

Success Secret

Every Woman Should Be Her Own Boss

By MOLLY MATTHEWS



THAT woman isn't tired of being bossed around by some one over her in business affairs?

I am not talking about women in general, but the women who are bread winners. To boss or be bossed in private life is something to be settled in friendly compact or by the divorce courts. But there is an increasing army of women toilers who must either work up into a position of independence or settle down to be dumb driven cattle, and then some.

What the business woman needs today is a firm determination to have a little business all her own. Why should she be content to be bossed about year in and year out? There must be some one thing she can learn to do well enough to be a master. If she is now working in a dressmaking shop there is no reason in the world why she should not set up a little shop of her own as soon as she is sure she knows the game thoroughly. The other women had pluck enough to do this. Why shouldn't she?

Fear of failure is the bane of the woman wage earner. She has ability, is faithful and energetic. But she is fearful. And fear spells long hours of toil to build up another's reputation instead of her own. Cast fear to the winds and start out for yourself.

Even though she does not branch out for herself, the woman who is working for a living has it in her power to become a law unto herself. She can do this by making herself competent for the position she is filling. She must become an authority, a living encyclopedia, if necessary, of the subject matter before her. The boss doesn't want to trouble himself over means, if the results are all right. There are no questions asked if the returns foot up all right at night.

Overconfidence is rash in any line of work. Incompetent people often get things badly tangled up because they go ahead when they should follow instructions implicitly. But I would have every woman taste the joys of competency. And competency comes from knowledge and practice. The woman who scrubs floors thoroughly is a treasure today who need never be out of work. The stenographer who can leave gum chewing alone long enough to master pronunciation and the old-fashioned art of spelling correctly will always keep an employer, and the girl who can keep her pompadour in order and still sell goods to the patient woman in waiting will not have to be chasing up employment agencies.

Just be competent. That is the secret of success in business. No one can complain if you have done your work well. No one can nag you if your tasks are done on time. No one can browbeat you if you look your work squarely in the face and do it honestly.

Above all, watch for a chance to become your own boss. Taste the sweets of fitting your own latch key into the front door of your own place of business every morning. You can own a shop all your own if you work out your own salvation.



Cities of Europe Are Best Governed

By Thomas F. Anderson

The cities of Europe are better governed than ours, for the very good reason that their representative citizens in all walks of life—merchants, bankers, ship-owners, financiers and educators—have a keener sense of their civic duties than the so-called better classes in American communities usually betray.

In other words, the influential and substantial citizens of European cities are more willing to give their time, thought and in many instances their money, to the public service, than are ours; and the result is that while they oftentimes have to

make real sacrifices of comfort, convenience and peace of mind in thus discharging their civic obligations, they have the immense satisfaction of knowing that administrative scandal and corruption are practically unknown in their communities.

You will sometimes find in large European cities unkempt streets, poor traffic arrangements and other indications of municipal carelessness or inefficiency, but rarely will you discover any evidence or hear any whisper of that familiar condition of things known in our American cities by that elastic and greatly overworked word, "graft."

We Americans pride ourselves on our national tendency to hustle and engage in the strenuous life, but the busiest man I ever met was not an American at all, but an Englishman, who, in addition to bearing the responsibilities of his own private business, was at that time serving both as lord mayor of his city and as chairman of the great local dock and harbor board. When I called on him he showed me his list of official and social engagements for that week, and it appeared to be almost as long as the membership list of the new Boston Merchants' association.

The corresponding type of citizen in the United States really means to do the right thing by his community, but he balks when it comes to the supreme test of his public spirit—the willingness to take up the burden himself instead of delegating it to some one else, for whose election he is quite willing to contribute his money and influence. This, together with the more stringent electoral requirements that prevail in many foreign communities is the whole secret of the success of municipal government abroad and its comparative failure here.

Thomas F. Anderson

If Man Were to Drop From Great Height

By M. T. IRONS

If one were to descend in an aeroplane from a height of 10,000 feet on the same spiral on which he went up he would land where he started.

It is impossible to tell how high the atmosphere reaches.

Its height has been calculated to be from 40 to 100 miles above the earth's crust and every particle of it is attracted by gravitation downward toward the center of the earth.

In other words, the atmosphere travels with the earth at the same rate that the earth's surface travels.

If that were not the case the rotation of the earth would afford us a splendid medium for transportation, as we could travel around the globe by going straight up in the air and remaining there for that length of time.

This would smash all transportation records.

DRY FARM SORGHUM

Two Types Do Unusually Well in Arid Regions.

Method of Preparing Seed Bed Does Not Differ Materially From That of Treating Corn—Plant is Sensitive to Cold.

(By H. P. PATTERSON, Montana Experiment Station.)

There are two types of sorghum that do unusually well in regions of a light precipitation. The sweet or saccharine sorghum is perhaps grown more for its sugar content than for forage purposes. The non-saccharine is known primarily as a fodder sorghum. Under this group we have the milo maize and the kafir corn. The plant is a very rank grower and furnishes considerable feed. It grows unusually well upon light soils and in hot climates. However, it will do better when grown upon the loam and when supplied with sufficient moisture.

The method of preparing the seed bed for sorghum does not differ materially from the method of preparing the seed bed for corn. If the land is to be plowed in the spring it must be turned over to a depth of about six or seven inches. The land should then be disked, harrowed once or twice, when the seed may be sown. The method of seeding and the amount of seed sown per acre will vary according to the purpose of the crop.

If it is desirable to secure a crop of seed, we usually drill the seed in at the rate of six to seven pounds per acre. The seed may be drilled either with the common grain drill or with the corn planter. Some farmers seem to have secured better results by drilling the sorghum in with the corn planter, placing the rows about three feet six inches apart and the seeds from four to eight inches apart in the row. A large amount of seed is used when the grain is broadcasted. It is customary to put in about fifteen pounds per acre. Of course, this amount will vary with the character of the soil and season. If there is any danger of any of the seeds rotting, we should make allowance for this and put on a larger amount per acre; also if some of the seeds do not germinate it will mean that more seeds must be used.

Sorghum is not sown until quite late in the season or until the soil has warmed up quite thoroughly. The plant is very tender and if the soil happens to be very wet and cold the seeds will not germinate, the young plant will not grow.

Best results have always been secured by the use of fresh seed. The seed loses its vitality very quickly and if old seed is used good results are not always obtained. The amount of seed will also vary according to the amount of moisture present in the soil. If the crop is to be grown upon irrigated land we usually add about four pounds per acre to the amount given above. Upon irrigated land the seed is also sown with a drill or with a broadcast seeder. If the sorghum is drilled in the subsequent care will be the same as that for corn, but if it is broadcasted it receives but little care until time for harvest. However, harrowing immediately after seeding and just as the grass comes through the soil has been known to give good results. This will keep down the weeds and will also aid in forming a mulch over the surface, which will preserve the moisture. Sorghum is a quick growing plant and as was mentioned before, furnishes a great deal of fodder.

If a forage crop is to be secured, the grain should be cut before the full blooming period is reached. But one crop is secured in a season. The binder or the mower may be used in removing the crop. The grass when cut with the mower should be allowed to cure and then should be placed in small cocks or piles. This will permit of its thorough drying and curing. The crop, if cut with the binder, is handled in much the same way as is the small grains. To secure a crop of seed we must not harvest until the grain is in the milk or early doughy stage. The plant is used almost exclusively to secure the crop of seed. The bundles are placed in shocks and allowed to dry, when they are threshed with the common threshing machine. It is not customary to allow the entire bundle to pass through the threshing, but to thrust the heads into the cylinder and then remove the other portions. This will not break up the stalks and as a result some good fodder may be obtained.

The yields from sorghum vary from ten to ninety bushels per acre, the average being about forty-five bushels. As high as 15 tons of fodder has also been secured from this crop in the arid regions.

Powdery Mill-ew.

Powdery mill-ew attacks the leaves of apple seedlings in spring and checks their growth during the summer. The leaves become covered with a powdery substance and shrivel up. The disease may be controlled by spraying with an ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate when the leaves first unfold and four or five times afterward at intervals of 10 days.

Ill-Treatment of Horses.

A man who will work a horse with a sore shoulder and make no attempt to cure it or change the collar ought to be compelled to wear ill-fitting shoes that would raise a new crop of blisters every week.

CULTIVATION OF DRY CROPS

Main Thing is to See That Plants Have Good Roots—No Tearing Out if Done Properly.

Professor Blount was recently quoted as advocating the advantage of cultivating grain crops in the arid regions and being laughed at by some who could not understand the philosophy of such a proposition. Professor Blount is absolutely right as I have proved by experience. Last season at Cheyenne was one of the driest on record and all crops grown on the state dry farm under my supervision were cultivated several times after they were up and had good roots—some when knee high to the team, writes Dr. V. T. Cooke in the Denver Field and Farm. The object of cultivating with the crop as high as this was more to show that such cultivation although possibly not beneficial at least did no harm.

The crops cultivated were winter wheat and winter rye in the spring. Then in due time we also cultivated spring wheat, oats, barley, emmer or speltz, Canadian field peas, stock beets, corn, millet, sorghum and potatoes. A twelve-foot three-row spring-tooth riding weeder with a lever was used. This lever enables the driver to control the depth of cultivation. A common steel drag harrow will take the place of a weeder as a cultivator provided the teeth are sharp and set slantingly. Judgment must be used on some soils as to how early this work should be begun. One can get onto the crop too soon and thus tear out considerable of the growing grain, which is entirely unnecessary.

The main thing is to see that the crops have good roots and if the work is properly done, very little if any tearing out will occur, but the work will surely get rid of thousands of weeds, as well as stimulate the crop, besides making the soil in better condition to conserve and receive moisture. We know the cultivation of corn is necessary and pays. Then why not cultivate cereals? In fact all crops grown in arid and semi-arid countries should be cultivated. Due consideration should be given the grain crop in an abnormally wet season, for cultivation under these conditions is not so extremely essential.

A great deal more importance should be attached to this cultivation than there is. The weeder gives the farmer a greater margin of time to do this work because it enables him to get onto taller grain and he can control the depth he wishes to cultivate. The weeder is of light draft and a fast team can cover a considerable area in a day. The common steel drag harrow can be used and is very effective in heavier soils.

Keep Live Stock.

On most farms in the dry farming area enough live stock should be kept to pay most of the running expenses of the farm. Hay and pasture are very short in such areas and consequently too dear for cheap live stock production. Enough corn should be grown to supply, first, the work horses with roughage during the winter, if not the working season; second, to supplement the pastures of the summer and fall as a soiling crop or in the form of ensilage and to form the bulk of their winter ration; third, to supply the sheep and hogs a cheap fattening food for finishing them off in the fall.—North Dakota Bulletin.

POULTRY NOTES.

Winter-hatched chickens are the best layers.

No expensive apparatus is required to raise geese.

Never breed from yearling turkeys; select two-year-olds.

Never breed from late-hatched turkeys, if it is possible to get better.

Not only is the demand for eggs increasing, but also for chicken meat.

Much of the mortality among little chicks is due to their being fed too soon.

Instead of being overdone, the poultry business is scarcely growing fast enough.

Don't overfeed the first week of fattening. Rather feed lightly three times a day.

The food in the chick when hatched will be fully assimilated and digested in 48 hours.

All things considered, there still remains plenty of room for all in the poultry business.

In making up a ration it is important that it contains food that the fowls will eat readily.

Cornmeal, meat and potatoes are three of the most valuable ingredients in the fattening bill of fare.

There are three things necessary to successful turkey raising, good stock, proper feeding and good care.

Free range chickens are never so tender for roasting as those with limited range and fed on pure feed.

When a flock does not produce as fertile eggs as it should, the best remedy is to introduce new blood by buying males from a farm range flock.

Some folks are forever planning ahead and figuring how to make chickens pay, and while they are putting along with their plans and figures the hens and their broods are neglected.

Gluten meal is one of the by-products made from corn in the manufacture of starch or glucose. It comes from the starchy part of the kernel and is very rich in protein. It is valuable for poultry.

Prof. John Fields says it is probable that soy-beans would be better for growing poultry than cow peas. They give a greater yield of grain, and are of very similar composition and feeding value.

BEARS DEVOUR SHEEP

BEASTS ACQUIRE A DAYLIGHT TASTE FOR MUTTON.

Shepherds Give Battle to Animals, but Are Forced to Beat a Hasty Retreat and Seek Refuge in a Tree.

On my return after sunset to the Portuguese camp, after a grand ramble along the Yosemite walls, I found the shepherds greatly excited over the behavior of the bears that have learned to like mutton. "They are getting worse and worse," they lamented. Not willing to wait decently until after dark for their supper, they come and kill and eat their fill in broad daylight. The evening before my arrival, when two shepherds were leisurely driving the flock toward camp half an hour before sunset, a hungry bear came out of the chaparral within a few yards of them and shuffled deliberately toward the flock. "Portuguese Joe," who always carries a gun loaded with buckshot, fired excitedly, threw down his gun, fled to the nearest suitable tree, and climbed to a safe height without waiting to see the effect of his shot. His companion also ran, but said that he saw the bear rise on its hind legs and throw out its arms as if feeling for somebody, and then go into the brush as if wounded.

At another of their camps in this neighborhood a bear with two cubs attacked the flock before sunset just as they were approaching the corral. Joe promptly climbed a tree out of danger, while Antone, rebuking his companion for cowardice in abandoning his charge, said that he was not going to let bears "eat up his sheep" in daylight, and rushed toward the bears, shouting and setting his dog on them. The frightened cubs climbed a tree, but the mother ran to meet the shepherd, and seemed anxious to fight. Antone stood astonished for a moment, eyeing the oncoming bear, then turned and fled, closely pursued. Unable to reach a suitable tree for climbing, he ran to the camp and scrambled up to the roof of the little cabin; the bear followed, but did not climb to the roof, only stood glaring up at him for a few minutes, threatening him and holding him in mortal terror, then went to her cubs, called them down, went to the flock, caught a sheep for supper, and vanished in the brush. As soon as the bear left the cabin the trembling Antone begged Joe to show him a good safe tree, up which he climbed like a sailor climbing a mast, and remained as long as he could hold on, the tree being almost branchless.

After these disastrous experiences the shepherds chopped and gathered large piles of dry wood and made a ring of fire around the corral every night, while one with a gun kept watch from a comfortable stage built on a neighboring pine that commanded a view of the corral. This evening the show made by the circle of fire was very fine, bringing out the surrounding trees in most impressive relief, and making the thousands of sheep eyes glow like a glorious bed of diamonds.—John Muir in the Atlantic Monthly.

Used Successful Ruse.

Brighton possesses an exceptionally clever boy scout. He was instructed to carry a despatch from Palmer to Brighton, a distance of three miles, taking a route over the Downs, and at all costs to avoid capture. As a full company of scouts was posted on the Downs, each one personally acquainted with the boy, and as the bare slopes would hardly afford cover for a mouse, the task was thought impossible. But the message was delivered in Brighton. The only person the watching scouts had seen pass their lines was a young girl carrying a large basket, who passed close to two of the officers. They learned afterwards that the "girl" was the boy they were looking for.—London Mail.

Snubbed Crown Prince.

The shy, curly-headed native children of the Mirzapur district in India, won the German crown prince's heart during his recent Indian tour, with their quaint, naive ways. The youngsters are no respecters of persons, and the overtures of his imperial highness were not always received with grateful delight. On one occasion the crown prince suggested that a small boy who had been engaged in beating out a tiger should accompany the party home on one of the elephants. The suggestion did not meet with any approval from the person it was designed to benefit, and on its being made to him, the little fellow fled in the opposite direction.

Defied Superstition.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Norman of Southend, England, have just celebrated the coming-of-age of their second son, Albert, in unique fashion. As Mr. Albert Norman is said to have been the victim of a succession of misfortunes, the event took the form of a "13" dinner, with a view to counteracting the run of "bad luck" previously experienced. Thirteen members of the family sat down at dinner, the menu contained thirteen items, knives were crossed, salt was spilled, the proverbial looking-glass was broken, and a program of thirteen toasts and songs was carried out.

Headed Them Off.

"Got a good scheme." "What?" "Gave my fiancée a phonograph." "For heaven's sake, why?" "None of the other fellows will call on her now."

Household Remedy

Taken in the Spring for Years.

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a household remedy in our home as long as I can remember. I have taken it in the spring for several years. It has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. Being a farmer and exposed to bad weather, my system is often affected, and I often take Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results." Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. There is no "just as good." Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.



It is advised with Thompson's Eye Water

The ship in which many fond hopes go down is courtship.

Garrick Tea, invaluable in the treatment of liver and kidney diseases.

It is in the minor acts of our daily life that our character is revealed.—Lee.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 lb. package, 5 cents.

He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship and the book of love.—Hassile.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pitzer's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

First Set Own House in Order.

How unconscious we all are of our own faults and failings! As we see others, so others see ours. It is our own faults we have to correct first before we tell others where to get off.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It Came Too Easy.

Cashier—Im sorry, madam, but I can't honor this check. Your husband's account is overdrawn.

Lady—Huh! I thought there was something wrong when he wrote this check without waiting for me to get hysterical.

Close Guess.

Schmidt—Ve got a new baby p7 our house yesterday.

Schultz—Was is; poy or girl?

Schmidt—I vond dell you. You hef got to guess it.

Schultz—Is id a girl?

Schmidt—You choo-ost missed it.—Youngstown Telegram.

Bloodless Battles.

"What we want," said the peace promoter, "is a system that will permit candid discussion to take the place of actual conflict."

"Don't you think," inquired the man who was reading the sporting page, "that our professional pugilists have come pretty near solving the problem?"

Absent-Minded Bridegroom.

John Adams has always been absent minded, says the Kansas City Journal. Yesterday he went with Ida Lee, of Kansas City, Mo., to Kansas City, Kan., to be married by Paul Huff, acting probate judge. When Judge Huff asked him if he would "take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife," he was looking out of the window and didn't answer.

"If you've any doubts about it we will stop right here," the bride said defiantly.

Adams protested that he had not hesitated at all, but had merely been thinking about something else. The ceremony as completed without further hitch.

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food is Not Sued.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irremediable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.