

Don't Fear Too Much Education

By Caroline.

THERE is a certain class of people who do a great deal of talking about the mistake that is being made in this country of educating people above their positions.

Thank fortune that such a mistake can be made. It is a mistake to glory in, not to weep over. If an individual can be educated and trained to fill a higher position than his father or mother filled, it is not a thing to be lamented, but rather to make us rejoice, for it means the advance of the race.

The upward step of an individual helps forward the world. The world is only a company of individuals.

Dissatisfaction with one's achievements and one's surroundings is a sign of growth.

When discontent moves to action it is more than a sign of growth—it is growth.

Some of the greatest benefactors of the human race have sprung from the humblest social condition. They have been educated above their positions.

To glance simply at our own country, most of our great men have been of humble origin.

Benjamin Franklin, born a poor boy, educated himself above his position, and he appreciated his education to such an extent that he was willing to give time and money that others might be educated. He founded in Philadelphia a college, now the University of Pennsylvania, and established a free library.

Abraham Lincoln was great because he was dissatisfied with his position. His whole life was given to educating himself to fill a higher position. He would no more than attain a position than he realized that there was a higher one which he might fill, with the result that he filled the highest position this country has to offer.

Would he ever have done this if he had been satisfied with life in a log cabin in the wilds of Kentucky?

Don't be afraid of educating people so that they will be dissatisfied with their position in life.

It is their only chance for growth.

If people could be taught that dirt caused disease, and could be made to feel the horror of sickness and disease, even though they were healthy themselves, streets would be cleaned and houses would be clean and sanitary.

It is because the majority of the people are satisfied with the dirty streets that the streets are dirty.

Make every individual in the city dissatisfied with the way the streets are cleaned. You will find the streets no longer dirty.

Make every person in the State dissatisfied with the roads that connect the various towns and you are bound to have good roads.

Don't be afraid of educating the individual above his position, for in the education of the individual lies the salvation of the country.—New York Journal.

The Men and Boats of The Boston Fishing Fleet

By James B. Connolly.

SAILING out of Boston is a fleet of fishing schooners that for beauty of model, and speed, and stanchness in heavy weather are not to be surpassed—their near admirers say equalled—by any class of vessels that sail the sea; and, saying that, they do not bar the famous fleet of Gloucester.

This Boston fleet is manned by a cosmopolitan lot, who are all very proud of their vessels, particularly of their sailing qualities. Good seaman all—some beyond compare—Irishmen still with the beguiling brogue of the south and west counties, Yankees from Maine and Massachusetts, Portuguese from the Azores, with a strong infusion of Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders, and scattering French, English and Scandinavians.

No class of men afraid worry less about heavy weather than do these men; nowhere will you find men more deeply versed in the ways or vessels or quicker to meet an emergency; none will carry sail longer, or, if out in a dory, will hang on to their trawls longer if it comes to blow, or the fog settles, or the sea kicks up. In the matter of courage, endurance and skill, they are the limit.

The standard for this superb little navy was first established by a lot of men of Irish blood, from Galway and Waterford originally, who chose this most hazardous way to make a living—and in other days, with the old-class vessels, it was terribly hazardous—who chose this life, tender-hearted men and men of family though most of them were, in preference to taking orders from uncongenial peoples ashore.

They are still there, an unassuming lot of adventurers taking the most desperate chances in the calmest way—great shipmates all, tenderness embodied and greatness of soul beyond estimation.—Scribner's Magazine.

In Defense of Preservatives

By Dr. Robert G. Eccles.

TO begin with all of the most common among them are constituents of the food we eat. Nature, herself, has put them into our food. We have been consuming them since time began. Our savage ancestors consumed them for millenniums before us.

Two grains of salicylic acid will preserve a pound of food for a reasonable length of time. A grain is the amount most commonly used. In order to preserve the same amount of food with equal safty one pound of sugar would be required. In fifteen pounds of well-preserved food there would be thirty grains of salicylic acid. It is a very common thing for physicians to administer to their patients thirty grains at a dose and keep up the administration for many days with benefit to the patient. Fifteen pounds of food preserved to an equal extent by sugar would require fifteen pounds of sugar. How long does the reader suppose that any person could retain good health if they undertook to eat fifteen pounds of sugar at a single sitting and keep taking such doses for weeks at a time?

As a grain of salicylic acid will preserve more food with equal certainty than an ounce of salt, and as fifteen grains of salicylic acid would equal in preserving power over a pound of salt, who would hesitate in choosing the alternative doses of thirty grains of salicylic acid or of two pounds of table salt? One pound of salt is a fatal dose.—Public Opinion.

Ants that Eat Rock.

The engineers in charge of a telegraph line at Hong-Kong were surprised recently by the discovery that about seven miles of their cable, though it was well protected and laid underground in a concrete trough, had been severely damaged. For the greater part of the length oval holes had been bored quite through the casing down to the copper wire itself.

It was agreed that insects must have been the authors of the mischief, though what kind of insects was not obvious. It might be possible to find one which enjoys perforating lead. But these insects seemed to have drilled the holes, not in order to make a passage, but by way of making a meal! They had taken a dinner of six courses, consisting first of tarred rope, then of lead, then of twisted rope, then of tape, then of hemp fibre and lastly of India rubber. The copper strand had been too much for them.

Portions of the damaged cable were sent to the Natural History Museum with the hope that some opinion might be given, and the oracle replied that there could be very little doubt that the damage was caused by white ants. Specimens of their peculiar forms of appetite and industry are kept in the museum, which show not only that they will eat lead, but will also bore through hard sandstone rock.—London Spectator.

An "American" Swindler in Paris.

An alleged American who has been very successful as a swindler of dames is on the wing, the police being unable to find him anywhere, despite most careful searching. The man save himself out as the son of a

ew of a celebrated transatlantic millionaire, and bowled around Paris in a magnificent motor car. He went to the nocturnal restaurants and made the acquaintance of many women to whom he offered presents, and whom he treated to dinners and luncheons. After a few days he borrowed money from his dupes, to whom he subsequently gave checks purporting to be on a well-known American bank. The checks were found to be worthless. It is said that the swindler raised \$20,000 by his transactions, but this is probably exaggerated. At any rate, his victims have been thronging, with tears in their eyes, to the police superintendent of the Parc Monceau district. The same swindler is said to have victimized several tradesmen and hotelkeepers by his spurious American checks.—London Telegraph.

Be Topical.

There has been an article received at this office, in the first part, the writer gives a mournful declaration of his dead mother and then ending with a hot discussion in politics, by mud slinging and vituperation that he is throwing upon his colleagues. I would advise the party when he has two subjects to write on, give them under two headings.—Hyden Thunders.

In Germany it has often happened that the universities were closed because all the students and professors had joined the army.

The woman who has nothing but evil to say of her men associates proclaims her own weakness and frivolity of character.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Fruit Production.

The family that consumes a bushel of good fruit this year will want a larger quantity next year; hence it would appear that both quantity and quality should be our aim. When we produce fruit for sale, we often think the people want nothing but quantity, when in reality they also want quality. I believe the planting of fruit is being overdone, and those who have planted for quantity only will find no market for their fruit at profitable prices. A few years ago, fall and winter varieties of pears of high quality brought good prices, but the large planting of Kieffers drove out even quality, and the people have lost their taste for pears.—Weekly Witness.

Feeding Fowls.

The manner and time of feeding fowls is of nearly as much importance as the feed itself. We always adopt a regular system of feeding, and only change with the seasons of the year, or when conditions absolutely require it. We have known a change of feed, and the time of feeding it, to make a difference, with our own flock of Leghorns, of over four hundred eggs a day inside of two weeks. Too much stress cannot be laid on regularity in feeding, and the adherence to a steady system, only changing when there is a good reason for so doing. All soft feed should be fed on wide boards or in troughs which are kept clean, and the fowls should never be allowed to huddle together any more than is necessary. Exercise is of prime importance when trying to produce eggs during the winter months. By keeping the floor of the house littered with dry straw, chaff or leaves, and scattering the whole feed into it, the fowls get all the exercise they need.—Weekly Witness.

The Stretching Wire.

As I have seen a lot of ways to set and brace corner posts for pastures in your valuable paper, I will give you my way of stretching wire a half mile long. Get a wagon and back it up to the corner post so that the hub of the hind wheel is in line with the rest of the posts. Next get a post or a piece of 4x4 timber seven feet long and put from the centre of the corner post or half-way up the post, to the hind axle of the wagon near the wheel. Then raise the hind wheel off the ground, next get a small piece of chain with grab hook to fasten around spoke of wheel, then fasten the wire to the end of the chain and start turning on the wheel. One man can stretch wire so tight that he could break it if he turned too much on the wheel. When the wire is stretched as tight as wanted either tie with a piece of rope the hind wheel to the front wheel, or have a stick to put between the spoke and under the wagon box to keep the wheel from turning back, and then go and drive in your staples. You'll find this is the quickest and best way to stretch wire a long distance.—Chas. H. Simmonds in the Epitomist.

Silage Better Than Cured Corn.

The raising of corn for the silo and the feeding of silage is in great favor in this section among our milk producers. There is one point I think some writers have overlooked, and that is in comparing the amount of waste in the methods of dry curing and silaging corn. In the dry curing the cattle leave the butts and in the silo some rots in the corners and on top. It seems manifestly unfair to compare the losses on equal terms. The reason is that corn raised for dry curing is always our native field variety and is of small growth, and would not make more than five to eight tons, green, per acre after the ears are off; while corn that is intended for the silo is usually a large variety that would not be suitable to dry and is consequently raised much cheaper and will produce fifteen to twenty tons per acre. In making comparisons, we must reckon at least three times as much waste in the silo to equal the one part waste in the dry curing. Another point is that in the dry fodder there is usually no corn in it at all, while for the silo the ears are usually all cut in, which makes it much the richer feed without extra cost of husking, etc.

The American Hog.

About two-fifths of the world's hog supply is produced in the United States, according to an advance proof of a short bulletin to be issued by the Department of Agriculture on marketing swine, and about 85 per cent. of these are produced in the Mississippi valley; hence this section of the country has developed the fat or lard hog and has set the standard for hogs in other parts of the United States. The fat or lard hog is such because corn has been his principal feed and because there has been a demand for pork from such a hog, and he will conform to the present prevailing type just as long as corn remains his principal feed. Butcher hogs are the best hogs from the fat or lard hog standpoint that come to market, and should be used as a standard for comparison. From the bacon market standpoint the English bacon hog is the ideal toward which hogs are being developed.

To the close observer it is apparent

that the gradually changing conditions brought about by the development of the United States, and the increase in the price of corn resulting from its varied commercial uses, cause the hog to be fed a more mixed and usually a more nitrogenous ration. This will in the future affect the type of the hog of the United States, so that it will more nearly approach that of the English bacon hog.—Farmers' Home Journal.

The Staple Crops.

According to the final calculations of the United States Department of Agriculture crop yields were bountiful this season. Values are high on the whole. The corn amounts in total to 2,467,480,984 bushels, the second largest yield on record, of a value on the farm of \$1,087,461,440. This figures to something over 44 cents in the bin. With such a value and a second best-on-record yield the corn status leaves little to be desired. The wheat showing is not quite so satisfactory. The total crop of the winter and spring varieties amounts to 552,399,517 bushels, but the weight in the spring wheat States is light compared with that of a year ago, showing the effects of the black rust which invaded the Northern fields last fall and caused such a furor in the grain pits in every large city in the world. This lowers the milling value of the spring wheat. The returned value in the bin on the farm is close to \$1, in fact one may call it dollar wheat this year. The weight as promulgated is for Minnesota 52 pounds, against 55 in 1903; for North Dakota, 51 pounds, as against 56, and for South Dakota, 50 pounds, as against 58 last season. Oats made a splendid crop. The total reaches 894,595,552 bushels, which is not far from the preliminary estimate of 900,000,000 bushels made in October. The main feature, however, of the 1904 crop is not so much the yield per acre as the superlative quality of the grain. It is probable that more of this crop will be fed out during the cold weather than in any other season, for the reason that in comparison with corn, oats seem cheap and the farmers for the most part are able and disposed to hold. Barley, rye and the other grains hold their own well and the figures show that hay is worth very nearly \$9 per ton in mow and stack.—Breeders' Gazette.

VALUE OF LIGHTNING RODS.

Proper Installation Needed—Rules for Setting Up Protective Apparatus.

M. R. Chavannes discusses the general prejudice against lightning rods in Paris Electricien, and his argument is translated and adapted by the Electrical Review. He calls attention to the need of investigating more thoroughly the value of these devices so as to remove this feeling. A distinction is drawn between lightning arresters (parafoudres) and lightning rods (paratonnerres), the former being that type of apparatus intended to protect objects insulated from the earth, and the latter protective devices for objects not so insulated. The reliability of lightning arresters has been taken up by a Swiss commission, but its report has not yet been made public. M. Chavannes holds that lightning rods are valuable protective devices when properly installed, but the way in which this should be done is not well recognized.

The original idea of a lightning rod was a device which would allow atmospheric charges to escape slowly to the ground, but, in fact, the action of the device is generally otherwise. Discharges are sudden and severe, and have apparently an oscillatory character. M. Chavannes has conducted experiments on a laboratory scale, with a view of studying the effect of sudden oscillatory discharges, using for this purpose high-tension transformers. These experiments have given the following results: The surface of a lightning conductor is as important as its cross-section. The ohmic resistance of the conductor is of little importance. Breaks in the continuity of the conductor are of small consequence. The self-induction of the conductor should be as small as possible. Induction between the lightning conductor and neighboring circuits may give rise to discharges in these circuits, and offer a resistance to the discharge of the main circuit. A house covered with a metal roof is analogous to a condenser, and may set up resonance phenomena.

The following rules should be observed wherever possible: All lightning protective apparatus should be placed exterior to the building. The rod, the conductor, and the ground plate should be placed in a straight line. The coefficient of self-induction should be sensibly zero. While it is not always possible to arrange the different parts of the lightning rod in a straight line, unnecessary bends should be avoided. M. Chavannes believes that, when the question has been studied thoroughly and the necessary conditions more fully understood, the real value of lightning rods will be recognized, and that by means of them, the accidents due to atmospheric discharges will be greatly reduced.



A Tip as to Porch Pillows.

A writer in a current magazine gives some useful suggestions for porch and roof garden furniture. Among other things, she recommends that cushions be covered on one side with oilcloth. At night the oilcloth side should be turned uppermost, so if it should rain they will suffer no harm. Moss is used for stuffing the pillows, since dampness is fatal to feathers or down.

To Look Young.

If you wish to be young looking and happy adopt as your principle in life never to expect too much of people. A large amount of worry and trouble arises from our too great expectations of others. We expect too much of our children; they must be gifted, beautiful, obedient, little complendiums of all the virtues, and if they are not this we think bitter things and sew wrinkles and gray hair for ourselves. We expect too much of our friends, and ill nature is the result of the disappointments encountered. The housekeeper develops into a domestic pessimist who does not find the orderliness and cleanliness which she expects.

Importance of the Belt.

There is possibly no one way in which a woman may so easily make or mar the smartness of a costume as by a belt. If this be of a color seen nowhere else in her gowning, it attracts criticism to itself and thereby detracts from the force of the entire outfit. While the silk belt is still worn, it is not so smart as the leather belt or that of the material of the gown. The suede belts are very popular for shirtwaist wear because they are soft in texture and conform easily to the lines of the waist. These are in all of the new mauve and pastel shades and are worn with buckles of mother-of-pearl or leather. The buckles are colonial in design and shape, many beautiful ones being shown.

For Morning Wear.

The plaid gingham, which will be used for morning wear are rather a relief to the sameness of solid colors. They appeal more than figured designs. The plaid should not be decided in contrast or it utterly takes away from the smartness of the frock. Two or three shades of blue and pale green, or pink, black and white, may be used. They do not look as glaring as they sound. They are deftly mingled and fade one into the other in a way that does not jar the artistic sense.

When the fabric is plaited, which it is intended to be, the effect is quite refreshing.

Take a pink and black and white plaid all shaded into a good whole and make it with knife-plaited skirt opening on a box plait back and front and a three-inch hem stitched at top, with a blouse in fine plaits running on the bias from shoulder to waist showing a V-shaped front and back of eyelet embroidery and white linen, and you get a very pretty morning gown.

Silk Stockings.

It is growing more and more the fashion for women to do up their own nice frocks and silk underwear and embroideries, in order to save them from the devastation of the laundry. It is really fascinating work and there is no reason why brains should not be put at the service of this brand of household art as well as into the embroidery work, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung between towels. Silk underwear should be soaked half an hour in warm suds and ammonia water, allowing a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Rub gently with the hands, pressing and squeezing, but not rubbing on the board. Never rub soap directly on the garment, and do not be too generous in the matter of soap. Above all things taboo chemicals or strong washing powders. Rinse through two warm waters of the same temperature as the suds, adding to the last a trifle of ultramarine blue, and a tablespoonful of liquid gum arabic. Smooth out and hang as carefully as possible, in order to avoid the wrinkles so hard to iron out of silk without injury to the fabric. When almost dry press under muslin.

"Gosh," and "Oh, Fudge."

A dispatch from Carbondale, Pa., says: "The local branch of the W. C. T. U. has addressed an open letter to women and school girls admonishing against the common use of such expressions as 'My Lord!' and 'Good Heavens!'" They say that the men are the principal offenders in this respect, but they despair of reforming them. The leaders of the union interviewed said that it was the intention of the local union to start a crusade against the use of all slang. "By Gosh!" "Oh,

fudge!" "Lordie!" "Rubber," and "Knocker" will be blamed as "swear" words.

A Mrs. Ann Brodie, superintendent of the department of purity, at whose dictation the letter was written, said: "Prominent members of the church are given to this form of profanity, and yet they wonder at the increasing blasphemy throughout the country. Oh, for a woman actuated with the spirit to go out fearlessly and smash the blasphemers."

"The teachers in the public schools," said another, "are responsible for a great deal of this form of swearing. They use such expressions as 'Gracious' and 'Goodness,' and in my opinion these are at best substitutes for profanity."

The Back Yard Beautiful.

The back yard beautiful is well drained. To have a back yard damp from standing water, littered and soggy from household refuse, makes it impossible to be anything but an eyesore and a constant menace to health, says the Washington Times.

The water from sinks and drains should be carried as far as possible from the dwelling. Every solid substance should be carefully excluded from the drains and be destroyed by burning. This is the only sanitary disposition of garbage, and each family should burn its own daily. Where domestic animals are kept much can be fed to them, and on farms the remainder thrown on the compost heap. Broken glass, dishes and discarded tin cans will accumulate in every house and the best method of disposing of them is to have a barrel or cask tidily set aside to throw them in, and when the receptacle is full the junkman or village dump is ready to receive them. Another barrel should be ready for all the odds and ends, torn wrapping paper, superfluous and soiled papers, worn out bits of carpet and all kindred things that are too large to burn in the kitchen fire. Then when the garden rubbish is burned each spring these will kindle the flames.

Coal ashes should be piled into as compact and unobtrusive a heap as possible and thoroughly cleaned away every spring. Well packed down, these garden beds, and are often used to fill hollows and holes with a liberal coating of earth over them.

A large part of the back yard should be sown to grass. A nice bit of grass kept as neatly as a lawn is the housewife's pride, where she bleaches her household linen until "snow white" is no mere phrase. There are removed all stains, and all traces of ill odors are replaced with the freshness of evening breezes and morning dews, and here the bedding and clothes are hung until saturated with oxygen.

When space allows, a garden is a back yard acquisition where early vegetables may grow as family tastes dictate. Sage, thyme, balm, sweet marjoram and lavender are useful in making savory many otherwise plain dishes, and are especially fitted to grow in a back yard. Small fruits can fill many a vacant spot, in their season add to the family comfort, and in their care and growth be a constant pleasure to the family gardener. A hedge of barberry, arbor vitae, or cedar or osage orange is far better than a fence to divide the front and back yards, or to confine the garden. It requires a few years to have them grow properly and perhaps a slight fence for protection during the first year.

A trellis of grapevines is admirable as a screen between the vegetable garden and front lawn. If something of more rapid growth is wanted flowering climbers are best, and with morning glory or honeysuckle, climbing rose or woodbine, to select from, every taste may be gratified.

Fashion Hints.

A suit of tan-colored voile was especially admired.

White linen and muslin gowns are being shown in all the shops.

A charming gown of dark blue chiffon voile in a fine quality was entirely accordion plaited.

A dainty white gown with some novel features was made of dotted Swiss and very sheer lawn.

A pretty model in green and blue plaid was effectively trimmed with stitched green taffeta bands.

The matching fad has been extended to gloves. The latest glove is lined at the top with colored kid, in all shades.

An extremely pretty suit of dark red checked silk had a plaited skirt, the bottom of which was trimmed with puffed bands of the silk put on in a garland pattern.

A deep tan Continental shape, in a fine, flexible straw, had a band of tan malle draped around the crown, and loose bunches of rich red roses and leaves in three of the dents in the trim.