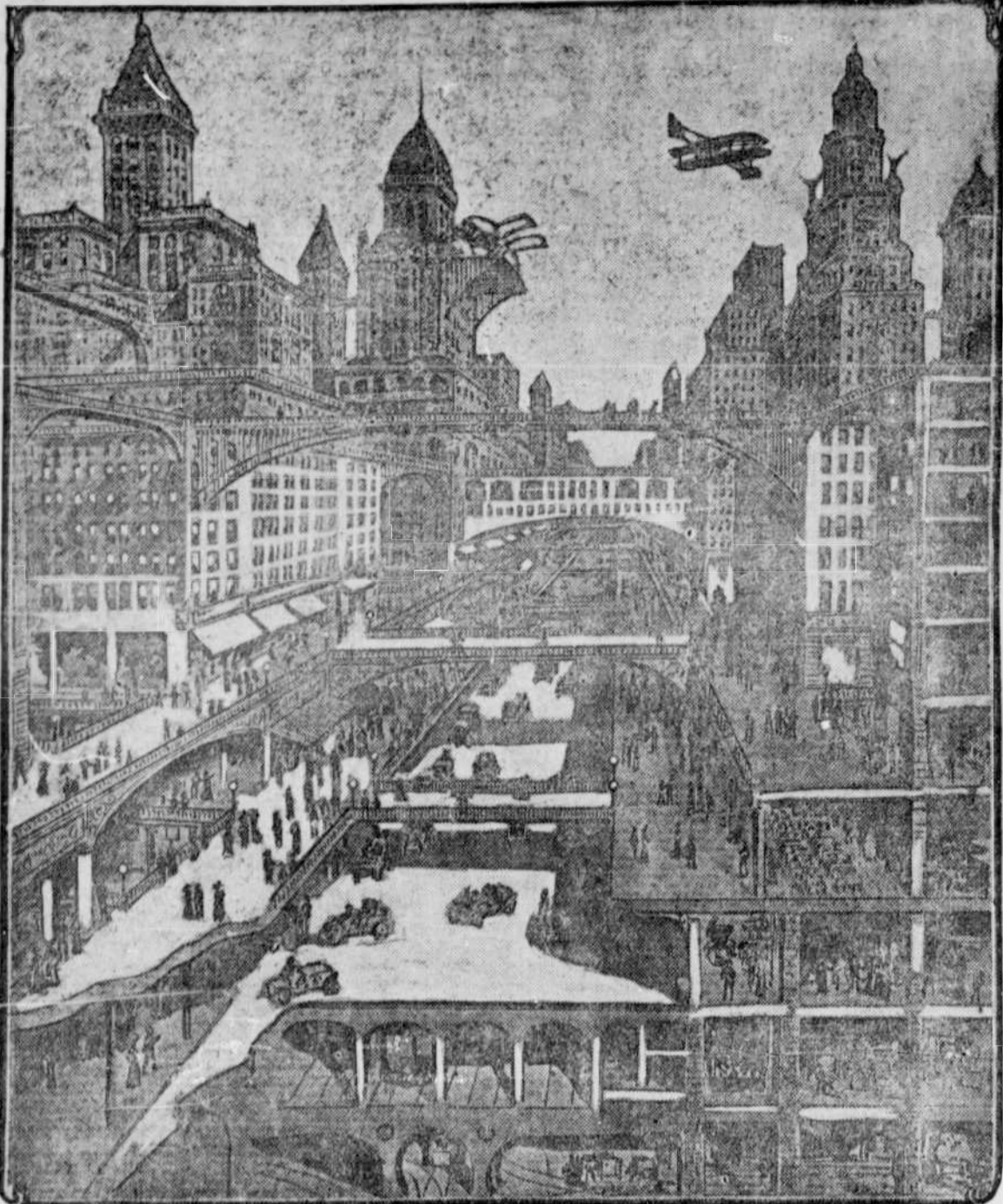


# THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD IN 1960



WILL THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE THIS?

—From the Chicago Sunday Tribune. Adapted from a drawing in the New York Tribune.

## BRIDLE FOR GOSSIPS.

**How Shrews of Old England Were Tamed—Talk of Reviving Custom.**

Women in England who developed a habit of spiteful gossiping or perpetual scolding used to be liable to be muzzled by legal authority. Just now, when suffragettes are disturbing that land, the idea is revived by sorely troubled men, whose efforts to restrain these aggressive women have failed miserably.

Realizing that the moment was opportune for a favorable sale, a London collector of curios has just extracted from his museum a specimen of this old instrument of torture and offered it for sale, as a hint to the authorities.

It is a steel structure, shaped very much like the muzzle sometimes worn by a vicious horse. Strong bands, worn round the head, are fastened and locked on the back of the neck, effectually closing the wearer's mouth.

But the opportunity has passed. The government has been criticized too much for forcibly feeding Birmingham suffragettes to adopt this instrument of torture so close to an election. The collector has had his joke, but his financial gain was only a few dollars, for a private buyer purchased the gossip's bridle to impress his household with the humanity of his domestic administration, compared with the methods of his forefathers. He considers it a bargain; also a valuable object lesson when curtain lectures are impending.—Exchange.

## MEXICO TO SAVE FAMOUS TREE.

**'El Arbol' to Be Surrounded with Water to Prevent Its Loss.**

El Arbol de la Noche Triste, the old ahuehuete tree under which Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, is said to have sat and wept on the night of his defeat by the Aztecs, will be saved from death in a novel manner.

For some time the sentimentalists in Mexico have been at their wits' end how to save the tree, which for some years has shown evidence of rapid decay, a Chicago Mexico correspondent of the New York Herald says. Many methods have been suggested but all so far have failed to meet the approval of those interested. At one time it was proposed to cut the old tree down and plant one of the same in its place. This plan was rejected on the ground that the young tree would merely usurp the proud position its parent occupies in the Mexican mind, and that for this reason it could never be El Arbol de la Noche Triste—the tree of the sorrowful night.

Recently it was proposed to graft a healthy shoot of the old tree on its own root. This, however, would place in jeopardy the little vitality the old trunk has and for this reason met also with general opposition.

Things went as far as the appointment of a special commission of agricultural experts by the government. This body has discovered that the only

way to save the tree now is to surround it by a small lake and thus restore the ground on which the tree stands to its original condition. It must be borne in mind that the species of cedar to which the tree belongs is essentially a wet-ground product, as its name in Mexican, ahuehuete, "old-man-of-the-water," implies.

In the days of Cortez the tree must have stood near the shore of Lake Texcoco. Since then the waters of this lake have steadily receded through various causes, and for many years now the tree has stood on ground as dry as cinders. By surrounding the tree with water it is hoped new shoots will rise, and that thus the tree will perpetuate itself without the interference of man. The trunk of El Arbol de la Noche Triste is little more than a shell, the core having decayed many years ago.

## PHILANTHROPIST PEARSONS.

Daniel K. Pearsons, who says that the joy of giving is the most satisfying joy that a human being can know, has given away more than \$4,000,000. Forty-seven colleges in twenty-four States have been the recipients of his bounty. His boast is that he will give



DANIEL K. PEARSONS.

away his entire fortune before he dies. Dr. Pearsons was born in Bradford, Vt., April 14, 1820, and grew up among the granite hills in poverty. He became a school teacher and then a physician, but not being able to make money rapidly in the East he moved to Ogle County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1860, at the age of 40, he came with his wife, who was Miss Marietta Chapin of Massachusetts, to Chicago. He had \$5,000 in cash and began business as a real estate dealer. His first commission was to sell 14,000 acres in Champaign County. He went out among the farmers of the State and when he found one dissatisfied, induced him to move. He made it a rule never to misrepresent his properties, and the result was that in a few years he gained a tremendous following throughout the Mid-

dle West. His commissions sometimes amounted to \$3,000 a week. Living economically he soon amassed a fortune. In 1875 he was elected alderman from the First Ward. The city's finances were at a low ebb and repudiation of bonds was seriously considered. Dr. Pearsons went to New York and appeared before the Chicago bondholders' meeting, offered to pledge his personal fortune to the redemption of the bonds and saved the credit of the city. Mrs. Pearsons died recently and since then Dr. Pearsons has lived quietly at Hinsdale looking after the colleges in which he is interested through his gifts. At 90 years of age he is still young and vigorous. He says he intends to live until he is 100.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Forbidden by Ueete Sam.

Fiercest of all the wild orgies of the aborigines of North America is the fiesta which culminates in the fire dance of the Saboba Indians, a small tribe living close to the Sierra Madre range of mountains, which walls off the seacoast of California from the desert.

Up to last year, when the Indian Bureau of the United States government finally forbade the holding of these fiestas, the Sabobas had gathered every year at the base of old Mount San Jacinto to sing, dance and gamble, and finally to throw themselves into a pit of fiery coals, roll over and over on the burning bed, and then dance with bare feet on the red hot floor of the pit.

## Lieut. Shackleton as Talker.

People whom Lieutenant Shackleton casually meets must be a trial to him with their trivial questions, but he has a merry wit. He was explaining how the penguins set up nest keeping. Mr. Penguin would feed his wife as she sat on the eggs. He brought her prawns and the like, carrying them in his gullet into which she dipped her beak. "Are the birds monogamic?" asked the naturalist present. "That we could not determine," replied the Great leeman. "We frequently saw a male penguin feed another bird's wife, but we could not say whether his motives were absolutely disinterested."

## Those Dear Men.

"Ah, me valet tells me I'm going to a wedding to-morrow. Miss Williamson's to be married to some fellow, you know, but I can't think of his confounded name."

"Why, old man, you're to marry her yourself."

"By Jove—so I am. What a memory you've got, dear boy!"—Pick-Me-Up.

## A Preliminary Step.

"Why in emigrating to America have you planned to leave your youngest son behind?"

"Oh, I guess he'll follow later. He has just been appointed cashier in a Berlin bank."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

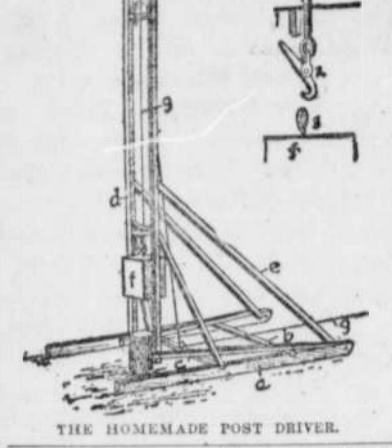
## The Limit.

"Is that a dry town?"  
"I should say so! It is that dry that when they have opera they won't stand for a singer with liquid notes."—Baltimore American.



**A Post Driver.**  
A homemade arrangement for driving piles or posts is shown in the sketch. I consider a post driver one of the most useful implements that I have on the farm, writes J. L. Macomber in Farm and Home. This device is of very simple construction, and aside from the few pieces of iron, pulleys and the rope, any farmer can make it at home.

The runners, a, are 9 ft. long, made of good solid oak 6x4 in. thick. The



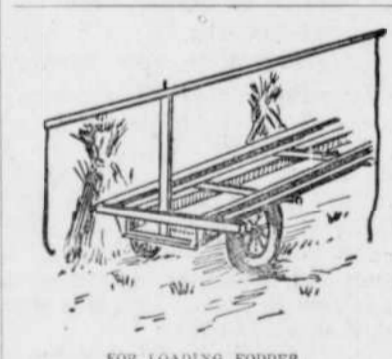
THE HOMEMADE POST DRIVER.

crosspieces, b, are of 4x4 oak, placed about 3 ft. apart. Firm braces, c, of 2x6 scantling, will strengthen the frame. The uprights, d, are 14 or 16 ft. long, as desired, of 4x4 oak. The braces, e, may be 2x4. For the weight, f, a wooden block may be used, which is either square or round. It should be about 18 inches in diameter and 2 1/2 ft. long, of solid oak or hickory. Some wood that will not split readily is best. Grooves should be made in the side of the weight to take in the full width of the uprights. It is a good plan to bore an inch hole through the rear end of each runner, through which a peg may be driven to hold the device in position while the post is being driven.

The working of this device is simple. The weight is drawn up by horses hitched to the end of a rope, and when it arrives at the top of the uprights it is released by the hook, 2, striking the block, 1, unhooking it from the ring, 3, which is attached to the driver block. Four or five blows will usually drive a pointed post to the required depth. Two men and a team will drive one-half to three-quarters of a mile of posts in a day. The cost of such an implement is about \$5, and will pay for itself in a short time.

## Swing for Loading Fodder.

There are a large number of contrivances made for loading shock fodder onto a wagon, some better than others. The illustration herewith shown is one that is in use in some localities where a good deal of fodder is cut up. The rear ladder is substituted with a stout post, well anchored to the rack, on top of which is a pole so adjusted as to be able to reach out to one side for the fodder and the other with proper

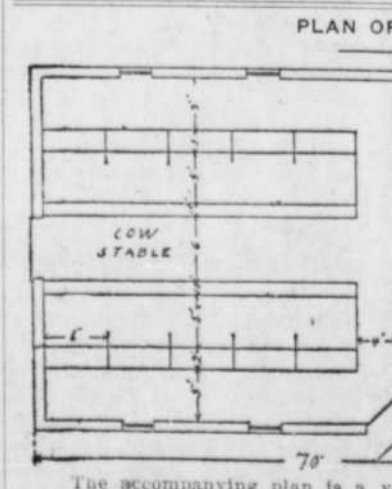


FOR LOADING FODDER.

average. A rope or a chain attached to the short end of pole is thrown around the shock about half way up, and a fork handle thrust through above it so it will stay there and the whole shock is lifted on the rack.—Farm and Home.

## Let Her Scratch.

The importance of exercise for poultry might well be placed subordinate only to good housing and feeding. But a writer in an agricultural monthly pertinently remarks that "scratching



PLAN OF STABLE.

The accompanying plan is a very convenient stable arrangement and economical of room. Rolling doors are shown on almost all the openings, but swing doors can be substituted if desired. Corrugated iron is recommended for the roof, as the wood covering to which roofing is attached may be only 1 1/2 inch strips spaced 20 to 24 inches on centers. About forty rafters exclusive of projections should be the same length on both roofs and the slope of the lower should be 55 degrees from the horizontal, while that of the upper will be 34 degrees. To frame and inclose barn alone would cost about \$200.

to get a minute's peace from mites and other pests is not the right kind of exercise." The truth is obvious. Give the fowls plenty of encouragement to scratch for their grain feed by keeping a portion of each pen deeply bedded with leaves or straw. There is nothing like it for promoting thrift and contentment among a flock of fowls in the winter, and it is also a great aid toward getting fertile, hatchable eggs.

## Small Farms.

The farm unit is gradually becoming smaller with the advance in the price of land. A well known real estate agent in a certain locality told us recently that he had ten times as many calls for 40 acres as for 160 acre farms. The small farm is the best farm, all things considered, and people are gradually coming to realize it and to look for small farms when purchasing. The farmer of to-day is beginning to learn that it is better to tramp over less ground and grow more to the acre. The taxes and fences on a large farm sometimes amount to more than the crops. There is great economy in all lines in the cultivation and management of a small farm. When the farmer knows that he has but a few acres to plant to corn, or any other crop he will use better seed, fertilize more heavily and cultivate better. If he grows seventy to eighty bushels to the acre, say on ten acres, he is much better off than the larger farmer who cultivates twice as much and gets only thirty to forty bushels of corn to the acre.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

## Killing Weeds.

A great deal is heard about chemical weed destroyers and improved methods for eradicating weeds. Some of the improved methods are worthy of the means of destroying many of the weeds. Many of them, however, are not practical and should never be considered by the farmer.

Professor Beal of the Michigan station comes forward with an entirely new means of destroying weeds which, if followed, is certainly the most practical of all other methods, except the hoe. The professor says that where soils are reasonably rich as a result of the growth of legume, there are few weeds. Lands which have been in alfalfa or clover for a number of years have few weeds. For all weedy lands the professor suggests that the farmers seed the land down for either alfalfa or clover and to make sure that the seeding is sufficient to cover the ground. Keep the ground in legume for a number of years and the weeds will nearly all be destroyed. This sounds much more sensible than chemical destroyers.

## Labor-Saving Log-Roller.

On every farm where there is timber of large size there ought to be a canthook, an implement shown in the picture from Farm World, for the purpose of moving heavy logs. It will save a tremendous amount of heavy lifting and one man with a canthook can do as much or even more than two without it. The handle should be about 5 feet long and the iron hook about 12 inches. Or if very large logs are to be used, 15 inches. The hook should work loosely in a bolt through the handle and the "business end" be slightly curved inward and always kept sharp.

## Selecting Laying Hens.

Not enough importance is usually attached to the selection of laying hens. They must be properly cared for, if they are to lay well during both winter and summer. Houses must be kept sanitary and the fowls free from vermin. Care must be exercised to avoid their being chased by dogs or other animals, or unnecessarily frightened. Poultry houses must be well ventilated, and one or more windows should be opened every bright day, so that the house will not become warm during the day and grow cold again at night.

## Dairying and Price of Land.

Dairying in Holland is the principal occupation. The land is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, yet the people pay their rents or interest on the investment by producing butter and cheese, which they place on the European market in successful competition with that produced in America on land of less than one-fifth the value. The secret is—efficient cows, excellent care, co-operation and superiority of butter and cheese.

# FASHION HINT



Russian influence is strongly some of the newest fashions, by street and evening wear. The sketch shows a walking dress of cream serge, with trimmings of red and cream braid. It is very attractive, and is one of the pretty things now made for southern

## TELLS OF HIS FAMOUS

### Faces of Street Audience Gave

ster Inspiration for "Life Line" Surrounded by a model of gun, a piece of cable, life buoy, phone, wig-wag flags, tallboas taining instructions to sailors a life ropes, the Rev. E. S. Ufford, Rockland, Me., evangelist and of the famous revival hymn, "Out the Life Line," sat placidly these mementos of fearful which have raged along the New land coast, in the Union station for his train to Minneapolis Des Moines Register and Leader

The Rev. Mr. Ufford is an ev and this paraphernalia, which been actually used in the re sailors from wrecked vessels a presented to him by captains saving stations at Cape Cod tucket, is used by him in his stic services to illustrate his

"I was aiding a pastor in t on one Sunday night in when we were returning hon the service the subject of con turned on evangelists and they began thinking about a hym would reach the people. My and grandfather had been ch before me and I had been that I should write a song the live long after I had passed a the afternoon of that Sunday to the village square and non-church goers. As I look the faces of those about m upon which were written the sin—they seemed to be like men in the billows of death must have suggested to me the ation for my version of the only me returned to the parsonage, and wrote the hymn at once.

"It has been often thought at one time must have been ed with seafaring men to KURE, vivid a picture as the lyric deity. that I had dashed off the stan witness a wreck of some

Neither surmise is correct. I ply a mental picture which me a quarter of a century ago to be sure, but to which I color."

The Rev. Mr. Ufford is bu unique church by popular sub and from the royalties receiv his hymn. A large anchor is ed over the tower. The bu divided into two parts, an at and a parlor. Over the rostr painting by the noted artist, C. Murdock, and represents the act of saving Peter from the The frieze around the auditor resents Columbus' caravels of America. The church is app located at the corner of W Ocean streets in Rockland. B is in the church tower overlo bay.

"My church will be know Temple of Galilee, or the church, and will always be people of all creeds."

## In Extenuation.

A little girl between 4 and of age came running in from one day and exclaimed to er: "Oh, mamma, did you down? I went like thunder!" To her mother's astonished as to whom she had heard the little one replied, "Well, you know you said one day as lightning, and it always after it lightens, doesn't it?"

A widow's plea of popular have the men call her "Irradiat

Coal is obtained in many New Zealand, but the chief in the Westport district, in son; the Grey district, in West in Otago and Auckland. T coals occur in the two for Westport mines producing a scarcely equalled throughout

## The River Jordan.

The historic river Jordan origin in one of the largest of the world.