

RICHES AS HERITAGE

Deprive Children of the stimulation of necessity.
PREVENT DEVELOPMENT

Better to Leave Them as far as Possible Masters of Their Fate, Equal to Life, to its Daily Routine and its Demands.

The best thing we can leave our children is freedom, and, whether parents realize it or not, it is to leave their children free that most parents aim.

We would not have them, as far as possible, the masters of their fate, equal to life, to its daily routine, to its daily demands, and to its emergencies, vicissitudes and opportunities.

We would qualify them to stand on their own legs and bear their own burdens; we would equip them to be worth their salt, and able to earn it honorably, and save them from the temptation to be bargain-hunters, looking for ease at the cost of freedom and development.

The most obvious and prevalent way of realizing this natural parental desire to leave children free is to leave them more or less rich.

To guarantee them fortitude and ability is impossible, to develop in them sturdiness of character may be difficult, but dollars are tangible things that can be caught, held, and laid up, and many parents do lay up money for their children and feel that by so doing they have done what they could to give them liberty.

And so in a measure they have, if they have saved up enough; but only in a measure. They can save their children from the need of engaging in bread-winning occupations for the sake of the bread to be won in them.

They can save them from the need of having their education overmuch adapted and adjusted to bread winning necessities. They can enable them to take full time for study and development before they set themselves to their life's work.

All these things may be advantageous, but it is not advantageous to anybody to be spared too much from the common discipline of life. Liberty to do what one will, when one will, is liberty to do nothing in particular, or even to do much worse.

When we dower our children with that kind of liberty, we deprive them of the stimulation of necessity, and leave to their ambition or their sense of duty to determine whether they will truly run the race or sit by and watch the efforts of the other contestants.—Harper's.

Peanut-Oil Manufacture.

Consul D. I. Murphy made the following report from Bordeaux on the French peanut-oil industry for the furtherance of that line of manufacture in the United States:

In a recent article in a Western newspaper on the growing of peanuts, it was stated that the annual value of the peanut crop in Virginia, South Carolina, and Tennessee was between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. How correct this statement may be, I have no means of determining, but it gave me the idea that a very profitable industry might be established in the manufacture of arachide oil, if such an industry is not already in existence in the States mentioned.

Arachide oil, when well clarified and fresh, is preferred to the best olive oil for table use by many people in this part of France. In Bordeaux the sales of arachide exceed that of all other oils—in fact they are almost as large as the sales of all others combined. Over 50,000 tons of peanuts are brought to this port every year from the French possessions in Africa, the average annual value of the peanut (or arachide) oil manufactured in this city being over \$2,000,000.

Not only is arachide a most excellent table oil, palatable, nutritious, and healthful, and very much cheaper than olive oil, but it is employed almost exclusively in the manufacture of a high-class compound and, for cooking purposes before packing in olive oil, I am told it is unsurpassed. The best quality of arachide oil is selling wholesale at about eighty or eighty-two cents per gallon at this time, and lower grades from fifty-five to sixty-five cents.

The process of manufacturing the oil is simple, the nuts being pressed in the same kinds of presses used for cotton seed. The oil is clarified in the same manner as olive oil, i. e., by filtering through layers of carded cotton, the quality depending largely upon the number of filterings and the degree of clarification attained. The residuum is pressed into cakes, making an excellent and nutritious food for cattle. The cake is selling at from fifteen to eighteen francs per 100 kilos, or from \$2.90 to \$3.47 for every 220 pounds.

There is not a particle of waste in the manufacture. The shells are finely ground, mixed with molasses, pressed into cake and used as cattle food, not so good, it is true, as the cake made from the residuum of the nuts, but still nutritious, and selling for about one-third its price. To make a fuel which burns well and gives great heat, the powdered shells are mixed with coal dust and pressed into blocks.

—Consular Reports.

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. It is not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the relief of the above symptoms are contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

MAN'S PASSION FOR POCKETS.

As Most Men Have Eighteen or More Small Wonder They Lose Things.

The great fundamental difference between the modern woman and the modern man is this: that, whereas the raiment of the modern woman has no pockets at all, the raiment of the modern man has nothing else.

Indeed, a man may be defined as an animal with a passion for pockets. If you were asked to say off hand how many pockets you possess at a given moment you would be stumped.

It would be necessary to make out an inventory. In the first place, there are at least five in your overcoat. There are at least five more in your lounge jacket, four in your waistcoat, and four in your trousers. You have therefore, at least eighteen pockets.

Now, it is absurd to say that any man needs eighteen pockets. Why, it is almost a set of pigeon holes! They ought to be numbered or lettered. Often a man loses his railway ticket, and after paying excess fare he finds it hidden in one of his dozen and a half pockets. There are few of us who do not suffer from accumulations of old letters, paid and unpaid bills, bus and tram tickets, theatre vouchers and miscellaneous odds and ends.

We change our flotsam and jetsam from one suit of clothes to another, for we are not happy without unnecessary fragments of paper.

As a rule, a smoker carries several boxes of matches in his pockets. It is easier to put a penny in a slot at a railway station and extract a new box than to hunt through layers of pockets for an old one.

Some men have a mania for carrying enormous bunches of keys. They do not use more than two of them every day but they are not happy unless they have a key for everything they have ever owned. When they lose their keys it is a tragedy.

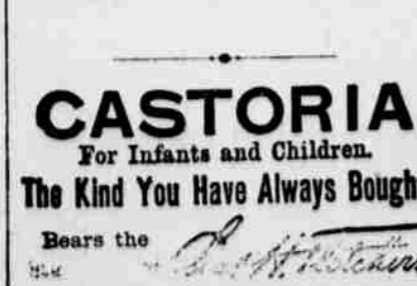
I sometimes wonder why the chancellor of the exchequer does not impose a pocket-tax. It would bring in enough revenue to pay for old-age pensions. It would be much more profitable than the ancient window-tax, for men could live without windows, but they could not possibly exist without pockets.

A pocketless man would be miserable. Try to imagine yourselves in clothes without pockets. The imagination boggles at the thought. A coat without pockets would be a monstrosity, before which a man would recoil in terror.

I suspect that the tailor is the first cause of pocketitis. He it is who forces us to submit to the plague of pockets. I appeal to my fellow men to revolt against this sartorial tyranny. Let us establish a pocket limit. Fourteen pockets ought to be enough for any sane man.—James Douglas in M. A. P.

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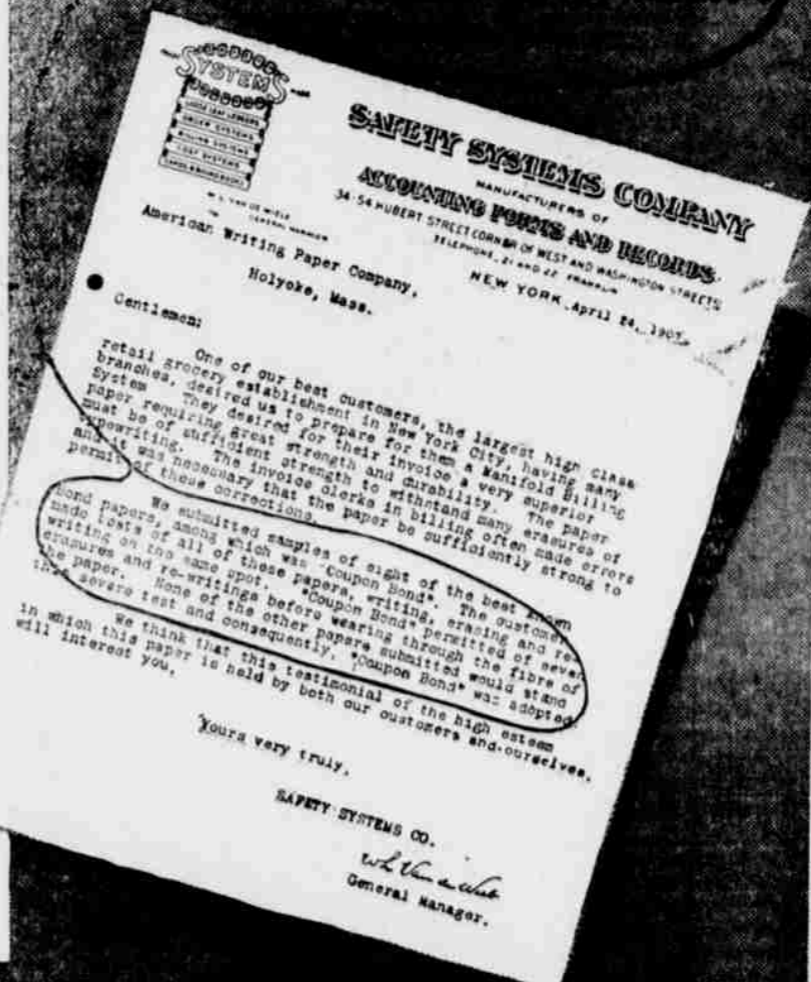
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