Topics of the Times

Anyhow, talk of removing the motto

If we can be surer of one thing than is not a peach.

With elderly people, having the grip bears no resemblance whatever to anything like a good joke.

While this is a big country, the anachists should be given to understand that there is no elbow room here for

A California judge has just decided that a man doesn't have to get out of the way of an automobile, but the man knows better.

A British statesman says that the Europe. Of course they do. That is their specialty.

The more the public reads about that convinced is it that he is too good a man for the job.

a Johnson nominated for President. just to find out whether the family would vote for him solidly. young Brooklyn man committed

mileide because he had stolen \$2.25. Possibly he had a horror of being called a piker by his acquaintances One of the finest things George Washington ever did was to give the ladles

nial style and dance the minuet. A St. Louis pastor tells the girls of his flock that they must not let young men hold their hands. If some good

a chance once a year to dress in colo

fun to be young and foolish. The man who slips a revolver into

John F. Stevens, former chief engisalary he received while there-but ception of a king, and in not one of not quite.

ust time.

gating the matter reports that almost not know within £1,000 how much these band down at Panama. It is to be but the annual cost has been said to hoped that he has not made this state- make a big hole in \$100,000. ment merely for the purpose of booming In Westworth, Woodhouse, which is

he was eight he shot off two joints of one of his fingers. He ran away from year. home when he was 14, and the frost of a winter night took off three more toes his entire right foot. A drunken halfbreed bit off an ear in the Klondike. a Dakota corn-sheller took his left forefingers, a joint from another finger and one eye.

Hundreds of young women are being trained all over the country for charity workers. Philanthropy is now recog nized as a profession, for which one needs a special education as truly as for teaching. One of the first lessons a warm-hearted woman needs in dealing with poverty is to distinguish dirt from misery. To one accustomed to clean surroundings, the filth in which many poor people live seems intolerable. It would entail absolute wretchedness or the visitor. But, in point of fact, the families who live embedded in dirt usually do so because it does not offend them. The poor woman whose senses are tortured by bad odors and foul sights manages that her rooms shall be £2,000,000, representing even at a modcienn, no matter how bare they may be, or how empty her cupboard and coal bin. The friendly visitor who thinks that tidiness is a sure sign of comfort and dirty disorder an equally sure sign of extreme want will make serious mis takes in her dispensing of gifts. Sald a poor woman to sympathetic and experienced visitor: "Thank you, miss for praising my clean room and giving me the coal order in the same breath. You aren't like most of the rich folks. who think if you're too dirty to touch with a ten-foot pole you must be poor and there's no end to what they'll give you; but if you're clean and decent,no matter what it costs you-you're lucky people, who want nothing from Intelligent philanthropy anybody." looks below the surface, and discovers that real suffering may have a clean face and real comfort a dirty one. The helpful friend is sympathetic without being sentimental, and knows how to seek out the pain which hides itself, and how to ignore the plea of those who try to appear as dirty and miserable as

Henry Farman, an English aeronaut, has lately won a prize of ten thousand dollars offered to the man who should first "fly" one kilometer, or thirty-two hundred and eighty feet, in a machine heavier than air- Farman's machine had to run three hundred feet on the ground before it rose, and then it sailed after years.

under its own power twenty-five or thirty feet above the earth for the required disfance at a speed of twenty four miles an hour, near Paris. It was in the air about a minute and a half Mr. Farman used a forty-horse-power motor, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, attached to an aero plane. There were in addition a rudour coins didn't cause the late der, a propeller and some wings, besides a seat for the driver. The Wright brothers have sailed in the air, but they have made no public exhibition of another it is that the Ben Davis apple their machine, so it cannot be compared with this. The problems before the man who would operate above the earth a machine heavier than air are how to overcome the attraction of gravitation, how to develop sufficient power to counteract the resistance of air, and how to maintain equilibrium An automobile manufacturer who has studied this subject was not long ago discussing Alexander Graham Bell's statement that air ships will soon sail at the rate of two hundred miles an hour, and said that the air resistance is most difficult to overcome. Using the results of his experiments with racing automobiles, he computed that an air Balkan troubles menace the peace of ship with a cross section of twelve square feet cannot be propelled two hundred miles an hour without an engine of twelve hundred and eighty horse power. Allowing ten pounds per young man Alfonso of Spain, the more horse power, he found that the air ship, motor, gasoline tanks, and such like things, must weigh more than six tons. How to keep these six tons in the air is a difficult problem. Mr. Far-Some day we hope to see a Smith or man's motor alone weighs nearly six pounds for each horse power. Other aeronauts have used motors of different weights, each apparently following a rule of his own. The man who finally makes a successful air ship-if one is to be made-will first master the sublect of air resistance, and then the proper relation of power to the work that it has to do.

GREAT ENGLISH HOMES.

Ketates That It Takes Huge For

tunes to Maintain. It is a pathetic fact that there are several men in the United Kingdom who would consider themselves on the men had their way it wouldn't be any brink of bankruptcy if they were reduced by an evil stroke of fate to a mere pittance of £1,000 pounds a week -who would find it simply impossible his pocket before he starts away from to rub along anyhow on the income of home in the morning should always a simple millionaire, which would be take the precaution to kiss the children barely sufficient in some cases to pay good-by as if he were doing it for the the expenses of the lordly pleasure houses which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Duke of Devonshire, for examneer of the Panama canal, is so de ple, has no fewer than seven of these spondent over the future of the canal stately homes six in England and one that he feels almost like returning the in Ireland-each of them fit for the rewhich, as he confessed the other day, has he lived long enough to explore A journalist who has been invest, thoroughly. Probably he himself does any girl can quickly find a good hus palatial homes cost yearly to maintain,

the business of some steamship com- only one of his four palaces, Lord brow had maintained an ominous si-Fitzwilliam owns the largest private lence for several minutes after the oldhouse in England. It has a frontage er people had left the room. It was The London Chronicle reports a list of 600 feet, its hall is so enormous that only when he rose and made for the of articles left on the hands of the four suburban villas could be built in- door that the girl asked him what was London and Northwestern Railway side it, and its owner could live in a the matter. Then he paused. Company by absent-minded passengers different room every day for six weeks and forgetful consignees. On this list and still leave several rooms unseen. is one item which will wring the heart The Duke of Portland owns five regal of the American newspaper man. It houses in England and Scotland, the the girl. is six tons of wood pulp. But 3,800 value of which runs into millions, and which, with the attached gardens and estate, keeps bundreds of servants em-"Mostly of Chicago," is the way a ployed. At Walbeck he has more than man recently described his residence. thirty acres of kitchen gardens alone; His characterization seems reasonable. in the glass houses and garden proper When he was six years old he cut off he employs about seventy men and one of his toes with a scythe. When boys, and his horticultural bill for this one house is said to exceed £6,000 a

Blenheim Palace, the Duke of Mar borough's Oxford seat, is so colossal and the tip of his nose. At 25 he lost that the late duke used to declare he spent £800 a year on putty alone for his window panes. It actually cost (300,000 to build in days when money arm, and since then be has lost three | was more valuable than it is to-day. It is 348 feet long, has fifteen staircases and when it was repaired some time ago his grace found it necessary to sell his pictures and books to pay the cost, which amounted to more than £30,000. The Duke of Northumberland was five stately seats, at one of which Syon House, Bentford - a staff of thirty or forty men is kept busy, large ly in the magnificent kitchen garden and fruithouses. And yet the duke spends only a small portion of the year in this princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the lord chancellor's official income.

The Marquis of Butte has five seats in England, Scotland and Wales, and one of them, Mountstuart, Rothesay, covers an acre of ground, has 150 rooms and has actually cost over erate 4 per cent a value of £80,000 a One can easily understand that his lordship's income of £230,000 s year is not a penny too much for the demand of it.

I Can Not Spell the New Way. I cannot spell the new way, As once I used to spell; For when I try to simplify

I fail to do it well. If indigestion seizes me, Brought on by pie or cake, I can't explain the sudden pain Is just a common ake.

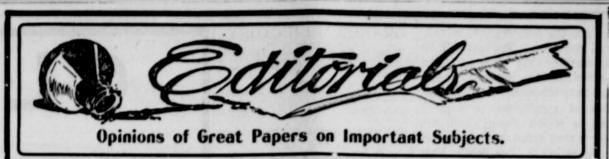
I cannot spell the old words To match the modern whim; If I should slip and bruise my hip. I'd hate to write it lim.

And when a man is owing me "Twould fill me with regret To take my pen and ask him when He'll pay that little det.

Like Brander Matthews big; I do not choose-I must refuse-To drop a "g" from egg.

Perhaps I'm sadly out of date If so I can but sigh; I cannot spell the new way. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

man, sternly. "If you want to flirt with him it's very certain that you Singing that will put a baby to sleep can't care much for me. If you prefer is apt to make him sit up and howl in him to me all I can say is-"



MUCH WORK, MANY IDLERS.

(Wassell)

HE recent great increase in the number of unemployed able-bodied men and the simultaneous cry from the farm districts for more help draw sharp attention to an incongruous condition. The problem of inducing able-bodied men to remain upon or return to the farms is one that becomes

more difficult, and yet more insistent, every day. It must be solved, somehow, if the prosperity of the country is to continue. It is little wonder that the President and his cabinet are forced to consider the subject, with a

view to lending federal assistance in disposing of it. It would be poor business policy, and worse charity, to feed the "army of unemployed" in the large cities while the farms are lacking laborers. If any among the unemployed are sick, or unable to stand the strain of hard work, let other provision be made for them; but there is no excuse for the encouragement of idleness and vice by feeding able-bodied fellows who will not go into the country. Any unemployed, able-bodied man who refuses an opportunity to go into the country to work, preferring to bask in the bright light of the city, should be convicted as a vagrant and made to build roads.-Washington Post.

PUBLIC SHOOL BUILDINGS.

INCE the terrible Collinwood catastrophe testimony is piling up to show that the deplorable conditions existing in that ill-fated school building prevail in many communities and that little or no effort has been made to improve them. But the frightful sacrifice of young lives has stirred the au-

thorities to action, and, gonded by public sentiment, they are now strenuously seeking to remove the defects and minimize the dangers from fires. Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the struc-

tural materials laboratories of the government, declares it is providential that more of these holocausts have not occurred. He says the conditions existing in the Collinwood school building are common to many public buildings throughout the country, and the first essential is to pass laws prohibiting the erection of structures except of the highest fire-resisting type. Drille in public schools are all right in their way, to teach self-control, but are quite useless in a great emergency. And the mere enactment of preventive laws is of no avail unless the people demand their enforcement.

In the matter of schools, theaters and other public institutions, it would seem to be important that the structures be limited in height, and Superintendent Van Cleve of the Toledo schools has seriously advanced the prop-

The young man with the tightly

creased trousers and badly winkled

"Why, of course I don't know,

anything. Good night."

"Of course not." said the young man

"Oh, well," said the girl, with a

scornful lift of her eyebrows, "if you

want to go I wouldn't keep you for

"You know perfectly well," said the

"I suppose you don't like the way

my hair is done," ventured the girl,

thought perhaps you wouldn't, but I

didn't think you would take it quite

so much to heart. Will you wait while

it," said the young man, gloomily.

"All I know is that you've been

ing all the evening as if I had done

"I suppose you couldn't help lighting

his pipe for him," said the young man.

'And you couldn't help putting your

hand on his shoulder while you were

doing it. All I can say is that I'm not

"Why, Henry Grommel!" exclaimed

the girl. "Is that what it was? I al-

"And it wasn't only that, it was

well, it was the whole thing. The way

you acted and the way he acted. What

business did he have patting your

"You didn't seem to," said the young

nan, sarcastically. "Of course, I

haven't any right to object if you don't

it out with him right there. He cer-

"Why, Henry, you silly; he doesn't

mean anything by it. It's just because

"I suppose it is. I'm not going to

stand for it, though. And another

thing, I don't care about his calling

calling you 'Mabel' so much, though I

'Miss Peters,' just the same as any-

"I'd be ashamed if I were you," said

the girl. "He's known me all my life,

ways brought me candy and dolls and

"Why, no," replied the girl. "He's

"I don't see why that's any reason

"I want him to pat me on the cheek."

"Very well, then," said the young

married and got two grandchildren."

for his patting you on the cheek."

the young man. "I don't like it. He's sell the meats,

ever since I was a baby, and he's al-

body else. He's altogether too famil-

iar, and you encourage him in it."

tainly has his nerve with him."

mind it; all the same, if it hadn't been

"Why, he always pats my cheek.

ways light his pipe for him."

"I don't intend to be laughed out of

lifting her hand to her coiffure.

go upstairs and put it up?"

"You know it's not that."

something to offend you."

going to stand it."

don't mind it."

he likes me."

old."

a widower, isn't he?"

osition that no building for school purposes should have more than two stories. Such a school, built of fire-resisting material, with numerous broad exits and ample stairways, would afford the protection that every community should give its children. Nor should the expense which so radical a change in school construction entails be considered for a moment.

Better to spend millions on our school buildings and make them safe, than to save money by the construction of charnel houses. It is poor consolation to the taxpayer that he has economized at the sacrifice of his own flesh and blood,-Toledo Blade.

FARMS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.



HERE is no reason why any man in the United States should starve, or even why any man should be out of employment, no matter what the conditions of business.

In Louisiana, for example, there are 27,-000,000 acres of land, of which only 6,000,-000 are cultivated. Planters with large tracts stand ready to aid every man who is willing to

help himself. They will sell him all the land he needs on ten years' credit, or will allow him to farm on shares, providing him with a house, a horse and a mule, sufficient seed to plant crops, and provide farming implements

Yet with the whole country full of such opportunities, large cities swarm with men who complain that they cannot get work, and municipalities are at their wits' end to find some way to help the unemployed. The farms of the nation contain the only solution of this problem.

PEARL HARBOR A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.



"All I can say is that if you don't

sit down and behave yourself I'm go-

ng to send you home and I won't se

you again for a week," said the girl.

The young man hesitated for a mo-

ment and then seated himself. "Rut.

WOMEN SELLING MEATS.

Which Is Said to Be Unique.

siderable number of young women, says

In this market all the fresh meats

are kept in showcases. The cutting.

butchers, but there are kept on hand

for delivery, which are sold by young

There are long glass counter show

cases set parallel and with a sufficient

space between them for the saleswom-

en to stand in. You walk along these

and make your choice. In one sectio

lines of turkeys and chickens, fowls of

tion you would find sirioin steaks, big

and little, fat and lean, thick and thin.

You can look down into the showcases

and pick out exactly the sort of steak

Same as to pot roasts; twenty or

up ready for delivery, and you can see

and pick out exactly the one you want ;

and the same as to rib roasts. And

here, cut ready, are pork spareribs for

roasting, fat and lean and all trimly

arranged so that you can see them and

get just what you want; and in other

bones and chopped meats; in short, in

these counter showcases you will find

you cannot only select the piece that

you want, but you know as you look at

And all these cut meats are sold by

the young women precisely as they

You look along till you find just what

you want and the saleswoman takes it

out of the showcase and wraps it up to

be handed over to you if you desire to

ered by the market's wagons.

carry it home yourself, or to be deliv-

There are regularly employed in this

market, in the cut meat department

with an extra force of twenty-five

urdays. They all wear black dresses

with trim white aprons, the aprons be

ing supplied by the market. This mat

ket has employed saleswomen in its cui

in which cut meats are displayed in

city, or for that matter in the country

Care of Olive OIL

Olive oil is injured by being kept in

the light. When used at the table it

should be removed to a cool dark place

Daily Thought.

fully, and of thinking about life hope

fully, may be made to grow up in us

like any other habit.-Smiles,

The habit of viewing things cheer

after each meal.

There are other markets in the city

meat department for three years.

all sizes and weights. In another sec

kinds but vegetables and canned

the New York Sun.

women,

you want.

it its exact cost.

for making a scene I should have had would sell laces or ribbons or gloves

you 'sweetheart.' I don't mind his from thirty to thirty-five saleswome

don't see why he can't address you as making about sixty altogether, on Sat-

all sorts of things. The idea of his and sold from counter showcases, but

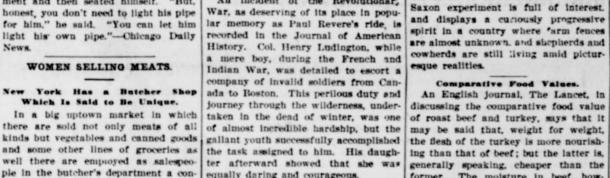
calling me 'Miss Peters!' He's 65 years | this is probably the only one in the

News.

UR annexation of Hawaii, our development of vast political as well as commercial interests in the Pacific and the obvious desirability of developing our coast defenses and payal auxiliaries according to a consistent and adequate plan, all bespeak the need of making that finest natural harbor in

the Pacific a place of service in peace and of security in war. Its value to commerce would be great. Its value in war would be inestimable, and it would, as has well been suggested in Congress, be one of the strongest possible factors for the prevention of war in the Pacific Ocean. After all these years of neglect and in view of existing conditions at the present day, it seems not extravagant for the naval affairs committee to say, as it does, that every consideration of national honor and policy calls for the prompt equipment of Pearl harbor as an impregnable naval base.- New York Tribune.

0000000000000 SIBBELL LUDINGTON'S RIDE



sawing and chopping are done by man The British expedition, consisting of large quantities of cut meats all ready 2,000 men, set cut to destroy the stores and munitions of war collected at Danbury, Conn., reached that place Saturday, April 26, 1777.

and too weak for active resistance, with drew. Preparations were immediateshowcases and look down into them by made to harass the enemy. A messenger was dispatched to Col. Ludingof these showcases you would find long ton to summon him to aid in the defense.

The members of Col. Ludington's reg iment were at their homes, which were miles apart and scattered over a wide territory. To summon them was no easy task. There was no one ready to

dyspeptic patient. Sibbell, the young daughter of Coi thirty of them here together, each tied | Ludington, a girl of 16, volunteered to undertake the service. She mounted her horse, equipped with a man's saddle, and galloped off on the road in the dead of night. The next morning by breakfast time the regiment had taken up the line of march and was in rapid motion toward Danbury, twenty miles sections you find soup meat and soup distant.

cut meats of every description, so that I often think with envy of the days of long ago, men wore ruffled shirts and so stately and so slow, legs incased in breeches, garmen

typical of ease, And not, like modern trousers, often bag Their long hair, nicely powdered, deftly done up in a queushining silver buckle on each

low-cut shoe soft, smooth, silken stockings o their shapely swelling calves-Oh, our grandpas weren't accustomed do anything by halves!

think of them with envy-then, again I do not know it's pratte hard to get there

And ruffled shirts in laundries would hardly last a week And calves in silken stockings must fee shivery, so to speak.

breeches may be easy, men's calves don't swell; And powdered queues are picturesq as for comfort-well,

short, and I'll agree "I don't care if he's a hundred," said in which saleswomen are employed to That, on the whole, the modern good enough for me!

> Left on His Hands. Gabbie-That's a queer sort of ring for you to be wearing. It isn't suit-Lovett-Think not? Well, I tried it on a girl, and she didn't seem to think

it suited her, either. Few men are able to retain their self-control after they get married.

inconcent

An incident of the Revolutionar, equally daring and courageous

Washington selected Col. Ludington as an alde-de-camp at the battle of the flesh of the turkey, and the latter White Plains, and afterward complimented him for his gallant conduct and soldierly bearing.

The guard, too small for protection

Costumes,

I guess I'd rather have my hair clipped

able for a man at all.



Although agricultural machinery riginated in the United States and the merican farmer used patent mowers, reapers and threshing machines long efore their European contemporaries in the same field of labor had put aside scythe, rake and flail, the possibility of introducing electric power in farm work was first recognized in the Old World.

This has probably been due to the act that the farmers of America, thrifty and far-seeing, recognizing the conomy and reliability of the small oil engine, failed to perceive how any saving could be effected by generating electric current and distributing to its notors in outlying positions.

When, however, the mains from some large electric power company pass withn reach of a farm or estate the coudithis state of things must already exist tended in the future. Current German newspapers contain an interesting account of the application of electricity to group of farms in Saxony. The electric current is brought from an adjacent town by overhead wires carried on wooden poles. Two receiving sta- top free from timothy, and the seed tions are arranged, from which the electricity is distributed to the farm buildngs and to convenient positions in the fields for the purpose of driving threshing and other machinery.

Sixteen fixed electric motors are installed for chaff and root cutting, oat crushing, pumping and for operating machinery used in the manufacture of potato spirit. In addition to this power equipment, six portable motors are provided, which may be used for driving pumps, circular saws, threshing machinery, and so forth, at any point where their services are required. The ouses and buildings on the farms are all lit by electricity, 9 ar: lamps and about 1,000 glow lamps being used for the purpose.

It must be pointed out, however, that this example could only be followed in the United States on a very large estate or a group of adjacent farms, and it is doubtful whether such a scheme could be made a commercial success for the operation of farming machinery pure and simple. It would appear that wood sawing, pumping and other operations requiring power must be in luded if the results are to compare favorably with those at present obtained by the use of oil or steam engines. But the Saxon experiment is full of interest. and displays a curiously progressive spirit in a country where 'arm fences are almost unknown, and shepherds and cowherds are still living amid pictur-

esque realities. Comparative Food Values An English journal, The Lancet, in journey through the wilderness, under- discussing the comparative food value saves the expense of purchasing two generally speaking, cheaper than the former. The moisture in beef, however, exceeds the amount present in contains a better percentage of proteid

> dom less than 70 per cent. In lean beef the amount of fat nuch the same as in a not too well-fed turkey, but it must be pointed out that the flesh of poultry differs from that turity. of beef and mutton in not having its muscular fibers permeated by fat, and, moreover, the fibers in the flesh of the fowl are short and rarely yield to the disintegrating action of the digestive processes. A large amount of fat in either case is apt to interfere with the digestibility of the meat. The fat of beef is more digestible than the fat of A grain farm at Murray, Iowa, shipthe turkey. The fat of birds, in fact, is harder, and owing to its tendency to ecome rancid, is unsuitable for the

or flesh-forming substance. In either

case the percentage of moisture is se

The Lancet believes that the m mportant difference from a dietetic point of view between beef and turkey is that, whereas beef contains a high percentage of extractive matters, tur- day. , key contains hardly any at all. The extractive matters in beef account largely for its peculiar and marked flavor, and million acres. The culture of rice is owing to their absence in poultry gen- gradually creeping north and some very erally, and in the pheasant and part- good grain is reported in Arkansas. ridge, the flavor of these meats is delicate. But there is no doubt that the are valuable, for not only are they to gastric digestion.

Learned by Hard Knocks. fully supplied there is no gain in ship-

ping away. As a rule the offspring of immatur and pampered animals are predisposed to disease.

A proper rotation and wise tiliage will do much to keep the soil supplied with available fertility.

Better methods, better stock and better tools have doubled the productions of more than one farm. Oats contain largely the mineral

properties requisite to form and grow

bone and the protein that makes mus-

cle and other tissues. More hay and less grain makes the farm easier to hand's and in the end gives it quite as much profit.

There is often more profit in grow ing little things and in fine products, in proportion, than in the great staples. Without stock there can be no com plete utilization of the farm products. With stock there can be no waste pro ducts.

Clover and grasses retain upo in the soil, render it porous and favor nitrofication while thing with vegetable matter.

Quality of Grass Seed.

The Maine law regulating the sale of agricultural seeds requires that grass seed shall be sold under a guarantee as to purity. Bulletin 138 of the Maine agricultural experiment station, which, doubtiess, many of your readers have received, gives analysis of the seeds which were collected by the inspector and those sent to the experiment station by correspondence in 1906. The dealers are very generally conforming to the law and the purity of most seeds is now guaranteed. The question naturally arises in the mind of a farmer. should a seed be strictly pure, and, if

not, how nearly pure should it be? The purity of seeds varies greatly with their kind. It is possible to grow timothy seed so clean that it shall carry practically no foreign weed seeds. It is not as easy to grow any of the other grasses or clovers so clean. There is no need for the sower to ever buy timothy seed that is much less than 99.5 per cent pure. Samples have been examined by the station the present year which contained not a single for eign harmful seed.

The best red clover seed will frequently carry as much as 1 per cent of foreign matter, although these impurities are usually comparatively harmless. It is, however, poor policy for the sower to buy a red-clover seed tions are much more favorable, and that is less than 98 per cent pure. The best grades of alsike clover will run in a measure which will be largely ex- about 98.5 per cent pure on the average. It is doubtful if the purchaser should buy an alsike whose purity is less than

97.5 per cent. Redtop is the most difficult seed of all. It will, of course, contain more or less chaff. It is difficult to grow redcleaners find it difficult to separate timothy seed from redtop after it has once been introduced. Samples of redtop carrying as high as 12 or even 15 per cent of timothy are not unusual. If one could be sure that the impurities were harmless like chaff and timothy it might be safe to buy a redtop even as low as 85 per cent pure. Unless one is assured of the character of the impurities, it is unwise to buy a redtop less than 95 per cent pure.

Double-Edged Saw. two, and at the same time preserve its durability, is the recent invention of

en Indiana man. Every carpenter includes two saws in his kit-one for cross-cut and one for cutting with the grain. He can now dispense with one saw, as it is possible to put the different teeth on HAS TWO EDGES. the one saw, as

shown in the Illustration. The smooth top edge always seen on saws is changed to a cutting edge, similar to the regular cutting edge, the saw thus having teeth on the two longitudinal opposite edges. The handle is hinged to the blade instead of being rigid and can be reversed as it becomes necessary to use either blade. This saw is also an economical saw, as it

Grass Better than Drugs A famous veterinary surgeon de clares that grass beats all drugs in creation as a cure for sick horses and quarts of cut grass dally, from spring intil fall. The prevalent notion that it is harmful is without foundation, Grass is to horses what fresh vegeta-

bles and fruit are to the human family. News and Farm Notes The profitable line of production is to maintain good health with early ma-

More than half a million emigrants from Russia have passed into Siberia the past year to engage in wheat rais-

A farmer near McEwan, Tenn., is displaying an ear of corn twelve inches long, weighing three pounds and containing 1,386 grains.

ped twenty-seven carloads of timothy seed last fall, for which the farmers received from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel. A Kansas man claims to have invented a fence-weaving machine, run by a

two-horse power gasoline engine, which

will weave and set a mile of fence a The United States produced 14,000,-000 bushels of rice last year on a half

Holland has set engineers to work to pump the water out of the famous extractives of beef, as well as mutton, Zuyder Zee and turn it into dry land. When this work is accomplished there flavoring agents, but they also act as will rise where 4,000 fishermen now perhaps the most powerful stimulant sink their nets farms and homes for 50,000 Hollanders.

A Washington dispatch says a genius has invented a dope which when used So long as the home market is not as paint for farm machinery will prevent rust and decay. This might be good news for those farmers who use the fence corners as storehouses for their farm machinery, but the probability is they are too lazy to apply the

> R. W. Crouse, a graduate of lowa agricultural college, has been appointed State lecturer on animal husbandry for Virginia. Another Iowa boy has gone to the Massachusetts agricultural college as assistant in animal husbandry. The demand for college graduates in the high class agricultural lines at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 . year is larger than the supply.

> Charles W Trock of Ridgeway, Ohio, a 7-year-old lad, while wandering in the fields sat down on a little hummock which contained a bumblebee's pest, Within a moment he was so badly stung that his body swelled to twice its size and death soon followed.

> Enterprising men will make an ex periment of raising thornless cactus on a commercial scale in Riverside county, California. This cactus is the kind that has had its thorns bred off by Luther Burbank and is said to be extremely valuable as stock food.