

ARE YOU EFFICIENT?

HERE IS A TEST WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST.

Anyway It's One Which Very Few Persons Find It Easy to Master, So Don't Be Distressed If You Should Fail.

Are you efficient? The awful query refuses to down. The clocks tick it, the flat wheels in the subway thump it, the ungreased curves of the elevated screech it. If you are an old business fog, the question burns in the eye of every pitying employee. You find your wife measuring the distance from the range to the kitchen cabinet and your son computing the power necessary to propel a football in the lowest arc. The telephone company advises you to give your name instead of saying "Hello."

Blessed be the concrete of thought, if not of heed. Concreteness enables you to see just what the efficiency master mean. One of them, William Fretz Kemble, tells in *Industrial Management* "How to Test Your Employees." Of course, every man who reads it will first test his most important employee, his father's son. Watch with pad and pencil are all that is needed to acquaint yourself with your virtues and faults. In 30 seconds answer as many of these questions as you can:

Give the name of a vegetable, a metal, an insect, a reptile, a fish, a man, a woman, an ocean, a lake, a town.

If at the end of the half minute you have written only "beet, gold, flea, adder," you are pretty poor. If you have also put down "trout, Hughes, Pickford, Atlantic," you are up to human average of eight answers. If you feel that you can go beyond ten answers, you may describe the color of water, tea, beer, ivory, the sky, grass, milk, chalk, coal and skin. But men who go beyond 15 answers in 30 seconds are rare; they should have secretaries, limousines and big black cigars.

Next try to answer five "difficult" questions in 20 seconds.

1. Who is the greatest living general?

Lucky for you if you are pro-ally. "Joffre" or "Halg" is written so much more quickly than "Hindenburg" or "Mackensen."

2. What is the most powerful force in the world?

Perhaps love isn't, but it's a shorter word than militarism.

3. What is the greatest modern discovery?

Quick, man! Radium will do.

4. What is the greatest necessity of commerce?

Secretary Redfield probably would not answer that in less than 11,840 words. You perhaps will write "ships" or "railroads" and pass on to the last:

5. What is the cheapest food for the human race?

Bread, unless you are a fiend for lentils or employed by the makers of fluted oat-corn. But you ought to answer three of these questions in 20 seconds, says Mr. Kemble. If you answer fewer, it indicates "slowness or deliberation in thought."

Attracted by Hats.

Mrs. Bacon—I see there are many women sailors among the Finns and Norwegians.

Mr. Bacon—Well, they think 'em so becoming that some women will do anything to be able to wear a sailor hat.

Something Overlooked.

She—Didn't you promise me I should be the queen of your home?

He—Yes, but when I promised you should reign, I didn't think you were going to storm

PERFECTION SLOW TO COME

Evolution of Photography a Matter of Many Years and the Work of Many Minds.

The distinction of making the first chemical step in the history of photography belongs to Italy, owing to the discovery by a chemist of the sixteenth century that nitrate chloride of silver is blackened on exposure to light, while the foundation of photographic optics was laid by Della Porta in his invention about 1569 of the camera obscura, i. e., the darkening of nitrate of silver by light.

Experiments in 1777 by Scheele, a Swedish chemist, and by Ritter of Jena in 1801, in the action of rays of light upon horn silver, carried the science a step further. But to Thomas Wedgwood of England belongs the honor of having been the first to produce photographs by the action of light on a sensitive surface produced by nitrate of silver, his researches being much aided by the observations of Sir Humphrey Davy. These photographs were made in 1802.

Twelve years later Nicephore Niepce of Chalons-sur-Saone was the first to produce permanent pictures by the means of solar radiation, his process, described as heliography, consisting in coating a piece of plated silver or glass with bitumen.

The daguerreotype, which did justice without mercy, was produced about 1839 by Daguerre and Niepce. For more than twenty years the daguerreotype, facetious descriptions of which are found in the pages of Samuel Lever, Dickens, Thackeray and Reade, held tyrannous sway. W. H. Fox Talbot in the meantime vainly trying to secure recognition for his calotype process, which, by the aid of paper steeped in nitrate of silver, produced the negative or invisible picture now used in all photographs.

To Howe is credited the invention of the changing box, containing a dozen or more plates with a special form of dark bath, which can be changed with one plate at a time from the box and then inserted in the camera for exposure.

Changes in photographic apparatus with the introduction of sensitive films supported not on glass but on a flexible material led many leading photographers of the late sixties and early seventies to seek a material which, although possessing the transparency of glass, would be less brittle.

To Morgan and Kidd of Richmond, the fashionable photographers of their day, belongs the distinction of evolving by means of a gelatin emulsion the bromide paper now used for enlarging.

The rapidity and sensitiveness of modern dry plates have given birth to flashlight pictures, produced by scattering magnesium into a lamp flame. This system is now invariably used for taking group portraits at public affairs.

Not a Cuspidor.

G. E. Lockmuler, traveling representative of the Central Normal college, at Danville, Ind., formerly was principal of the Tipton high school. On a recent date he returned to visit the Tipton school, and on that particular day Superintendent C. F. Patterson arranged an oral drill for the benefit of the visitor.

"Now will some one volunteer to give us a good definition of the word sepulcher?" the superintendent asked in the course of the drill.

A freshman girl was quick to respond.

"A sepulcher," she said, "is a spittoon."

The pupils laughed, and then laughed again when Superintendent Patterson responded:

"No, a sepulcher is not a spit—is not a cuspidor."

Details Wanted.

Tufton—If you ever call me a liar again I'll shoot you like a dog.

Bluffton—Oh, you will, eh? By the way, how does a dog shoot?

FEEDING SILAGE TO CALVES

Best Results Obtained by Giving Some Other Feed Rich in Protein, Such as Alfalfa Hay.

(By PROF. A. I. HAECKER, Lincoln, Neb.)

Silage is a splendid ration but not complete. To get the best results you should have some feed to go with it which is strong in protein, such as alfalfa hay, clover hay, oil meal or cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is the balance for corn silage. Here is a great feeding problem in a nutshell. Good feeding means to supply nutrients with their required nourishment at the least possible cost. The required nourishment means a supply of digestible carbo-hydrates and protein in proper proportion.

Corn silage is the cheapest known form of carbo-hydrates—alfalfa, cottonseed meal and clover furnish a cheap form of protein. A thousand pound steer can consume about 37 pounds of corn silage per day. With



Calves Eat Silage Like Pigs.

this he should have six or seven pounds of alfalfa hay and a grain mixture made up of ground corn, cotton seed or linseed meal. The amount of ground feed will depend upon how quickly you wish to market the cattle. The most economical rations and the cheapest gains are made on small grain rations, ranging from four to six pounds.

TO SECURE PURE SEED GRAIN

Bulletin Issued by Expert of North Dakota Experiment Station on the Important Subject.

How to secure seed grain that is free from mixtures and diseases is the subject matter of circular No. 11, just issued by the North Dakota experiment station.

Professor Bolley advises securing a pure seed as possible, cleaning and treating it and sowing it so as to leave every seventh row for a path to walk through to pick out weeds and the plants that are diseased or that are not true to type. In this way pure disease free seed can be secured for next year's sowing.

POINTS IN FARMING SYSTEM

Certain Factors on Which Success of Business Usually Depends—Deficiencies are Seen.

There are certain factors on which the success of a farm business usually depends.

From these it is usually possible to determine not only the good points in a system of farming but also its deficiencies.

The latter being known, the method of improving the system becomes evident.

FANNING MILL QUITE USEFUL

Machine Will Pay for Itself in One Season—Always Some Grain That Needs Cleaning.

If you raise grain, why not own a fanning mill? It will pay for itself in one season.

There is always some grain that needs cleaning or grading before it is ready for the market or for seeding purposes, and the fanning mill is the machine that will put it in condition

MUST HAVE STUNG

MERITED REBUKE GIVEN ILL-MANNERED CASHIER.

Unwarranted Brusqueness to Poor Old Lady Unused to Banking Ways Aroused the Ire of Another in the Line.

If one wants to study human nature it is not necessary to go farther than the nearest savings bank, says a writer in the *New York Sun*. I had just joined the line at one cashier's window when a woman turned to me.

"I've got to be careful," she said. "I've got to be careful not to lose it." Then I saw that she was pinning a little roll of money into a pocket in her petticoat with a rusty safety pin.

"I hate to draw it," she went on. "I had saved it cent by cent—put it away in my stocking—but with everything so high as it is, what is a poor creature to do?"

Another woman a few feet away looked up understandingly. She was sitting on a bench, putting some money she had evidently just drawn into an old tin strongbox. Like the first woman, she knew she had "got to be careful," and did not want to lose her money on the way home. Undoubtedly she too "hated to draw it."

As I found myself third from the cashier's window I noticed just ahead of me a self-reliant looking woman, with a richly fur-trimmed coat and a jewel flashing on the ungloved hand that held her bank book. The book held several bills of large denomination. Evidently she had come to deposit, not to draw on her account. In front of her and facing the cashier was a delicate-looking little woman in the dingy black that told its double tale of grief and poverty.

"How will you have it?" the bank clerk was asking.

Evidently the woman did not know what he meant.

"How will you have it?" the dapper young man looked at her with steely blue eyes and his thin lips set after he repeated his formula.

The woman's distress was apparent.

"I—I—don't know," she faltered.

"How—will—you—have—it?" The question was rapped out like a series of blows and the woman covered under them.

The well-dressed woman put her hand lightly on the arm of the other.

"He means do you want your money in one or in five or ten-dollar bills," she explained softly, and the woman gave her a look of gratitude as she turned to the clerk and said:

"In fives, please, sir. I hope you'll pardon me, sir; I didn't understand."

As the woman in furs took her place before the sleek young clerk, who leaned forward deferentially to do her bidding, she looked him over much as she might have studied any other strange animal behind bars.

"You don't know how you surprised me," she said, smiling, as she handed him her book to have her deposit credited. "It did not seem strange to me at all that a poor woman did not understand your jargon, but it did surprise me very much that a young man supposed to be capable of filling your position was not quick-witted enough to see that the poor thing did not understand."

Heating Water by Electricity.

Water in a kitchen tank may be heated in the summer time without starting a fire in the range, provided there is electricity in the house. A rod about an inch and a quarter thick and about fifty inches long filled with an insulating, nonoxidizing fluid in which a resistance coil is submerged is connected with electric wires and inserted in the tank. When the current is turned on all the energy supplied to the rod is dissipated in the water in the form of heat.