



The Handy Hotbed.
A New England Farmer writes that every farmer should have a hotbed even if only a single sash, three feet wide and six feet long, in which to start his early lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower, tomato, pepper and egg plants. The market gardeners often sow their hotbeds in January, but unless one has very early land to set them in the farmer will do as well not to start these plants before February, if the bed is properly made. Then he needs at least twice or three times as much space in cold frames as he had in hotbeds, into which he can set the plants when about three inches high, giving a foot square to each of the last three named, and six inches to the other three. The cold frame is like the hotbed without the bottom heat, and in it the plants make more stocky growth with more abundant roots, if the soil is rich. If the woman wants a flower garden, start a few plants for them, such as asters, verbenas and others that they want, and what up-to-date woman does not want flowers? It is not much trouble to make a hotbed if the pit is dug when the ground is not frozen. Many dig their pits in the fall and fill them with leaves, which are easily thrown out when frozen. The convenience of having those vegetable luxuries, which have become necessities to many, will many times repay all the cost and trouble.

Corn Husker.

In the husking season the corn husker has a great deal of work to do of the one variety, bringing muscles of the hand and arm into constant use—muscles which are idle at other seasons. Naturally, this causes sprain of the wrist and great fatigue at the joint. To overcome this two Illinois farmers have devised the corn husker illustrated here, designed primarily to form a rigid support for the wrist. The support extends from a point slightly in advance of the ball of the thumb to a point considerably above or in the rear of the wrist joint. It affords free play of the fingers and thumb to allow the operator when the hook has pulled the husks away from the ear to grasp the latter without making an extra motion of the hand or arm.

Grasps the Ear of the Corn.

Joint. To overcome this two Illinois farmers have devised the corn husker illustrated here, designed primarily to form a rigid support for the wrist. The support extends from a point slightly in advance of the ball of the thumb to a point considerably above or in the rear of the wrist joint. It affords free play of the fingers and thumb to allow the operator when the hook has pulled the husks away from the ear to grasp the latter without making an extra motion of the hand or arm.

Cost of Ignorance to Dairy Farmers.

Ex-Governor Hoard has said that ignorance is the most expensive thing that a man can have. My former article on the waste of manure showed ignorance was costly. This time I want to take a look at the dairy industry of our State. The last census credits Indiana with 574,584 cows, and it would be safe to say that the average butter production is not over 125 pounds per cow. Professor Haecker, of Minnesota, has found that the average farm cow can by good care and proper feed be brought up to 275 pounds, which would mean an increase of 150 pounds a year. To the farmers of the State of Indiana that would mean \$17,250,250 a year, valuing butter at twenty cents a pound. That is not all, however, as the value of the butter produced could easily be raised five cents a pound by taking the proper care of the milk and cream and churning the latter just right and packing it for market in the most approved way. That loss of five cents a pound amounts to \$5,391,150 a year for the State.

Then again the value of the calf from these average cows is considerably less than what it would be from cows getting the best of care and feed. Such a calf would be worth at least \$5 more at a year old than the other one. This again means \$2,872,925 for the State each year. These three items amount to \$24,701,225, the cost of ignorance to the farmers in the matter of dairying alone. In my last paper the fact was brought out that the loss from manure was over \$29,000,000 a year to Indiana farmers. This is only the beginning of a long story, and it will all emphasize the value of trained brains and hands.—W. C. Palmer, Winona Agricultural Institute, Winona Lake.

The Record Potato Crop.

I am in receipt of various letters asking for the methods employed by Mr. Aitken in growing his record breaking acre of potatoes—700 bushels. One in particular, coming from New York State, expresses almost a "reasonable doubt" as to the correctness of the record. As potato growing is assuming more importance each year, and as many young farmers of my acquaintance in several States are interesting themselves in the work, a more detailed account of Mr. Aitken's methods may not be out of place. This crop was grown on an old pasture sod, heavily manured with cow manure and plowed in the fall, then cross-plowed very deeply in the spring, thoroughly harrowed and a thorough dressing of a special fertilizer applied. Then with a side hill plow the land was thrown up into ridges about twenty-eight inches apart. Mr.

Aitken's experience leads him to think this space gives ample room for the perfect development of the plant, economical labor and leaves less room for weeds to grow. The plow was run as deep as possible, so as to make the ridges high, with deep trenches between. Then a brush or light smoothing harrow was run lengthwise over the ridges, leveling them somewhat and filling the bottom of the trench with two or three inches of fine, mellow soil, with which the potatoes are thoroughly mixed. The potatoes are dropped about fourteen inches apart and are covered by running the plow through the center of the ridge. In doing this the top of the ridge is made to walk on top of the ridge to avoid stepping on the seed.

The field was then left until the first row of weeds started, when the ridges were harrowed lengthwise. This harrowing is done as often as necessary to prevent the weeds from getting a start, until the potatoes are about to come through the surface, when the final harrowing is given. At this time, I understand, the ridges were harrowed until the stems were left bare about two inches. In this way the field was left level and perfectly free from weeds. The white, uncovered stems soon leaf out and grow rapidly, covering the ground enough to shade it so that weeds cannot grow.

When cutting the seed, the top, or seed end, of the potato is cut off, the remainder of the potato being cut into pieces containing two eyes, being careful to leave a good sized seed for the plants to feed upon until the roots are well established.

Mr. Aitken claims that this method of cutting the seed, planting and cultivating will give a larger percentage of marketable potatoes than any other. The reason given is a further advantage of protecting the crop from late spring frosts, as the last harrowing can be delayed till all danger of frost has passed.

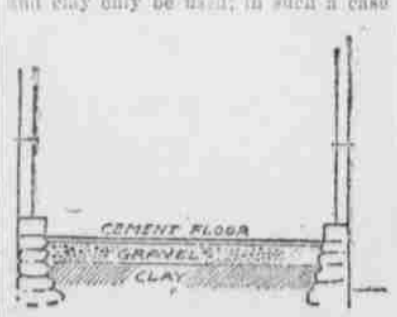
The potatoes were sprayed at intervals through the season with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and with Paris green to kill the beetles. It is very important that the spraying be done early enough to get ahead of the blight.

On this acre of potatoes a common force pump set in a kerosene barrel and mounted on the forward wheels of a lumber wagon was used. To do this work it requires two men, one to drive and pump, the other to handle the hose. This briefly describes the methods used in producing this record breaking crop of 700 bushels an acre.

It was adopted after years of experimenting on all kinds of soil and in a great variety of climates. I may say the Aroostook (Maine) potato growers use nearly the same methods, except that their large acreage makes it necessary for them to use machinery more largely. Probably no crop grown in New England responds more readily to heavy applications of commercial fertilizers than potatoes. Some Aroostook farmers apply as high as 1500 pounds of high grade fertilizer an acre. This practice in rotation with clover and the grains gives them large crops of potatoes, preserves the organic matter in the soil and increases its fertility.—Walker McKee, of Maine, in the New York Tribune Farmer.

Rat-Proof Foundation.

The sketch shows a rat and mice proof foundation for a chicken house. As the sketch will show, the stone foundation is sunk six inches below the surrounding surface and extends one foot above it. It is laid in cement, and by sinking it down into the ground six inches rats and mice cannot dig holes below it, as they always start to dig their holes close up to the walls of a building. As the sketch will show the inside has been filled up even with the top of the stone foundation. The lower six inches is clay, well packed down, the upper half is gravel, while on top is laid a thin layer of cement to form the floor. A wooden floor can be used in place of cement if so desired. If preferred, both cement and boards for construction of floor may be left out and clay only be used; in such a case



the gravel and clay should be reversed, so that the clay is put on top of gravel and firmly packed down, and it will be found that when it becomes hard and dry it will give perfect satisfaction if a good quality of clay has been used. But in such a case it may be well to sink the stone foundation one foot below the surface, to make sure that no animals might possibly find their way into the house by digging through the ground. The advantage of having the floor of the chicken house raised one foot above the surface of surrounding ground is that it will always keep perfectly dry even in the wettest season of the year and also make the house warmer in winter.—Lewis Olson, Lake Elizabeth, Minn., in The Epitome.

Estimote of Women in Germany.

The housework exhibition in Berlin shows the miserable gains which women and children are forced by the brutality of hunger to accept in spite of the protection afforded to workers. For painted toys a child receives three pennings (less than a half penny) per hour. Photographs show what stunted women and crippled children are engaged in this work. Ribbons with religious mottoes are made for five pennings per hour.—Sozialistische Monatshefte.

SUNDAY SERMON

A Scholarly Discourse By Rev. Dr. Torrey.

Philadelphia.—The Rev. Dr. Torrey, the great revivalist, on Sunday delivered a compelling sermon entitled "One Miser Worse Than Twelve Whisky Fiends." His text was Acts xxii, 16: "And now, why tarriest thou? Arise and be baptized, washing away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

"Why tarriest thou?" It was Lord who asked that question of Saul of Tarsus, who, as you will remember, was a most bitter enemy of Christ; I doubt if Jesus Christ ever had a more bitter enemy, a more determined, more relentless enemy than Saul of Tarsus. Saul of Tarsus sincerely believed that Jesus Christ was an impostor, that His claim to be the Messiah was a mere claim, and he hated Him with all the intensity of a sincere soul. There were times when the thought would come stealing into Saul's soul, "Perhaps He is the Son of God." Especially when Saul stood, and saw Stephen stoned to death and heard Stephen's dying testimony, "I see the Heavens opened and the Son of Man stands on the right hand of God." The thought came to Saul, "Does He really seem to be the Son of God?" But Saul would not listen to these suggestions.

He kicked against the goal and became all the more bitter against Christ in his enmity, because there was a lurking suspicion that he was wrong. He breathed an atmosphere of threatening slaughter down in the streets of Jerusalem, going from house to house, dragging from their homes men, women and children, sparing neither age nor sex, all those who professed belief in Christ; he dragged them to be tried and punished, to be put to death, and if anyone was to be killed he always voted for their death, until at last he had exhausted all his opportunities for persecution of the Christian people of Jerusalem, but he had not exhausted his hate of Christ. He longed to see Jerusalem from Jerusalem at Damascus; there were other Christians, and his heart went out in bitter hatred toward those Christians he had never seen. So he went to the High Priest and asked the authorities to allow him to go to the city of Damascus, but he had one condition, that he should be permitted to take with him a soldier, and if you will do that it may result in my going my way and you going your way and virtually in a separation.

"After some further talk I finally promised to let my wife become a Christian, but on her promise that she should be baptized in the church school in the town where I lived. My wife and I quite agreed in everything, and we were very happy together. "One night something over fourteen and a half years after we had been married my wife said to me, 'Husband, I have decided to become a Christian and wish to unite with a church.' I laughed at her and said, 'But, tut! you're not going to become a Christian; I have no idea of becoming a Christian, and don't see why you should be. You are a Roman Catholic, and I have lived happily together for fourteen years, and if you will do that it may result in my going my way and you going your way and virtually in a separation.'

"At the end of six months one Saturday night she said, 'Husband, I have been trying for six months to be a Christian outside of the church, and I have decided that it is my duty to make a public confession of my faith to the church.' She went first and I was angry and I said, 'Wife, see here, now, I have no intention of becoming a Christian, and I want you to understand that if you unite with the church you are nothing more to me.'

"That was a pretty stern test to put to love, but she was loyal and not only loyal to her husband but loyal to God and man. That wife said, 'Husband you know that I love you, but I must obey God, and His Word is clear. I have made up my mind to make a public confession of religion to the church, and to unite with the church.'

"I was very angry and said, 'Very well, wife, then you go your way and I go my way; you are nothing more to me.' We both went to our rooms and retired for the night. I could not sleep. Yes, indeed, I cried, 'Wife, I am converted, we will go to church together.'

"When he told me that, he was a Congregational minister, and now he is in glory. If that wife had waited for him perhaps neither of them would have been converted, but she was first and brought him in. If you will come first perhaps you will bring your friends along. "Suppose they won't come?" you say. Then come without them. I had rather go to Heaven alone than go to hell in company. If I were not a Christian, you know that if you accept Christ for Heaven to-night, I would start right I started alone.

"Men and women, don't you know you are lost? Oh, yes. Don't you know that Jesus Christ died for your sins? Yes, indeed, you know that if you accept Him He would save you to-night? Yes.

"Well, will you accept Him? Will you accept Him? Will you accept Him? Feeling or no feeling, tears or no tears, agony or no agony, will you receive Him?"

The Teacher's Religion.
It was said of a good Christian minister that wherever he went he made people fall in love with the Lord Jesus Christ. Evidently he had the right sort of religion. It would be well if all Sunday-school teachers had the same kind. There are some people, Christians too, who are conscientious, and who are active in good works, but who do not make people fall in love with Christ. It was said of a very earnest church worker the other day, "I suppose he is a Christian, but somehow he never makes me think of Christ." Yet are there not too many such church members? The teacher ought to have a religion that will make other people think of Christ, and should be a sunny religion. Christ was the light of the world. It should be a joyous religion, for Christ was always joyous. It should be a religion of love, for Christ was all love.

When Men Get Wise.
The larger part of the great fortunes of this country have been accumulated after their amassers have passed 40. In fact, the first 40 years of a man's life are the preparatory years, the years of training and discipline. A large part of this time he is laying the foundation—just getting ready to rear the superstructure. Many of us stumble around many years before we get into the right place, and then, for accidental years, we make a few mistakes. I have in my possession many old letters that have passed 40. They may get knowledge before this, but not much wisdom. Wisdom is a ripening process. It takes time.—Success Magazine.

Water at Meals.
Water taken with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly. Ice water should be taken as seldom as possible; never would be a better rule. And the habit of putting shipped ice in the drinking water is to be avoided, as one never knows what may be taken into the stomach through this medium. The better way is to fill bottles with water and allow them to stand beside ice to chill.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

The Philippines Unparalleled Results.
—Isa. 41, 1-5.
Americans knew little of the Philippines until the thunder of Dewey's guns in Manila Bay echoed round the world. Then we began to ask questions about this far-away archipelago. We found that we had become possessors of 1,300 tropical islands, 115,000 square miles in extent, populated much more densely than the United States. Most of the population is nominally Roman Catholic, though some tribes are Mohammedan in faith, and others are frankly and entirely heathen.

The Christianity of the Philippines after four centuries of Spanish opportunity, produced, among other things, a popular rallying cry, which was raised the moment Spain's power was no longer feared: "Death to the friars!" That meaning about is in itself an eloquent commentary on the sort of religion taught by Roman Catholic Spain. The friars have been the sole preachers of the faith, and as the outcome of their instruction their parishioners, through much bitter experience, desire nothing so much as to be rid of them.

The Philippines are to be given political self-government—some day. Both great parties are committed to that policy. The Republicans promise to prepare the Philippines for political liberty; the Democrats promise to give them political liberty when they are prepared for it.

The preparation, however, will be a long and weary task. To imagine it can be done by any patent short cut is to cherish the daydream of the foolish. Education and religion must prepare the way. The first is fairly provided for by the government; the second must depend on the faithfulness of American Christians. If we do not evangelize the Philippines nobody will. The claim of other mission fields on our interest and help is strong, but the claim of the Philippines is imperative.

In the Philippines to-day, there is more than one missionary who had scarce so much as heard the name of the islands five years ago. But all the world has heard it now, and Methodist missions are there in force and at work.

The mission began March 2, 1899, with a sermon preached by Bishop Thoburn in the Filipino theater, Manila. In the same year work among the natives began and it has continued with unbroken success.

The Philippines are nominally Christian. They are Roman Catholics by baptism, but the real meaning of religion could not be taught them by religious leaders who were themselves examples of shameful living.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MAY TWENTY-SEVENTH.

John Williams, and Missions to the South Seas. Ps. 97: 1-12.
Until Christianity came to the islands their word was "fear"; now, more and more, their word is "joy." All missionaries know well that clouds and darkness are, but they also know that God is at the heart of them; they are "round about Him." Every mission field, and every man, has his mysterious Destroyer of opposition. The foes of missions melt away before Him.

John Williams' Life in Brief.
He was born in England, June 27, 1797.
He became an ironmonger's apprentice in London, and a very skillful mechanic.
A devotee of the world, he was importuned by his employer's wife one day to go to church and was converted in that hour.

Hearing of missionary successes in the South Seas, he decided for a new life, obtained release from his apprenticeship, and on November 17, 1816, set sail with his young wife for the southern Pacific.

He took up work in Raiatea in the Society Islands, where he built a remarkable home and introduced civilization.
By the end of the first year the natives had contributed \$2,000 to church work, and had built a wonderful church.

Williams contracted, in all, five vessels. One was called the "Endeavor." One, the "Messenger of Peace," was sixty feet long, built almost without nails, and with tools he made himself.
He energetically reached out over the Pacific, and discovered Rarotonga, the largest of the Hervey Islands. They had barely heard of Jehovah and of Jesus Christ, and the king had given those names to two of his children. Within seven weeks Williams' converts built a church that would accommodate 3,000 persons.

The missionary carried the gospel to the Samoan Islands, where the converts drowned the national god of war—a piece of rotten matting. Finally the heroic toiler went to work in the New Hebrides. The natives of Erromanga, on November 20, 1829, mistook him for one of the cruel white traders from whom they had suffered, and murdered him.

Beaver in New York State.
Although since 1870 the beaver has continued to increase on the point of extinction in the Empire state, there has never been a time when the North woods did not contain at least one wild colony. I have in my possession fresh beaver cuttings which were obtained within the past five years from two different localities in Franklin county, and at present there is in this county, in the waters northwest of Upper Saranac lake, a small family—perhaps two distinct families—which are undoubtedly the direct descendants of the original wild stock.—From "Bringing Back the Beaver," by Harry V. Radford, in Four-Track News.

Home-Made Beef Tea.
Dr. Willoughby, lecturing in London on "Popular Food," said that home-made beef tea was only found to contain 1 per cent of albumen, and this was often strained off, leaving only discolored water, more deleterious to the nose than nourishing to the stomach.

Who's Doctor's Bills.
In every neighborhood there is some apparently healthy woman whose doctor bills cause the other woman to scream.—Aitchison Globe.

Indiana had, in 1905, fifty-two cities each having a population of 5000 or more.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 27.

Subject: Feeding the Five Thousand
Mark vi, 30-44—Golden Text, John vi, 1-13.—Lesson Verse, 41—Topic, The Great Gospel Feast.

A desert place (vs. 30-32). "The apostles—told Him." A few weeks before this Jesus had sent the apostles out among the villages of Galilee (Matt 10:5; Mark 6:7-13). He Himself going also (Matt 11). When the news of the death of John the Baptist reached them they hastened to Jesus. They made a full report of their missionary tour. 31. "A desert place." Not a sandy, barren desert, but an uninhabited place. "Rest a while." There were two chief reasons for taking this course. Herod might attempt to slay Jesus and His disciples. The second reason is here given. They needed rest and communion with God. "No leis ure." The door stood always open, as in Eastern houses generally, for all who chose to come in or leave at their pleasure. No one can do his best work without periods of rest from work. 32. "By ship." They took a boat and sailed from Capernaum across the northern end of the lake.

11. Jesus teaches a great multitude (vs. 33, 34). 33. "The people." From John 8: we see that the Passover was just at hand, and there was thronging of people going up to Jerusalem. "Many knew Him." Because of the many miracles which He had wrought (John 6:2). The whole country was in an agitated state. "Hear ye not." The people, watching the sailing of Jesus across the northern end of the lake, ran around the northern shore so rapidly that they "outwent" the boat and met Him as He landed. "All cities." At this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages.

34. "Compassion." Although weary yet Jesus was moved with pity for the people. He walked among them teaching them and healing their sick. "Not having a shepherd." They were destitute of teachers to feed, to guide, to protect, in a word, to shepherd them. The disciples confer with Jesus (vs. 35-38).

35. "Day—far spent." Matthew says "when it was evening." The Jews had two evenings. The first began at 3 o'clock, the second at 6 o'clock. This was in the afternoon. 36. "Send them away." The disciples called Christ's attention to the fact that this was a desert place, and as the multitude had been there since morning, it was time to dismiss the congregation so the people could go and buy victuals, lest they faint by the way. Many of those present were on their way to the Passover, and had no homes near by.

37. "Give ye them to eat." Jesus was testing His disciples. Just before this He said to Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" (John 6:5). But He said this "to prove Him," for "He Himself knew what He would do" (John 6:6). Our Lord saw that His apostles needed lessons in faith, and this miracle was as much for their benefit as for the benefit of the hungry multitude. "Two hundred pennyworth." The penny was a silver coin, and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread necessary would be about \$32.

"And give them." The import of the question is, Would it not be unwise to take our last penny and spend for this purpose?

38. "How many." Jesus knew just the amount of food there was, but He desired to have them find out and tell Him. The miracle would make a greater impression. "Fishes, and two fishes." There were five barley loaves, barley was their poorest food. The loaves were round, flat biscuits or crackers. The fish were small and were dried or pickled and eaten with bread like our sardines.

39. "The multitude fed (vs. 39-42). 40. "He commanded." Christ had fed their souls, and healed their bodies, and now He purposes to feed their bodies, and thus show that He is able to provide for all their necessities. "Sit down." They sat in orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food and so they could be numbered.

41. "When He had taken." According to Matthew Jesus said, "Bring them hither unto Me." All must centre in Him. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus He will multiply it a thousandfold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burdened multitudes. "Blessed." Jesus thus sets us an example; we should never eat without first thanking God for our food and asking His blessing upon it. 42. "Were they not all filled?" Yes, indeed, Christ is able to satisfy every need of soul and body.

V. The fragments gathered up (vs. 43, 44).
43. "Twelve baskets." The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. The twelve baskets were probably the twelve wallets of the apostles, which they carried on their journeys. "Fragments." Broken pieces which remained over. According to John, Jesus directed them to gather up the fragments, "that nothing be lost." Why were they required to gather up the fragments? 1. It would teach them a lesson in thrift and economy. 2. It would show them that the more they gave the more they would have. 3. It would teach them that nothing was to be wasted that God had given. There is a story told of a man who was full of sweetness and blessing, and the gospel that to carry it to some hungry soul. 44. "Five thousand." Here is one miracle wrought by our Lord attested by 5000 men, probably 10,000 persons.

The "Dead Line."
Look around the world to-day, and see what some of the men who have long passed the "dead line" are doing, and what they have accomplished. Look at the young old military leaders in little Japan who conquered great Russia. Oyama was 20 years past his fatal line when he won his great victories, and all of his corps commanders were past 50. Marquis Ito, the grand old man of Japan, her greatest statesman, and the one who has done more than any other to make Japan what it is to-day, is still active in the service of his country.—Success Magazine.

Who's Doctor's Bills.
The Association of Theatre Doctors is about to hold a banquet, which must be a very pleasant reunion. Each of the Parisian stages has about forty doctors who take it in turn to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute, so that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserve box where the doctor may be found in case of need.—Journal des Debats.

Who's Doctor's Bills.
In every neighborhood there is some apparently healthy woman whose doctor bills cause the other woman to scream.—Aitchison Globe.

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SOURCE OF IMMIGRATION.

Spain Has Not Yet Reached Large Number to This Country.

The subject of immigration has never been so important a one for the United States as now, when the fields, shops and mills of the country are calling for more labor, and the interesting question is, From what source shall we get it? The tide of immigration from Northern Europe has ebbed, and Italy's sons have been coming in peaceful armies to our aid. But this source of supply also will soon fail, not only because Italy is fast becoming depleted of the emigrating classes, but also because the kingdom is experiencing the beginning of an industrial program which will afford ample scope for all the native labor available. Spain is the only Mediterranean country that has not yet started a tide of emigration to America. That the Spaniards has not been infected seriously with the migrating fever is shown by the fact that less than two in every one thousand of Spain's inhabitants started for other lands in 1904, while in the same year seven Irishmen out of every one thousand left their native land, and still more Italians quit the peninsula.

In Spain the maritime provinces are the most abundant sources of immigration, and yet the sea coast population has increased, while that of the inland provinces, which contribute few emigrants, is much lower in comparison and remains stationary. In 1904 98,394 persons left Spain by sea and 17,234 entered her ports. There are no official statistics showing the percentage of the emigration from Spain which came to the United States. Some notion, however, may be gained from the amount of money sent to Spain by persons who have come to this country. In 1904 one banking house in Coruna paid \$2,200,000 on drafts from the United States totally unconnected with any commercial transactions. In the same year the bank of Rio de la Plata paid drafts for \$8,000,000. It may be inferred, therefore, that in 1904 more than \$10,000,000 was sent into Spain by Spaniards who had emigrated to the New World.

The total number of emigrants from Great Britain, including Ireland, in 1905, was 459,917, an increase of 6940 over the number of 1904. The British and Irish emigration to the United States last year was 122,889, a decrease of 17 per cent. Great Britain herself is confronted by a serious problem in connection with immigration for her own shores. In 1905 196,629 immigrants arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continental countries. More than half of these were in transit to other lands, 108,347 of them continuing their journey. This alien immigration to Great Britain has resulted in the passage of a partial exclusion act. The food tide was not quite so great, however, in 1905 as in the previous year, but 71,400 remained in the country, as against 82,845 in 1904.—Tribune.

At Last London Leads Paris.
It is a strange anomaly that in the matter of that important class of automobile vehicles, the motor-omnibus, London should have shown the way to Paris. Yet so it is; and in the cradle of the horseless vehicle there is at present not a single motor-bus. But it is coming. The recent trials made at the time of the great automobile show have convinced the authorities and the public that the motor-bus is the popular vehicle of the future, and arrangements are being made to place a number on the Paris thoroughfares without delay. In view of the immense increase of traffic which will ensue when the new motor-omnibuses are inaugurated, a number of important regulations for the better control of automobile traffic in the streets is now under consideration. The disagreeable warning horn will probably have to go, and two substitutes are suggested—one, the siren, which has many advocates, including the Minister of Public Works, and the other the electric bell, less insistent than the siren and favored by the Minister of the Interior. No uncertificated chauffeur will be allowed to drive, and certifier will be of three classes: (1) For the use of the motorcycle, (2) for machines of less than thirty horse power, and (3) much more difficult to obtain) for vehicles capable of traveling at high rate of speed. No chauffeur under seventeen years of age will be granted a driving certificate.—London Globe.

City Where Time Halts.
Most travelers, I think, will award to Damascus, in Syria, the palm of being one of the most "untouched" of Oriental cities, a lovely ancient snow-white garden, surrounded by forests of pomegranates and other orchards such as caused the Arab to a thousand years ago, to speak of it as a "pearl encircled by emeralds."

Time has stood still in Damascus for a thousand years and life goes on in the country outside its walls precisely as it did when the ancient Bible historian spoke of the city in the Book of Genesis. For there, plowing is done with a crooked bough drawn by a ragged camel; or by the Arab farmer's wife in double harness with a donkey. There, too, and likewise within the walls, one sees the long lines of indolent Eastern women drawing water from the well, just as Rachel did; or women sitting before the doors of their houses grinding corn in the old Bible way, with upper and nether stones.—Four-Track News.

Theatre Doctors.
The Association of Theatre Doctors is about to hold a banquet, which must be a very pleasant reunion. Each of the Parisian stages has about forty doctors who take it in turn to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute, so that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserve box where the doctor may be found in case of need.—Journal des Debats.

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