

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE CHILD'S HT TO PLAY.

By Dr. Newell D. Hills.
It is the natural right of the child to play in order to grow during its non-productive years. Man maintains his health during maturity by his work, for his profession is in reality his play. The child has an artificial occupation named play through games. Having the food as raw material for the body, that food can be built into the physique only through the free play of the legs and arms, through exercise and fresh air. One thing, therefore, is vital—the playground. Given a dozen blocks of houses and stores, there should be one block, not for a park, but for play. A schoolhouse for the mind, with no playground for the body, is a form of folly.

The long-cherished idea of suppression of all that is muscular is false and dead. No brain can work properly without the nourishment of strong blood. No virtue of thoughts can emanate from a brain fed by organs neglected through life. A well-fed body, a body with muscles and organs well trained, will furnish a mind with strength, purity and nobility. It is a child's right to have ambition to be a leader, and we do not accord him his privilege if we withhold the opportunity to build a body that will make his brain powerful and creative.

MAN SHOULD BE RULER OF THE HOME.

By Helen Oldfield.
The greater a woman's strength of character, the stronger her mind and her will, the greater is her joy in yielding obedience to the man whom voluntarily she has crowned as her king. It has been well said that a weak woman can never comprehend the delight of complete surrender to a strength in which she glories and which she loves.

This is among the greatest joys of marriage to the woman of strong mind and character. Such are not of those who cry out against the "tyrant man," who of the wife and mother should be the mainstay. The feeble satisfaction of having one's own way is not, for them, comparable to that of leaning confidently upon a strength which they are proud to believe is greater than theirs.

There are those who profess to believe that an occasional disagreement, not of serious nature, adds a certain piquancy to married life. It is best to beware thereof, lest it develop into nagging and struggling for the last word, which has been well defined as the most dangerous of all internal machines. Husband and wife

not disagreeable. Annie was by nature cheerful and sociable. This disposition drew around her many friends of her own sex, and as a result of their companionship, many of the opposite sex as well. Among them there were a number who had come to regard her husband as a nonentity, owing to his apparent indifference, and to these she had become the center of attraction. But this seeming indifference on the part of Mr. Kennold was simulated for the sake of avoiding a breach between himself and his wife, which, he felt, could never be healed. Annie was sweet-tempered and submissive, yielding without question to his slightest wish; but a doubt of her loyalty and faithfulness to him—did not feel so sure that she would remain true to him—was another matter which she could not ignore.

HOME LONGINGS.
You ask if I long to go home,
To revisit the land of my birth;
To revisit once more the old haunts of my youth,
And partake of the joy and the mirth
That were mine by the score ere I left
Ere I was abroad.

Yes, I long for the day to go home
To the land of my birth by the Lee;
What joy will abide in my heart as I glide
O'er the crest of the calm summer sea,
When the bleak ocean wide will no longer divide
The friends of my boyhood from me.

I am longing to see the old haunts
Which your memory has treasured so well,
The gardens and bowers, where we tended
The flowers,
And the paths through the old wooded dell.
What joy will be ours by the ivy-clad towers
When sweet tales of the past we can tell!

I am longing to see the old blue,
The friends of my childhood to greet;
The kind ones, and true, and the sweet
One like you,
And the dear ones with pleasure to meet.

Ah, earth to my view, has of pleasures
That can equal in joy such a treat.
—Ulrica Globe.

May and December

Let us stop for just a moment, Annie, to view this grandeur. Remember, I am from the city. Transported from a region of brick and mortar to this enchanted spot, I must appear to you, as a country girl might appear to me, who should for the first time the attractions of New York!

The driveway they had just entered was about two hundred yards in length, skirted on each side by trees three feet through, their branches meeting and forming a continuous arch overhead. The ground was carpeted here and there with the deep brown leaves already beginning to fall; and through this vista, in the distance, the walls of the mansion loomed up gray and somber through dense foliage, awespiring in the silence and solitude of its surroundings; doubly so in the dusk of this October evening. Beatrice Folsom, who had all her life been accustomed to the din and commotion of a great city.

"An ideal place, Beatrice, in which to develop a poetic nature," said her companion, the young and beautiful mistress of the house, as they proceeded on their way. Inspiration did not come to one here, I don't think it would be worth while to invite it anywhere else."

"No," Beatrice answered. "The inspiration has come to me already; and all that is lacking is the power to put it into rhyme; and that power I unfortunately do not possess. And you, Annie, I am surprised, that in this solitude, communing with nature every day, you have not long ere this developed into a poet yourself."

In this strain, with frequent interruptions caused by an occasional covey of quail or a squirrel darting across the way, the conversation continued until the mansion was reached, and Mr. Kennold, the "lord of the manor," came out to meet them.

James Kennold was not a young man, as would naturally have been supposed by any one associating the young woman with a husband he had never met. He was well-favored, of a dignified and distinguished appearance, but he was gray-haired and 60, his age exceeding that of his wife by two-score years. To those who knew Annie Halcomb, her choice had been a surprise, considering the enviable home of which the act had made her mistress. To what extent she had been influenced by probable fears for the future, no one knew. If she was unhappy, if she regretted her marriage, she never showed it, for not by one betrayed word either, for it was ever known that she was in her husband's confidence, and his devotion to her was evidently

should no more strive for it than they would fight for the possession of a lighted bomb. And supposing one gets a "hot" good, would it do? There are always more and more last words, some of them as cruel as blows.

PUBLIC INTUITION BEST CRITIC.

By Richard Strauss.
The critic without any creative ability and with a meager knowledge of the musical technique of an antiquated epoch should be de-throned. The public's healthy, matter of fact appreciation of a great musical composition should be the only criterion by which such productions are to be judged.

Progress has never been made by partisans. The most decisive factor, the great power, which always recognized the work of genius and honored it above all others, as it did also in the case of Wagner, is the great mass of the unprejudiced and enjoying public. With its intuitive receptivity the public, as a rule, never fails to appreciate every important artistic production. In fact, the chief characteristic of a great work of art is the affinity between the creative genius and the great mass of the progressive public which sweeps before it all retarding factions and partisans.

Away, therefore, with the pedantic aesthetics and time-worn standards. They cannot be the criteria for works which are themselves to be models for new standards. Away with all technical codes and dogmas which have long been broken by the greatest masters. Away with this high priesthood which would hinder all originality, progress and development.

WHY BE SOLICITOUS ABOUT YOUR FUTURE?

By Cardinal Gibbons.
What is this earth but a vast storehouse containing all things essential to the wants of man? If you look about you, you will behold the mountains clothed with virgin forests. If you delve into the bowels of the earth, you will find an inexhaustible supply of coal and other minerals. If you cast your eyes around you, you will see the valleys smiling with harvests of grain and fruit.

You should be active and industrious without excessive solicitude, diligent and laborious without anxiety. Labor to-day as if all depended on your own right arm and brain; trust to-morrow as if all depended on the Providence of God. Do not scatter your forces by striving at the same time to encounter an enemy yet afar off and who may never approach you. Endeavor to pass through cares, as if they were, without care.

Kennold and Annie. His dotes on her—
"But I will mention it. And I will mention, furthermore, that you must not assail Annie's loyalty to him, either directly or by implication, in my presence."

Maudie's answer could not be distinguished; and as their voices gradually died away in a faint murmur, James Kennold relaxed his features, and his eyes were lustreous with a great joy that was springing in his heart.—And Beatrice—she was another who would henceforth have a warm place there until it ceased to beat.

The following day, on entering the library, Annie found him there in deep meditation, with a couple of prints lying on the desk before him. One proved to be a scene in May, the other a scene in December. The former was a farm house and its appurtenances, with children romping on the lawn; the latter was a farm house, also, of the quaint, old-fashioned type, the roof covered with snow, and with no sign of life but the smoking chimney.

While Annie was regarding them he took his pencil and wrote beneath the former:
"The symbol of youth—how like your life."
Beneath the latter:
"The symbol of age—how like yours mine."

Annie took the pencil from his hand, and on the snow-covered roof she added:
"The suggestion of peace and contentment of cozy comfort and warmth within, may we not see in that a symbol to me?"

She kissed him, and left the room; and taking up the prints he carefully stowed them away.—Waverley Magazine.

MAKE SAPPHIRES NOW.

Jewelers Discuss Parisian Products Which Defy Acid Tests.
Importers of precious stones in the Midway district are now discussing a new kind of sapphire, according to the New York Times. Samples began to reach this city from Paris about two weeks ago. Some experts maintain that the stone is a scientific or reconstructed sapphire to be ranked with the scientific ruby. The ruby is the only precious stone that can be made in the laboratory on a paying basis, unless the claim for the new sapphire is sustained. Hydrofluoric acid has no effect on the new sapphires. This is the test commonly used at present by retail jewelers. The imitation, however, has a specific gravity considerably lower than that of the real sapphires which is 3.97. The imitation is softer than the real sapphire. Another difference is that, while the natural stone refracts different colors brilliantly from different surfaces, the imitations do this only slightly or not at all.

Sapphires and rubies are the same in their constituents except as to the coloring. Cobalt gives the red color to the artificial ruby, and the experimenters have been trying to get blue stones by using chrome. But the process which produced rubies has failed to yield sapphires. The Parisian manufacturers have refused to say how the new imitations are made.

Thought He Knew Him.
A laborer was engaged in the grounds of an asylum and received instructions to pay no attention whatever to the remarks of the patients.

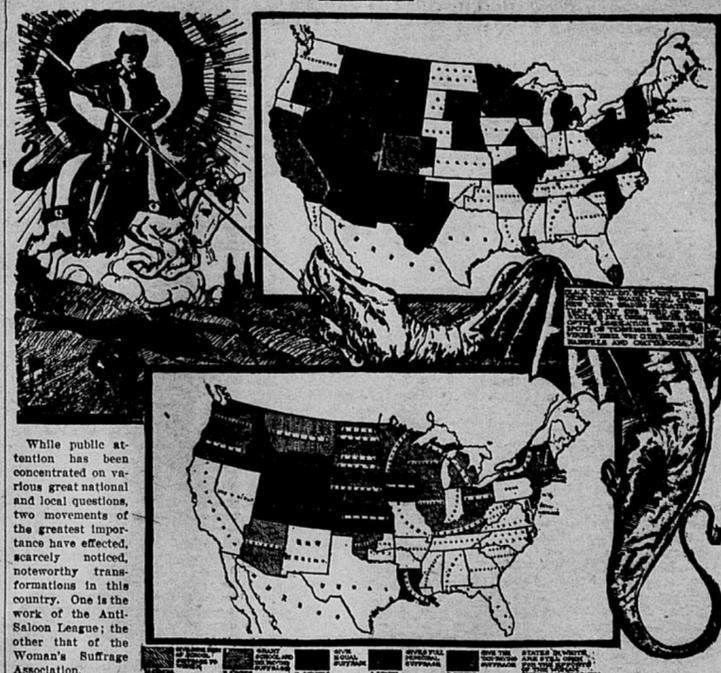
Some little time after he commenced work the governor of the asylum, a well-known doctor, looking at the progress of the work, mildly suggested one alteration. The workman dug steadily on and never lifted his head.

The doctor raised his voice, but the man, without answering, went on digging energetically. The doctor threatened, stormed, and finally thundered out:
"Do you know who I am?"

The laborer straightened his back, looked at him a minute, and shaking his head, sorrowfully exclaimed:
"Poor chap! I am sorry for ye, and went on calmly with his work.—London Express.

What has become of the old-fashioned young man who said, when his shoe became untied, that his sweetheart was thinking of him?

FIGHTS FOR PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.



While public attention has been concentrated on various great national and local questions, two movements of the greatest importance to the country have done scarcely noticed, noteworthy transformations in this country. One is the work of the Anti-Saloon League; the other, that of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

The Anti-Saloon League points to these conditions that it has recently brought about:
Georgia became a prohibition State simultaneously with the coming of the new year. In North Carolina more than 95 per cent of the territory has been liquor. In South Carolina nearly one-half of the counties have done the same. A movement for State prohibition has been started. In Virginia and West Virginia considerably more than half the territory is "dry."

In Florida liquor is prohibited in three-fourths of the State. Tennessee is prohibition except the three cities of Memphis, Chattanooga and Nashville. Ninety per cent of the territory in Mississippi is prohibition, and it is expected that the coming Legislature will enact absolute prohibition for the whole State. Louisiana allows saloons in only one-third of the State. In Arkansas fifty-eight of the seventy-five counties have gone "dry." In Texas liquor is prohibited in nearly half of the territory. In other counties it is prohibited in a total of 243 counties. After April 1, 1908, Tennessee allows the sale of liquor in only four counties. At the last session of the Alabama Legislature the Anti-Saloon League caused the passage of a prohibition act for the entire State, which will take effect Jan. 1, 1909. In Kentucky, the home of Bourbon, 97 per cent of the territory has gone "dry." Not less than 1,500,000 of Kentucky's population of 2,200,000 now live in "dry" counties. Maryland is the only Southern State which has not lately taken a decided step for prohibition. Nearly half of its counties, however, forbid the sale of liquor under local option. Part of Delaware has declared against liquor selling. Oklahoma, by its recently adopted constitution, prohibits the sale of liquor. Missouri's local option law has made fourteen out of its 115 counties "dry."

There is also a decided step for prohibition, especially in southeastern England, where the women of England have had municipal suffrage since 1893, the women of Scotland since 1881, and in Ireland since 1898.

That little patch of insular territory known as the Isle of Man bears a misnomer in its nomenclature, for its women have equal vote with the men in all elections, and it has been pointed out that none of the political cynics have swept the attractive spot since 1880, the date of the enactment giving full suffrage.

In Sweden, the land of the picturesque and the sturdy in scenery and manners. The 8,000 claims already staked are being prospected and developed. There is said to be coal in great quantities, especially in southeastern Alaska, and Mr. Helzer claims it is as good in quality as the Pennsylvania article. Recent heavy finds of coal have revived the statement of geologists that Alaska once possessed a tropical climate.

Mr. Helzer, speaking of get-rich-quick schemes in the States, said there was a dredge carried to Alaska which the company owning it \$90,000 in dividends in ninety days for service on the Solomon river.

Mr. Helzer gave a graphic account of how travel was impeded on the narrow-gauge road in summer by the melting of snow. He also told of a new wrinkle in which the faithful Alaskan dogs are made to haul canoes along the creeks and rivers, canalboat fashion.

Two Railroads in Operation in Alaska—Coal Deposits.
Interesting facts and figures concerning far-away Alaska were related last evening by C. B. Helzer, a former Washingtonian, who has returned to this city after a five months' trip in the frozen north, says the Washington Star. He spent most of the time on the property of the Great Gold Mining Company, a Washington corporation, near Council City, Alaska. Mr. Helzer, who was accompanied north by Bob Jameson, formerly of the Washington navy yard, is enthusiastic regarding the mining outlook in the northern gold fields. The output for the present season, he says, will probably be to the usual mark—about \$20,000,000. The wages of the miners continue good, the prevailing rate being \$4 a day and board in summer and \$5 and board in the winter months. There are now two railroads along the coast of northwestern Alaska, the one running from Nome to the various creeks and camps adjacent to that place. There are nearly 100 miles of track, narrow gauge. Cabell Whitehead, former assayer in the United States Treasury Department, is general manager of this railroad. He is also president of the Alaska bank at Nome.

Down the coast, thirty-five miles east of Nome, is the starting point of the Council City and Solomon River railroad. This is the first standard-gauge road ever built in Alaska and it runs about twenty miles from Council City, it is said.

There was a new strike made near Council City this season on a stream known as Mystery creek. It is said about \$180,000 was taken out of the creek by crude methods of mining since its discovery. Mr. Helzer brought with him some pretty nuggets and coarse gold taken from the creek. The location of the "stream of mystery" is said to be an ideal one, being surrounded by mountains and heavy timber.

Considerable interest is being taken in the probabilities of Alaska as a coal-producing locality. About 8,000 20-acre coal-land claims have already been staked. Mr. Helzer said, but the government has shut down on any further coal prospecting and claims because of the alleged attempted monopoly of Alaska coal by certain big companies.

the municipalities. Massachusetts has more than 250 towns where liquor selling is illegal. Connecticut has almost all "dry" towns out of 170. About half of Rhode Island is "dry." New Hampshire is nominally a prohibition State, but liquor is sold in about 40 per cent of its territory. California and Colorado are almost wholly local option, and Oregon partially so.

This is certainly a formidable record of achievements. It does not include Maine and Kansas, which are non-liquor States as a result of the old prohibition movement.

While thus in every State the Anti-Saloon League is pressing the issue to a finish, it is, at the same time, determined to stop indiscriminate interstate traffic in liquor. At present liquor passages are sent through the express offices to thousands of communities, and are often addressed to fictitious names and kept in storage in the delivery offices. They are called for promiscuously by those who seek liquor. All that is necessary is to pay the C. O. D. charges. A bill that the league is now pressing in Congress will, if passed, put a stop to this "original package" practice by putting shipped liquors on the same basis as liquors made within the boundaries of a State.

Woman Suffrage Agitation.
While the men of the United States have won the reputation of playing the cavalier to women in social life, America has moved at much slower pace in according civil recognition than has been done in some of the countries across the sea. In England, where the husband has from time immemorial been the lord of the household, women may vote upon the same terms as men at all elections except those for members of Parliament; and the sentiment for complete suffrage is strong and unmistakable.

Women vote for all officers except members of Parliament in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; for the women of England have had municipal suffrage since 1893, the women of Scotland since 1881, and in Ireland since 1898.

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With oats around half a dollar it certainly does take money to make the mare go.

The breechy horse is the most aggravating thing on the farm, unless it is an old cat that kills chickens.

The man who has hogs or cattle to feed in an open lot does not grow very enthusiastic over the prospects of good sleighing.

A good way to prove a hand corn sheller a short distance is to turn it upside down and run it on the balance wheel, after the fashion of a wheelbarrow.

Small grain through a considerable area of the corn belt is not a very profitable crop, but it is a very necessary crop in order to get a supply of straw.

For a good hedge and wind-break plant the seeds of the honey locust. Use the seed freely, as it is quicker to thin than to grow. This plan is free from insect pests.

For good results in farm dairying and butter making in winter, keep the milk at an even temperature. Keep the cream sweet until the day before churning, and stir the cream well.

In 1854 tomatoes first came into general use in this country. In 1848 they were first packed in tin and glass by Harrison W. Crosby, at Lafayette College, Pa., and sold at 50 cents a can.

Some people would have prices of farm products increased by lessening the output. This, however, seems a foolish idea in view of the position which the farmer "supply" holds in the game of markets.

As a producer of human food a good dairy cow is about equal to two beef steers, and the cow has to give only 10 quarts of milk per day to do the work. And, besides, the cow is left, while the steer is not.

Some farmers say that there is more money to be made in dairying than in sheep raising, and there are others who maintain the reverse. The fact of the case is, each is profitable, depending altogether on the man who is hunting the profit. The only sure way to know is to try both.

A speaker at the New York Farmers' Institute said: "Barred fowls are the modern improved egg machines. Fowls let run and given free range cannot produce as great a number of eggs, for the reason that they divert a part of their capacity for forming the eggs. In my own case, I increased my egg yield 18,720 eggs last year by yarding my fowls."

A stockman living just outside of Nebraska, according to report, drove his cattle over the boundary in order to take advantage of low railroad rates. The railroad "caught" him and disciplined him by compelling him to wait for cars twenty-five days. All this time shippers around him were able to secure cars. Suit is now being brought for discrimination.

When a man gets very wise in matters relating to any single profession he writes a book, but if you will call to mind the best farmer of your acquaintance—the man who is best qualified to say something on crop growing or live stock raising, you will find that he never wrote a line on the subject in his life and probably has never as much as pronounced his own name in public. It is a distinct loss that such men are not more active as educators.

Imitation Butter Milk.
Buttermilk dietarians will probably be appalled to learn that the lumpy liquid which for years has been served in all our big cities under the general classification of buttermilk, is nothing more or less than a mixture of acid and skimmed milk of certain amount and culture lactic acid bacteria are added to skim milk—the sort which is commonly looked upon as the faithful property of the pigs. The bacteria added to the skim milk produce coagulation and flavor not unlike genuine buttermilk. Then the mixture is churned to produce the lumps.

To Feed a Calf One Year.
In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Professor Shaw, of Michigan station, took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amount of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 2,200 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain. The calf gained 1,400 pounds of skinned milk and 50 pounds of grain. The calf was worth \$1,500,000,000 when it was a year old.

New Type of Roadway.
A new type of roadway has been developed in some parts of California, known as the petrolelic, which is nothing more or less than a well-built old road. The leading feature of this pavement is the very complete use of the old material by means of a rolling tamping, a new piece of road machinery. It was designed to insure the tamping of the material from the lower portions upward to the surface. In the petrolelic the material is rolled from the surface.

The inventor received the idea from seeing a large flock of sheep walk over a newly plowed road. After the sheep had passed over it the soil was found to be packed so hard that a pick indented it but a short distance. To obtain this effect with a roller the circumference of the main roll is covered with tampers, which act like so many feet walking over the earth and packing it down.

Cost of Eggs in Winter.
A wide range in the cost of producing eggs in winter, was brought out by the tests of Henry Wing at the Cornell experiment station. The period from December 1 to March 28 was

selected, which is the time when eggs are most abundant and the cost is the highest. The whole matter depends on the success with which the fowls are kept laying. The results showed all the way from a profit of \$40 to a loss of \$22 for each lot of one hundred fowls.

It is commonly supposed that the largest birds are the best winter layers, but some of the best results in these contests were given by White Leghorns. It should be noted in this connection that when hens are forced by meat and other stimulating foods to lay well in winter they do not lay so many eggs in the following spring and summer. Hence when eggs are wanted to sell for hatching it pays better to let the flock rest in winter, and by so doing to produce all the eggs possible during the hatching season, but for production of market eggs it is better to give stimulating foods in winter and obtain as many eggs as possible from November to March. Most of the eggs during that period will come from early hatched pullets and from the hens that have gone through their moult early.

To Select a Cow.
While there may be no infallible rule by which to be governed in selecting a high-class dairy cow, there are many points that will assist and if carefully considered, will prevent disappointment as a rule. Remember that a cow is a machine and is intended to change the different products of milk into something of more value. The different types of these machines. One manufactures or converts feed into beef; the other into milk. There is a very decided and pronounced difference in the type of the animal that makes beef, the one which manufactures milk.

In the dairy cow, the animal that is angular, thin, somewhat disjointed and with prominent bones. She is wedge-shaped from the front with a lean head, moderately long face slightly dished and a general contorted expression of the face. The nostrils are large, the nostrils wide and open, a clear, bright eye, a broad, full and high forehead, erect, medium size, fine texture, covered with fine hair and orange yellow inside. The neck is thin, moderately long with little or no dewlap and the throat is wide.

Wide space between the jaws, the teeth are sharp, the shoulders deep lean and oblique, the chest deep and wide, which indicates vigor and constitution.

Begin at the Top.
The mistake that most persons make when they get into the poultry business is that of starting with mongrel fowls and trying to drift into the pure-bred line year after year. They buy, perhaps, a sitting of pure-bred eggs of pure-bred fowls and at the end of the season they allow the entire lot to hatch together, and when the next year's hatching season comes around in the fall they find that they will still have some of the mongrel fowls, if for no other purpose than to furnish eggs for the table. It naturally follows that the two breeds get mixed, and at the end of the next season there are but few of the pure fowls which do not show of cross-bred blood. Each year makes it that of trying to keep more than one breed. Those who have had some years of experience and have provided ample yards and houses for each breed may be able to do this, but those who are not so arranged should never attempt to keep more than one.

It is folly to expect to supply every kind of fowls which individuals may ask for, and no one should attempt to do so.

Select one pure breed—one best suited to the needs of near-by markets and the one you fancy most. Dispose of the mongrel fowls on the place and keep the breed which you want most. Dispose of those that do not come up to all the standard requirements. Year after year small defects will disappear and you will soon have a flock which will not only be handsome, but at the same time profitable. Don't try to supply all customers. Make a specialty of one kind and let your customers know that you can get nothing better than you can offer them.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Corn in Illinois.
In an interesting recently, Doctor Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, remarked:
"Some years ago corn was a stranger. We found it here when we came—a native of the country, yet until fifteen years ago we took it for granted. Then a close study of its individuality and peculiar characteristics demonstrated that it was possible to breed up corn just as we improve animals, although we have not yet learned how to control the male parent. The importance of this may be appreciated when we remember that the corn crop of this country is worth \$1,500,000,000 every year—2,250,000 bushels. We are trying to get out of our corn the best stalk. That is what we are working for, because some stalks are barren; we don't know why. Various people have various theories, but they have not been demonstrated."

"Take a hundred ears of corn, plant them in a row, three kernels to a hill, the kernels from each ear in a row by themselves, in exactly the same soil, cultivate them the same way, and the yield will vary 100 per cent. We cannot account for that variation. It is impossible thus to determine why some corn will grow and some will not, but it is possible that the farmer should always use the seed from the best ears, because that is likely to yield more than the poor ears. But every ear of seed corn should be tested by a germinating pan during the winter. This is a new thing, but it is being introduced rapidly in a large number of sections of farmers are taking this precaution. None of the big corn planters will use any but tested seed."

"We are teaching these methods to our students by practical experiments conducted in twenty-five different counties of the State of Illinois, as well as on the campus of the university. The results have been most satisfactory, and they are appreciated by the farmers. We have a corn breeders' association in this State composed of twenty-five seed growers, and they are all working earnestly with us in breeding