nights in a Barroom," by amateurs.

Pendleton people are talking of a breakfast food factory.

Albany needs another school building besides a high school building.

A Cottage Grove man was fined \$75 for throwing sawdust in a stream.

Farming land around Jefferson is cheap, but is sure to rise in price.

Bank deposits of McMinnville are over a million and a quarter dollars.

Several eastern people have arrived in Monmouth lately, looking for new homes.

It is reported that R. L. Bewley has sold his 2560 acre tract near Sheridan for \$60,000.

It is predicted that Eugene's immigrants in 1909 will require seven figures to express.

"Uncle Dave" Guthrie of Dallas, 85 years old, has gone on a visit to California and Missouri.

Several Oregon towns are expecting to do more paying next year; they are convinced it will pay.

H. L. Woolery of Gervais was surprised by a visit from a son whom he had not seen since '86.

Three carloads of pigeons, or 600 pairs, will be brought to the Krebs farm, in Marion county, soon.

Three carloads of electric and water machinery have been unloaded at Gold Beach, and the work of installing them is rapidly pushed to completion. Many other improvements are being made.

Lane county farmers who are selling their farm lands at double the price they would bring three or four years ago fully compare the era of progress and development that has struck this section of Oregon, says the Register.

A Sherman county man has sold \$400 worth of hogs off his farm this season, almost net profit from 15 acres of hog pasture, sown as such, and the waste of the "runk of the farm." He will put in more of the same, and since this winter, after such a larger net profit will accrue as an issue on his farm.

Sunday there was a great demonstration in the Staley ditch caused by the presence therein of hundreds of muskellunge, says the Mail. The fish were about the size of the ones similar to the smelt of the Columbia river, and as soon as it became known that the fish were "running" Staley went a hooking.

LOWER PRICES FOR IMPORTS. HIGHER PRICES FOR EXPORTS.

Falling prices for imports and rising prices for exports are declared, by the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, to be a characteristic of the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1908. This is especially true, he says, as to the manufacturers, material imported and foodstuffs exported. In manufacturers' materials, whether raw or partly manufactured, the average prices for the year are, says the report, materially lower than those for the preceding year, and were also much lower at the end of the fiscal year than at the beginning of the year. The average price per ton of hemp in June, 1908, was \$141.02, against \$174.78 in June, 1907; of manila, \$137.74, against \$202.91 in June, 1907; of sisal grass, \$106.50, against \$152.57, in June, 1907; of goat hair, \$10.00, against \$14.00 in June, 1907; and of clothing, \$4.00, against \$11.00 in June, 1907. In raw wool, 17 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 25.7 cents in June, 1907, while other classes of wool also show a similar reduction in price during the year.

The decline in the value of imports is shown in many cases per pound, a decline of 18 per cent. Thus in practically all the principal articles used in manufacturing the falling off in the value of imports as compared with those of last year is due in a greater or less degree to a reduction in prices per unit of weight. In the case of these articles the actual reduction in quantities, much less, however, than would be indicated by a mere consideration of figures of value only. Foodstuffs do not share, as a rule, in this decline in value. In fact, imports of exports, which is characteristic of manufacturers' materials. The average import price of coffee in 1908 was 7.6 cents per pound, against 7.9 cents in the preceding year; of raw sugar, 23.8 cents per pound, against 21.1 cents in the preceding year; and of tea, 17.3 cents per pound, against 16.11 cents per pound in 1907; while in manufactures, the average price of raw cotton in 1908 was \$11.75 per ton, against \$13.55 per ton in 1907; hides and skins, 19.3 cents per pound against 22.5 cents per pound in 1907; India rubber, 53.8 cents per pound, against 76.6 cents per pound in 1907; raw silk, \$41.12 per pound, against \$42.20 in 1907; clothing wool, 22.5 cents per pound, against 26 cents per pound in 1907; combing wool, 27 cents per pound, against 30 cents per pound in 1907; and carpet wool, an average price of 14.5 cents per pound in 1908, against 15 cents per pound in 1907, all of the above being import prices.

On the export side, corn shows an average price of 64.7 cents per bushel, against 65 cents in 1907, against 59.3 cents per bushel, against 79 cents in 1907; bacon, 10.5 cents per pound, against 10.6 cents per pound in 1907, against 9.1 cents per pound in 1908, against 10.5 cents per pound in the preceding year.

William E. Chandler's Birthday.

William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, for many years one of the most prominent members of the United States senate, died in Concord, N. H., December 28, 1835, and was graduated from the Harvard Law school and admitted to the bar in 1856. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature from 1852 to 1854, and in the following year he became a solicitor and judge advocate of the navy. In the same year he was appointed first assistant secretary of the treasury, and resigned from that office in November, 1867. In President Arthur's administration Mr. Chandler was secretary of the navy. He was elected to the senate in 1887 to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1893 and 1895. After his retirement from the senate he served as president of the Spanish treaty claims commission. Mr. Chandler is best known, perhaps, for the part he played in the presidential campaign of 1876, when, as was claimed, he went to Florida and helped the electors to elect the Democrats, thus securing the election of Mr. Hayes.

What Troubled Pat.

From Pick-Me-Up. An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist and asked for money to obtain a meal, as he was too weak to work. The artist gave him a shilling, and then, seeing possibilities for a sketch in the queer old fellow, said: "Let me give you half a dollar if you'll let me paint you." "Sure," said the man, "it's an easy way to make money, but I'm wondering how I'd get it off."

Individual Oyster Pie.

FOR each pie take a tin plate half the size of an ordinary dinner plate, butter it and cover the bottom with a puff paste as for pies; lay in a dozen oysters, or enough to cover the bottom, and butter the season with a little salt and plenty of pepper; spread over this an egg batter and cover with a crust of puff paste, making a small opening in it with a fork. Bake in a hot oven 15 or 20 minutes until top is nicely browned.

Rice Puff.

ONE cup of cold, boiled rice, put through potato ricer, add two well beaten eggs, salt to taste; drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, fry till brown; serve with maple syrup for breakfast or as a garnish for the roast or steak for dinner.

Escalloped Ham.

TWO cups of finely chopped boiled ham, one cup of finely chopped hard boiled eggs, one teaspoon of mustard, pepper to taste. Mix the above together with a white sauce of boiled milk and flour, cover top with bread crumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake one half hour.

The REALM OF FEMININE

Habit Nurture.

BEFORE we begin any wholesale lifting off of habits, apropos of the New Year, let us look over our stock of habits and make up our minds as to which of them we can spare, also giving a thought to those best—somehow tender and ill the few which are to be pruned but culture. Let us remember, too, that now is the best time for planting the seeds which are to furnish us with our habits for the coming year. For one of the most useful of human traits that we can grow our own habits. They can be planted in a small pot, pricked out to thumb pots when they get their second leaves, transplanted into the hollow into the open air as soon as they get strong enough and finally we can sit back under the protecting shadow and enjoy the fruits of our labor.

You can't do that with everything, but it can be done with habits. The beautiful thing about it is that good habits grow in a garden that requires no more watching, and their fruit is the wholesome, goodly fruit which is the satisfying sense behind, instead of that of the Dead Sea fruit whose taste is ashes. Let us begin at once to select our seed for next season's stock of habits.

Excellent seed can be had of sincerity, kindness, thought for others, patience, abundant sympathy and the like. These are to be had in the ordinary garden variety which will grow without forcing or unnatural heat in the common light of everyday life, and require no special conditions. And it is well in planting a habit garden to omit those extremely delicate seedlings of foreign culture which require unnatural conditions for their growth. Of course if you have a large space to plant and there are none of these delicate seedlings which need your care, and if you have nothing else to do you might try the cultivation of a few exotics.

Proper cultivation of the Greek classics, for instance, or appreciation of the influence of early Italian art can be cultivated in almost any latitude with success. It is well to foster the fostering care and extreme attention which it demands. These include a richly cultivated soil, a sunny inclination, with a gentle slope toward peaceful skies and sunny influences. Under these conditions, including abundant nourishment and the absence of harsh winds or cold draughts, the different varieties of early classics can be cultivated and will bring a considerable crop of goodly fruit. Perfume which is agreeably refreshing. But for those whose time is largely taken up with the grinding of the mill to make the daily bread, it is well to have a little time and thought to give to the habit garden, the common stock of easy nurture will be found most satisfactory.

There should be some preparation of the soil. Large and stony boulders should be removed and the soil trowled for, say, one hour's time with that old fashioned tool reflection, will give sufficient depth of soil for the new seeds. The second and most important price, which is a most satisfactory thing about this garden, it might be well to have the ground in a few tears of repentance. At least, the soil should be made up with a gentle slope toward peaceful skies and sunny influences. Under these conditions, including abundant nourishment and the absence of harsh winds or cold draughts, the different varieties of early classics can be cultivated and will bring a considerable crop of goodly fruit. Perfume which is agreeably refreshing. But for those whose time is largely taken up with the grinding of the mill to make the daily bread, it is well to have a little time and thought to give to the habit garden, the common stock of easy nurture will be found most satisfactory.

It is perhaps not necessary to tell more fully how to grow the common garden variety of habit plants. Any one of them will do, and it is quite surprising how much abuse they will stand. The best of the seedlings is not to be a second crop, and you do not must have occasional culture through the year and must especially be aired whenever possible.

A Luncheon Dish.

IF a woman lives at home and finds that her digestion is not doing its best there are delicious dishes made of nourishing ingredients that are said to serve for a whole meal. Mrs. Rorer strongly advocates the following recipe. Boiled rice mixed with an equal quantity of chopped ham, a hard boiled egg, chopped fine, and a little seasoning, salt and onion juice.

This is mixed thoroughly, put into a baking dish, covered with a half pint of cream, and baked in a hot oven with grated cheese. It is then baked until it is brown. Another dish which can be eaten for dinner as well as luncheon and is said to hold all the nourishment necessary for the body is made of toast, tomatoes, rice, and butter. The rice is easily digested, and gives strength and vigor to the blood and sinews.

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FOR each pie take a tin plate half the size of an ordinary dinner plate, butter it and cover the bottom with a puff paste as for pies; lay in a dozen oysters, or enough to cover the bottom, and butter the season with a little salt and plenty of pepper; spread over this an egg batter and cover with a crust of puff paste, making a small opening in it with a fork. Bake in a hot oven 15 or 20 minutes until top is nicely browned.

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