



GOOD ROADS

CAUSE OF MUDDY HIGHWAYS

Water Which Flows From Fields to Roads Is Expensive to Public—Forbidden by Statute.

Muddy roads due to water which flows over the surface of land along a highway into the side ditches are expensive to the public. No railroad will tolerate a wet roadbed longer than is necessary to carry out the drainage work to dry the earth. But persons whose convenience depends in no small measure on the roads passing by their property rarely do anything to check the injury they are working to themselves and their neighbors in the manner mentioned.

The Colorado, highway commission has called attention to a statute which makes it a misdemeanor in that state to allow water to flow on a road and has issued the following notice on the subject: "From the fields along a highway the waste or excess water is allowed to run directly to the road ditch, and if, as is often the case, the road ditch is obstructed, this water gets over the road, making a muddy road, which under the traffic soon becomes impassable. This can be prevented by running a ditch, (a single furrow may answer,) along the fence line and discharging the water into a road culvert at a point where it will drain away. This condition also emphasizes the necessity of keeping all the road culverts open and ready to carry water."

MANY GOOD ROADS SURFACED

Massachusetts Leads With Percentage of 47.6—Oklahoma Brings Up in the Rear.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage, 47.6, of her roads surfaced. Then come Indiana with 42.5 per cent, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 36.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 32.2, New York with 22.7, Connecticut with 23.2 and California with 20.2. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel, and it is misleading to class gravel roads suitable for light travel with the expensive types of construction used for surfacing in Connecticut. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are called permanent pavements. The smallest percentage of surfacing



Concrete Road in Massachusetts.

has been done in Oklahoma, where 99.3 per cent of the roads are dirt. Other states with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 8 per cent, Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6 and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa makes riding and hauling over them easy, except during the spring or after continuous rains.—Nashville Tennessean.

WATER CARRIED TO DITCHES

This Can Be Done by Giving Proper Crown or Cross Slope to Road—Slopes Differ.

Water falling on the road should be carried to the side ditches by giving a proper crown or cross slope to the road. Make your road to shed water. The slope should vary with different soils. For a loamy soil a crown of about one inch per foot is considered proper; on a clay soil an inch and a half to two inches. The side slopes of ditches should be much greater. The longitudinal slope or grade will also somewhat determine the crown. On a steep grade it is necessary to give a greater crown to keep the water from running down the traveled roadway and washing gullies.

Wide Tires in Favor.

Wide tires for the benefit of the public highways are being indorsed quite generally by both vehicle users and the manufacturers of farm wagons and implements.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 3

JESUS BRINGING PEACE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:35-5:20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Jehovah hath done great things for us whereof we are glad.—Ps. 126:3.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Pa. 14:1-5, 14-18.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 8:23-34; Luke 8:22-39; Matt. 14:22-33; Luke 9:37-43A.
PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Mark 4:35-41.
MEMORY VERSE—Even the wind and the sea obey him.—Mark 4:41.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Telling the good news about the Prince of Peace.
MEMORY VERSE—Mark 5:19.

This lesson is a most dramatic one. Surprise and revelation, rebuke and encouragement are rapidly interchanged. Leaving the multitude to whom he had been preaching, Jesus asks the disciples to pass over with him to the other side of the lake (v. 35). "Let us pass over;" Jesus never asks his disciples to go where he will not go. How vivid is the touch in v. 36: "They took him as he was." He was tired and weary, he whose invitation is to "all who are weary and heavy laden." He who "had not where to lay his head," is carried by loving hands into the boat, and is soon lost in restful slumber. Both Master and friends are soon to meet a great sinner but first they must encountered a great storm.

I. The Great Storm. The Master of forces sleeps calmly on. Why not? Who else could afford to be so apparently indifferent! Not so these disciples. They have yet to know him perfectly, and hence it is natural that in their alarm they should awaken him as they view the rapidly filling boat, and exclaim, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Weary and unconcerned as he appears to have been, he arose and rebuked the wind and the waves. Wind and waves are material things and therefore not susceptible to rebuke. Jesus fronted the intangible cause; he rebuked the devil who was responsible for this turbulence; and the calm was commensurate with the storm. The Psalmist says, "Great peace have they that love thy law." Individuals and nations are now in the midst of a "great storm," a day of crime, stress, distress and tragedy; struggle, temptation, grief and loss, and the cry "Lord save us!" is growing louder and more insistent. Some of us look for the early return of the king, but all should listen for his words "Peace be still" for it is the peace which he alone can give that has power to calm the growing turbulence of this age.

II. The Great Sinner. Reaching the other side, they entered the land of Gadara and there met a demoniac who is, we believe, a type of the great sinner, for he was, (a) without restraint; "no man could bind him" (v. 8); (b) he was injuring himself, "cutting," etc. (v. 5); (c) he was separated from his friends, "dwelt among the tombs" (v. 3); (d) he was "unclean" (v. 2). There was also evidence of the futility of human resolutions and the vainness of attempt at control or reformation (v. 4). "No man had the strength to tame him." Note the torment of his life (v. 7). As he healed this man, the people saw their illegal gain interfered with, and hence the selfish request that Jesus should "depart out of their coasts" (v. 17), and this even in the face of what had been done for the stricken one. Selfishness knows no law. The Jews could not eat pork but they were raising it to sell to the Gentiles of the land, which amounted to an insult to their God, and an evasion of their law. Jesus "permitted" the demons to enter the swine thereby rebuking the avarice of the people and conclusively showing that they had left the demoniac. Luke tells us (8:37) that the Gadarenes were "taken with a great fear." Fear of what? Surely no fear of the Galilean teacher, but rather of the effect of the restored man's testimony on their material prosperity. Big business will have many sins to account for in the face of greed for gain while ignoring the cry of the afflicted amid unsuitable and unsanitary living conditions. Church members have no right to condemn the liquor traffic, while they rent stores to carry on this destructive business.

A suggested outline for this lesson would be as follows:

- I. A Great Storm—Ch. 4:35-41. The command of Jesus—v. 35. The weariness of Jesus—v. 36. The alarm of the disciples—v. 38. The indifference of Jesus—v. 38. The great calm—v. 39.
- II. A Glorious Cure—Ch. 5:1-20. The Gadarene a type of the sinner—vv. 1-5.

The KITCHEN CABINET

One of our students of diet tells us that one-third of the food taken into the body is used, the other two-thirds we eat at our peril.

MEATS TO EAT.

We have meats to eat and meats to ship these days. The meats to eat must be confined to those which will not ship and we need fear no hardship, for they offer a goodly variety.



Sweetbreads, for instance, are perishable as well as liver, kidneys, fish and fowl.

Fried Sweetbreads.—Parboil and remove all the unedible portions, and when cold, split in halves and cut in pieces the size of a large oyster, wipe dry and dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat. Season well and serve with parsley as a garnish.

Larded Sweetbreads.—Trim two sweetbreads, parboil in water with a tablespoonful of vinegar added, then chill in cold water. Dry them and lard with fine strips of bacon. Put a slice of bacon in a saucepan, a chopped onion, a chopped carrot, spice and herbs with salt, and a small quantity of stock. Cook down until the stock has all evaporated, then brown the sweetbreads and serve.

Baked Sweetbreads With Peas.—Trim two pairs of sweetbreads and parboil 15 minutes, lard them, dredge with seasoned flour, add stock or water to cover the bottom of the baking pan, and bake 40 minutes, basting often. When nearly done add a tablespoonful of flour to a tablespoonful of bubbling-hot butter and mix well; add a cupful of highly seasoned stock or milk with seasonings, then a cupful of green peas drained from their liquor.

Sweetbread Salad.—Cooked sweetbreads finely minced and combined with peas, celery, a few chopped pickles and olives with a handful of nuts and a good salad dressing make a most tasty and popular salad.

Sweetbreads cooked and served in a rich seasoned white sauce, served in timbale or patty shells make a luncheon dish suitable when entertaining. In many markets sweetbreads are reasonable in price, but when too costly the delicate meat will have to be denied to those with flat pocketbooks.

Sweetbreads are rather tasteless, so need a highly seasoned sauce and a touch of garlic or onion.

SOME GOOD DISHES.

A dessert which is not at all common, but which is most tasty is the following: Cut up one orange or a tangerine, add two chopped apples, sprinkle lightly with sugar. When serving mix and arrange a slice of lemon jelly thickened with grapefruit on the top of each. Serve with sugar and cream.

Lemon Jelly, grapefruit and a few chopped walnuts is another combination which may be molded and sliced; then serve with whipped cream or cut in cubes and serve in sherbet cups with a little ice cream for garnish.

Tomatoes Scalloped With Green Peas.—Take half as many crumbs as tomatoes. For a cupful of crumbs mix a fourth of a cupful of any sweet fat melted. Fry a slice of onion and half of a shredded green pepper in a little of the fat and arrange in layers in a baking dish, leaving the crumbs on top. Bake twenty minutes and serve hot.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take small-sized tomatoes, fill with the following mixture: Boiled rice, chopped nuts and a seasoning of salt and pepper with a little fried onion. Fill the tomatoes and bake slowly one hour. Serve with a sauce from the pan which has been slightly thickened with flour. The centers of the tomatoes may be used in a salad or in various ways which will occur to the cook.

Cabbage With Meat.—To eke out a small amount of meat and make a satisfying meal shred half a cabbage, crisp it by letting it stand an hour in cold water, then drop into rapidly boiling water and cook for twenty minutes; drain and press out the liquor. Put into a baking-pan, a layer of the cabbage then a layer of any chopped meat, place a few pieces of tomato, the firmer pieces taken from the can, over the meat, season well with salt and pepper and repeat, leaving a layer of tomatoes on top. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Any cold leftover cabbage may be used in this way. Dried peas, which have been quickly dried when they were tender and sweet, make a most delicious addition to the menu. Soak, then cook until soft and use as a vegetable or soup, or in combination with other foods.

Nellie Maxwell

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Conservation.
He—Will you meet me this afternoon for a little chat, dear?
She—No, Harold; this is one of my meatless days.

The Unadorned Truth.
"Pa, what is temperament?"
"Just a fancy name for cussedness."
—Detroit Free Press.

What It Means.
Getting back to the "simple life" means giving up the simper life.—Houston Post.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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