

Ideas on Ideal Woman.

By Professor Benjamin Andrews,
Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

ALTHOUGH the ideal of man is agreed on and confirmed from time to time, in the case of woman there are various ideals and with numerous intelligent adherents. These ideals are so different that not all of them can be correct. I will mention three principal ones, from which there are, of course, many variations.

First, there is the masculine ideal of woman—the notion that she is to be as strong and as much like man as possible. Then there is the reverse idea. She is to be merely a pet, a plaything—simply an adjective, as it were. And thirdly, there is what I will call the substantive ideal—she is to be like a nun. The different ideals of woman vary indefinitely in peculiarity, all the way from the first to the third.

A woman's life is not any more than a man's incomplete or a failure by virtue of the fact of celibacy. But the ideal woman must be a woman, not masculine. She is a substantive member or unit in society, not a mere adjective, like Dickens' Dora; and the question is, how can these requirements be combined? For the ideal woman must be sweet and strong at once.

The Science of Forestry.

A Climatic Necessity.

THE profession of forestry, unknown not very many years ago, is rapidly assuming importance in the eyes of the world.

It cannot too quickly become important in the minds of Americans, for at the rate at which the lumbermen are despoiling our woodlands it will not be long before we shall have not only no forests, but no climate worth mentioning.

It may make some difference with the practical ones to explain that there is profit as well as principle in taking care of one's trees.

The little kingdom of Saxony, which is about as large as the State of Connecticut, is said to have the best regulated system of forestry in the world.

The timbered land is supervised by graduates of a regular course of training in this science, who have been taught chemistry, physics, mineralogy, zoology, mechanics, geology, mathematics, botany, surveying, forestry proper, and the provisions of the game and fish laws.

The forests are said to be worth \$80,000,000, and by preserving them an annual revenue of nearly three and a quarter millions is derived.

After the salaries of the foresters are paid and all other expenses met, the State gets two and a quarter millions out of this revenue. It is worth on such a scale as this that reckless and unscrupulous lumber companies have been destroying for us.

And we Americans call ourselves the most practical people on earth, and consider the German mind dreamy and unpractical.

It looks very much as if the people of this land had been living under the impression that the Government had literally money to burn.—New York News.

Education as a Reserve Power

By Orison Swett Marden.

ONE of our great iron manufacturers, a man who is successfully controlling the labor of thousands of men, recently said that the best thing for a young man to do is to go to work, to get into business as early as possible. He decried the idea of getting a college education and acquiring culture. This man will probably become one of the richest men in the country, and, twenty years hence, when he shall have grown tired of accumulating money, he will not know how to get any high enjoyment out of it. His intellectual tastes must remain crude and undeveloped.

There are too many such men in America, ranging from millionaires to men with small fortunes. They are thus numerous because so many of our young men rush into business, in their eagerness to make money, without having received an adequate education for mental training and growth late in life. It is well-nigh impossible for most of such men to acquire habits of study after thirty. The intellect, at that age, has been formed to hold and associate certain kinds of images, ideas, and thoughts, and only by efforts that ninety-nine men in a hundred cannot make can such mental habits be formed. One of the hardest tasks is for a mature but illiterate mind to learn to love reading. Illiteracy, fixed by habit, holds the mind as a vise clamps iron.

But the uneducated men most to be pitied are those who have reached middle life without success. Education is the one thing they need, and their chances of acquiring it have become even more uncertain than those of the men who have achieved partial or complete success in acquiring property and influence. They lack power and self-confidence, gifts that such minds can acquire only by early training and discipline. "Failed for lack of an education" would be a fit epitaph for many an unfortunate.

Matrimony, Eminence and Longevity

By Edgar Saltus.

PROFESSOR THORNDIKE, of Columbia University, discusses in the current issue of a popular periodical two propositions of general interest. First, that men of eminence marry young; second, that matrimony is good for them.

The prior proposition is uncontrovertible. Shining examples are superabundant. Last week, or the week before, the Sultan of Zanzibar was married. The Sultan is precisely seventeen. In Zanzibar he is certainly eminent. Then there is Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt is twenty-three. He is not married yet, but he is going to be. If we may believe everything we hear, and that is always such a pleasure, he also is an eminent young man.

Then, too, there is the German Kaiser. Concerning his eminence, it would be Majestats-verbrechen to express a doubt. This gentleman married at an age so tender that the next morning he was up before breakfast treating the guards to a drill.

There is, moreover, Mr. Sage. His eminence is equally unquestionable. Just when he married we are not quite certain, but we are sure that it occurred in prehistoric times.

In view of these examples Professor Thorndike's proposition may be accepted with ease. But its corollary is not so clear. Matrimony, particularly when the party of the second part happens to be of a tempestuous disposition, is highly chastening, and that, too, whether you are eminent or not. As such it is beneficial to us all. Yet concerning its further advantages, political economists manifest an occasional reserve.

To this reserve Dr. Schwartz has latterly supplied an accent. Dr. Schwartz is a Berlinese scientist. In a recent monograph he contended that matrimony is not merely beneficial, but conducive to longevity. With an ingenuity which we can only qualify as lovable, he produced in support of the contention a number of centenarians. He showed that each of them had married, and that all were widowers. Which latter fact, however, proves or seems to prove not so much perhaps that matrimony is conducive to longevity, but rather that he who survives matrimony can survive anything.—New York American and Journal.

A Scientific Test.
A physician's little daughter, who had given her head a hard thump on the sidewalk, cried out to her mother, "Oh, mamma! I did knock my head so hard, but"—feeling the pretty member over carefully—"I don't think my

brain's hurt, because I tried it, and I can spell c-a-t, cat; c-a-t, cat—and c-a-t does spell cat, don't? I'm sure my brain's all right."—Judge.

Some men get mighty little pay, and yet work for all they are worth.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Soundings have shown that the ocean basins are comparatively steep sided and flat floored. The greatest depth yet found is 31,614 feet, in the Western Pacific, near the island of Guam latitude twelve degrees forty-five minutes north, longitude 145 degrees forty-five minutes east. Another place of great depth, 30,930 feet, is in the Pacific, near the Fiji Islands. The deepest sounding yet made in the Atlantic is 27,365 feet, or over five miles, in a local depression 100 miles north of Porto Rico, West Indies.

It is always cold at the bottom of the sea, the influence of the warm surface currents not extending below 100 fathoms. In the greater depths the temperature is always close to the freezing point. In the tropics the difference between surface and bottom temperatures is frequently more than forty-five degrees. From 100 fathoms down, or throughout the waters beyond the influence of the sun, temperatures remain practically unchanged. The low temperature there is due to the cold water from the Polar regions, which sinks and gradually spreads itself over the ocean bed.

Dr. Victor Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, read a paper in which he said that the sterilization of milk, as ordinarily carried out, and even the Pasteurization of it, is not desirable, but that perfectly fresh milk from the cow, with certain common-sense modifications, is the best food for the baby. The high death rate from summer diseases among children, which continues, notwithstanding the sterilization of milk, he attributes to failure in sterilization. Our aim should be, he says, to take care of the milk and prevent its contamination. Many leading physicians express similar views.

The United States Consul-General at Berlin sends to the State Department some interesting details of the recent trial of high-speed electric motors by the Prussian State Railway Administration. The track used had been put in thorough repair, and at ordinary speed everything worked perfectly, but when a speed of eighty-one miles an hour was reached and exceeded new and serious conditions were encountered. The rails and ties both proved too light for so great a strain; the track began to give way and the side swaying of the cars increased seriously. The highest speed attained was ninety-nine miles an hour on two occasions, but, as the result of conditions then developed, the experiments were discontinued. Up to a speed of eighty-one miles an hour, however, they proved successful and satisfactory.

Much attention is now being given in many States to the subject of contagion among the children of the schools, and every effort on the part of health boards and the school authorities is making to impress the child with the importance of cleanly habits. The Providence (R. I.) Board of Health has sent a circular letter to the teachers in the public schools asking that they teach the children the importance of observing the following rules: "Don't spit, either on the slate, the floor or the sidewalk; don't put the fingers in the mouth; don't pick the nose; don't put a pencil in the mouth or moisten it with the lips; don't wet the finger with saliva in turning the pages of a book; don't put money of any kind in the mouth; don't put pins in the mouth; don't swap with other children anything that is put into the mouth, such as apples, candy, chewing-gum, whistles or bean-blowers; don't cough or sneeze, while facing another person; wash the face and hands often."

Curious Royal Customs.

In the domains of royalty, says the London Tattler, the rigid observance of ancient customs is not altogether without its humorous aspect. In the Spanish court it is the custom on the birth of a royal infant to place the offspring of royalty upon a silver tray and thus tender the child to its father, who exclaims, "It is a Prince," or Princess, as the case may be. In Russia the Czar, when going out for a drive, must on no account permit any one to know beforehand what road he intends to take; as the drive progresses the driver is directed where to go. In both the Russian and Austrian courts no dish must be placed a second time at the royal table, even though it had not been touched the first time it was served. Our own court is freer than any other from such customs, which are usually retained at the sacrifice of common sense. The sound common sense which is characteristic of King Edward as it was of his mother has always been opposed to antiquated ceremonials at court.

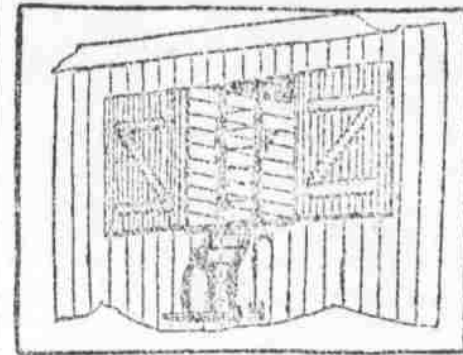
Gas was first used as a street illuminant in Baltimore, gas lamps being introduced in that city in the year 1816.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

A Handy Grain Lift.

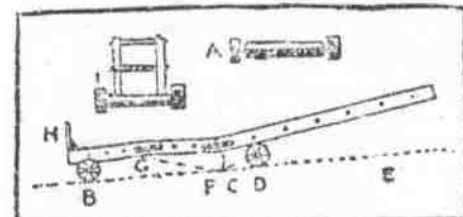
The plan of a device to take sacks of grain up in a loft nine feet from the ground over a corner is furnished to the Ohio Farmer by a correspondent, who says: We put one foot of gravel in the corner for a good



GRAIN LIFT.

drive, leaving eight feet. The top of the wagon is four feet, leaving four feet from the lower end of the lift to the roller on the edge of the loft floor. The length of the lift from this point up is eight feet, made in the style of a ladder. When the sack is set on at H (see first cut), by taking hold of the lift at F the sack can be swung out very easily. The farther out the sack goes the more purchase you have at F, and when the sack is on a line from E to B (second cut) it will naturally run in itself because the lift will be in a shape to make it down grade from F to G, and after the sack passes the roller, A, the trucks at I will run on the floor, and you have a complete truck. The stop, C, does not want to come below the line from F to G.

If this device is made of good seasoned red elm, 2x4 scantling, it is very light, and grain can be taken up more rapidly and a great deal more easily



DETAILS OF GRAIN LIFT.

than to carry it up the steps on your shoulder. The wheels can generally be found in some machine agent's pile of old iron. The cost is but a trifle, and any person can make one with but few tools. It will save your back, and that is quite an item in this generation.

Shredding vs. Pulling Fodder.

That the cornstalk is a valuable hay plant has been settled. It is no longer a matter of controversy. Shredded corn hay is about as good as any other hay. This crop does not have to be planted and made, but is already made. It is simply a question of taking care of what you have on hand. There are millions of dollars' worth of cornstalks standing in the fields of the South, ready to be made into first class food. There is from one to two tons per acre of this hay standing in every corn field in the South. It is plainly your duty to cut and save it. To those of you who have not yet pulled fodder, we wish to say that it is cheaper to cut and shred, than it is to pull fodder. It does not injure the corn to cut the cornstalks, but actually helps it.

Numerous experiments carefully made, prove conclusively that the corn fills out better and weighs more when cured in this way than when permitted to stand in the field. The stalks made into hay are worth nearly as much as the grain, so that you about double the value of your corn crop by shredding the stalks.

To those of you who have already pulled your fodder, we wish to say the stalks are yet worth saving and shredding. While it is true that you have lost something and spent something in pulling the fodder, you have saved your stalks. Prompt attention to this matter will go a long way toward supplying roughage for the cattle through the winter.

So we again say with all the emphasis that we know how, cut your corn and shred it into hay instead of pulling fodder. Learn a new and better way instead of following in the old one.

We are not able to go on with our old-fashioned, wasteful ways of farming. We must learn to practice more economy.—Southern Cultivator.

Fertilizing Cotton.

Considering permanency of effect as well as influence on the crop immediately following, the cow pea and other leguminous plants must be ranked as a cheaper source of nitrogen than is any nitrogenous material which may be bought as commercial fertilizers, says J. F. Duggar, of Alabama. The aim of the cotton farmer should be to grow such areas of legumes as will enable him to dispense with the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers for cot-

ton, using the funds thus saved to purchase increased amounts of phosphates or other necessary non-nitrogenous fertilizers. The money that would have been necessary to purchase one pound of nitrogen will buy about three pounds of phosphoric acid or of potash, which larger purchases of phosphate and potash will enable the farmer to grow heavier crops of legumes, and heavier crops of legumes trap larger amounts of otherwise unavailable atmospheric nitrogen and result in further soil enrichment.

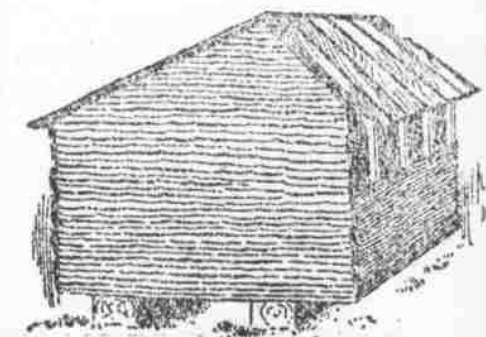
In the writer's opinion the most promising method of increasing the yield of cotton per acre and the profits of cotton culture is by a more general use of leguminous plants as fertilizers. These invaluable allies are by some farmers utilized and appreciated, but their use might be increased twenty-fold with advantage to the current crop, to the permanent upbuilding of the soil and to the filling of the farmer's pocket. It is putting the case very mildly to say that the average yield of cotton per acre in Alabama might be increased by a least fifty per cent. through the general use of legumes as fertilizers.

Grafting Cucumbers.

It is not generally known that coleus and even cucumbers and other herbaceous plants may be grafted quite successfully, and surprising effects may often be secured by such operation. To graft coleus, choose vigorous young plants, cut horizontally to the wood where it is a little smaller than an ordinary lead pencil, and split the stock in the centre of the top, about one inch deep. The stock and base scion of course must be of same thickness, so that the rings meet. Use firm little cuttings, not too soft, about one and a half inches long, for scions. Cut wedge shaped, one inch in depth, and insert into the split stock. Bind with soft worsted. The plants should be kept in a propagating case or in a temperature of seventy to eighty degrees and remain shaded until the union is formed.

A Convenient Corn Crib.

The illustration shows a corn crib which is satisfactory, where a small amount of corn is to be kept. It can be made any size desired, but possibly one twenty-five by twelve feet is the most satisfactory. The sides may be made of any kind of rough boards placed about three inches apart, or



CRIB IN POSITION.

strips of wood of any character can be used provided the openings between them is not wider than four inches. The roof is made out of ordinary rough boards, with battens over the cracks. The crib should be placed at least a foot above the ground, so that it will not harbor rats. The one shown in the engraving is supported by two large sills. Pillars of brick or blocks of wood can be used.

A Standing Approach.

The scarcity of good fruit trees on many farms is a standing reproach to the owners of said farms. A pound of pecan nuts planted in October or November in the right place will soon give pecans in abundance. Then the ordinary chestnut will flourish on all the Piedmont hills. Save seed from good peaches and plant them in October. Cultivate them well next summer and you will have large trees to plant the following year. Be sure to plant out a few choice apple and pear trees this winter. Remember that a good orchard and a good garden are the chief factors in a good living. How could a table be made attractive without fresh vegetables and choice fruits?—The Cotton Plant.

Old-Fashioned Vegetables.

Plant old-fashioned homely vegetables, beans to string, lady peas, summer squash, pumpkins, lima beans. That old favorite of the housewife, the Creaseback bean, is almost proof against rain and heat. Tomatoes can be grown in summer, in light soils, under the shelter of brush breaking half the sunshine, for the tomato will not brook a total deprivation of the sunshine. But with soils retaining water in sight even a few moments on the surface, it is useless to experiment with the tomato any longer.—Florida Agriculturist.