

HERE AND NOW.

Here in the heart of this world. Here in the noise and the din. Here where our spirits were hurled To battle with sorrow and sin. This is the place and the spot. For knowledge of infinite things; This is the kingdom where Thought Can conquer the prowess of kings.

Wait for no heavenly life. Seek for no temple alone; Here in the midst of the strife Know what the sages have known. See what the Perfect One saw; God in the depths of each soul; God as the Light and the Law, God as beginning and goal.

Earth is one chamber of heaven, Death is no grander than birth, Joy in the life that is given. Strive for perfection on earth. Here in the turmoil and roar, Show what it is to be calm; Show how the spirit can soar, And bring back its healing and balm.

Stand not aloof or apart. Plunge in the thick of the fight; There in the street and the mart, There is the place to go right. Not in some cloister or cave, Not in some kingdom above; Here on this side of the grave, Here should we labor and love.

—Ella Wheller Wilcox.

THE FOREMAN'S COMPLIMENT.

Parway's name was called in such stentorian tones that Sellers, on the next bench, started like a man roused from sleep. "My!" he murmured, with a breath of relief, "I thought that was the conductor calling my street."

Parway, however, was not open just now to humorous suggestion. He saw that the foreman of the carpenter shop wanted to call him to account for a bad job. A laborer accompanying the boss was piling up a heap of square wooden pipes made for dyehouse ventilators.

"They are like some of the workmen around here," the foreman scathingly rebuked, "they don't fit their places."

Parway quickly perceived that they had been made ten inches square on the outside of the inside, and were there for too small. Meekly he flipped his rule shut and stuck it into his back-pocket, while he took his medicine.

But the foreman had come back hastily to leave some instructions with Parway. The carpenter shop was only an adjunct of a woolen factory an eighth of a mile long.

Meantime there was another job on hand and Parway proceeded with the business of whetting a chisel. The irrepresible Sellers past him.

"Don't know what the boss was warning you about," the red-haired teaser drawled, with a friendly poke in the ribs, "but I hope you told him you would take good care not to let it happen."

Intent on his work he was a trifle forgetful of the ladder. When it gave a little, under the strain of his foot, the battered door in his hand slipped. Events followed in quick succession. Fearful of dropping his burden to the roof and thence to the alleyway where, stories below, it might kill or maim somebody, Parway made a spasmodic effort to hold it back.

There was not enough water in the big barrel to break his fall. His head struck and, for some seconds at least, he lay dazed, huddled up in eight or nine inches of water with only his lips out. Slowly he regained his wits. He had no notion then of how long he had been unconscious, and he did not think to look at his watch. Sitting up, weak and trembling, he slipped a soothing hand up to the bump on his head.

"Ugh!" he muttered, ruefully, "If I were a hippopotamus I might appreciate a high light!"

As yet he had not thought of any difficulty in getting out of his predicament, but now, as he slowly clambered to his feet, he began to realize the gravity of his position. The top of the tank was too far off to reach by a jump. He tried it, just to see what he could do. But he fell far short. And in the jump he dropped something, without immediately looking to see what it was.

"How in the world," the foreman demanded, as Parway, reaching the roof, darted for his clothes, "did you explode?"

"And I said," the manager broke in, "that that was a very great compliment. I came along to see for myself whether it was justified."—Selected.

Dr. Surface and the Caterpillar in Pennsylvania. I am sorry to have to say that there is no special legislation against caterpillars in this State, and no organized effort for their destruction.

Derivation of the Dollar Mark. The origin of the sign \$, as representing the unit of our money system, has long been the subject of discussion and not a little doubt.

1. A combination of the letters U. S. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution these initials were prefixed to the Federal currency, and, according to many who have given study to the subject, the two letters were simply run together so as to make the magic S, the loop of the U disappearing in the operation.

2. An adaptation or modification of the sign \$, once used to denote a piece of eight reals, or, as a dollar was then called, a piece of eight.

3. A form of H. S., which was used to mark the Roman unit of money.

FROM INDIA. By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. A Hockey Match. Wild Automobile Ride. Troublesome Servants and a Native's Letter of Thanks.

Dear Home Folk: Here it is late in the week and even now I can work up no interesting thing to write about. Some weeks there seems to be so many things I can just touch on them, then again a bad bare space comes when I attempt to write an interesting letter.

This morning Dr. H's schools across the road are having a hockey match. I wish you could hear the shouts and howls, reminds me of the College. It's their last days of school and they started at 6.30 this morning with fire crackers and now, at nine o'clock, the hockey match is in full swing.

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5. In all of these cases it must be admitted that there is no little speculation, and up to this time there is no prospect that the question will ever be definitely settled.

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in this country without going into a school; in fact all the poor, thin bones seem to need a lot of covering and only scrawny muscles are in evidence, with the brown, dry skin stretched over these, and wrinkles are a thing to be expected, even in the babies.

The following is a copy of a letter written by the man who was recently married to one of our nurses, a description of the wedding having been published a few weeks ago. He wishes to express his regret of Miss MCL's recent illness, as well as his appreciation of the arrangements made by us, through which he obtained his wife.

Kind Mem Sahaji: I am much thankful that you have informed the news of Miss MCL that she was ill with fever and now she is getting better. May God give her fully recovery by our prayers.

Modern Surgeon Operates, and the Results Have Been Satisfactory Almost Beyond Belief. There seems to be no limit to the wonderful things modern surgery can accomplish.

ENDED SUPREME COURT LEAK. Legal Body Forced to Take Precautions for the Safeguarding of Its Decisions. "Yes, it is true that supreme court decisions leaked in the old days," remarked on old-time Wall street broker.

PRINCIPLES FOR PEACH GROWERS. 1. Select high, dry, sandy or sandy loam soil. The peach will endure more drought than any other fruit tree.

2. Careful selection of the varieties most hardy in fruit budding.

3. Vigorous, healthy stock.

4. Budded from healthy, bearing trees.

5. Thorough cultivation from early in the spring until the first of August.

6. Liberal manuring broadcast, manure rich in potash, wood ashes, such as often can be obtained at mills.

FARM NOTES. —The gooseberry does best in partial shade—the east side of a clump of trees or a building is fine for it.

—The poultryman should aim to have something to sell every time he goes to town. There will always be a good demand for fresh killed poultry and good eggs.

—The tender nature of the young alfalfa plant makes a well-prepared seed bed necessary. The root of the young plant strikes down immediately, and it will be seriously injured if it strikes a layer of dry, loose soil at the bottom of an old furrow, or if the ground has many hard, unbroken clods in it.

—The peach crop of South Jersey promises to be the largest in its history. The trees are remarkably thrifty looking, and are heavily loaded with fruit.

—The principal difficulty in peach growing is the early swelling and blossoming habit of the flower buds. A mild spell of weather for about a week or so in winter or early spring is apt to start the buds into earlier growth, only to be killed by subsequent frosts.

—Where it is possible, the orchard should be located where the buds are least apt to start into growth and bloom before settled weather in spring. It is best to avoid low lands for an orchard, as late frosts are the severest in such localities.

—While peaches can be grown on nearly all soils, the ideal one is a well-drained, rich, sandy loam. Before the trees are set out the soil should be deeply plowed and put into a good condition of tilth.

—The orchard is plowed each spring, and cultivation kept up until August, when a cover crop, like crimson clover, is sown. The idea of giving shallow cultivation about every two weeks throughout the summer, besides supplying plant food, is to keep the orchard covered with a dust mulch and preserve the soil moisture for the use of the trees.

—Under normal conditions, when peach trees have passed the winter safely and promise to produce a crop of fruit, they should be pruned each winter by cutting back the main limbs, so as to leave one-half to two-thirds of the new growth which contains the fruit buds.

—When the fruit buds have been winter killed, the opportunity may be seized to cut back the main limbs more severely, thus securing more compact trees, and avoiding the formation of long, straggling limbs which the trees have a tendency to form if they are not cut back.

—If only the fruit buds have been killed, and the wood of the tree is uninjured, trees of compact form, if they have been annually pruned, should have their main limbs shortened, so as to leave only a few inches of the new wood. If, however, the limbs are getting long and straggling, they may be cut back into two or even three-year-old wood.