

TRUE WORTH.

Some love the glow of outward show,
Some love mere wealth, and try to win it;

A lowly roof may give us often
That lowly flowers are most fairest;

In their wings, a painted butterfly
Flutters before his face. A swarm
Of flies, taking advantage of the fact

At last he felt that he could not
Climb another inch. Just then, right
On a level with his bloodshot eyes,

The agony of the next two minutes
Was comparable with nothing
Which the drillman had ever experienced

Shutting his eyes and throwing all
His strength into his arms, he lifted
Himself by a succession of short,

At last he knew he could not possibly
Raise himself another millimetre.
He opened his eyes and glanced down.

The relief was inexpressible. The
Strain was off his arms, although the
Horrible emptiness yet yawned under

The top was still nearly ten feet
Off. His arms became suddenly
Weak. All grew black round him.

"Hold on, Dan!"
The shout from above gave him
A spurt of courage. He opened his

"Put your feet through it!" he
Directed, and the drillman obeyed.
Soon he was seated in the loop,

Letting go the hose, he grasped the
Rope. He was seated in the loop,

PRESIDENT TAYLOR, OF VASSAR,

to the girl who wants to earn a college education.

I question whether any girl ought to attempt to go through college unless she has some assurance behind her.

so fast that a blow from one of
Kline's shuffling feet kicked off his cap.

Chug-g-g-g! The machine hammered incessantly, dancing to the explosive staccato of the exhaust-pipe.

Handy's practised ear told him it was time to exchange the dull drill for a fresh one.

"Shut off that steam!" he shouted, and the machine stopped. "Send down your sixteen-foot drill!"

Soon the long steel bar swung clinking down the cliff face, to take the place of the other, which was sent back by the same rope.

"Turn on your steam!" roared Handy's shout, and again the machine started.

Kline had just finished a funny story that made the big drill-runner shake like a jelly; his roar of laughter almost drowned the puffing of the exhaust.

As Handy stared, astounded, the crack appeared to widen. Jarred by the vibrations of the drill, an old seam was actually opening.

The movement was downward and outward, sickening and slow. Thirty feet away hung the rope ladder by which the men had descended.

"Can you make it, Dan?" he asked. "Groaned Handy, 'I don't know.' 'Hold tight; I'll help you as soon as I get up!' cried the other, encouragingly. A few seconds more, and a final shaking of the hose and a shout of triumph. The earth showered over the drill-runner.

"I'll get a rope!" exclaimed the sailor, and disappeared. Handy climbed doggedly. It means work to support two hundred and forty pounds with one hand, while you raise the other for a fresh hold.

"The hose!" yelled Handy, and jumped for it. Kline followed. They caught the hot pipe just as the ledge fell.

The inch-and-three-quarters tube of canvas and rubber, wound tightly with marine, was fifty feet long. Its upper end was coupled to the pipe from the boiler; its lower was attached to the steam-chest of the drill. Old and leaking, it was fairly well fitted to convey steam, but not to hold up two men and twelve hundred pounds of steel. It must give way somewhere. But where? Below the men or above? The reply meant life or death.

For the bare fraction of a second the drill hung at their feet, its sharp point whirling madly. The exhaust pipe detonated like a Gatling. Then crack! The nipple to which the hose was coupled had broken in the thread just outside the steam-chest. Down went the machine, ringing against the cliff, leaving them dangling alone on the rubber tube, the steam spurting from its torn end.



Shade For Hogs.

If hogs are to thrive in pasture shade must be provided. Some farmers cut away every vestige of shade. The hog loves a cool, damp shade where he can lie and snooze during the heat of the day.

A Scheme For Testing Seeds. For the ordinary planter the well-known "dinner plate" tester, made with two soup or dinner plates and one or more moist strips of sterilized cotton goods, preferably cotton flannel, will be found to answer all purposes.

The top was still nearly ten feet off. His arms became suddenly weak. All grew black round him. He swayed dizzily. A little more, and he would tumble backward.

"Hold on, Dan!" The shout from above gave him a spurt of courage. He opened his eyes just as a noose dangled down past his face.

"Put your feet through it!" he directed, and the drillman obeyed. Soon he was seated in the loop, letting go the hose, he grasped the rope.

When, however, it is desirable to make several germinating tests at one time or when many varieties are to be tested, instead of duplicating the plate germinators already described the writer found the following germinator, suggested by Dr. Volney Spaulding, formerly of the University of Michigan, to be superior:

A deep granite bread pan six or eight inches wide was obtained in which was kept about one-fourth inch of water. Cotton flannel strips of any convenient length, two or three yards, and of the width of the pan, were tucked crosswise at intervals of five inches. Short galvanized wires about an inch longer than the width of the pan were inserted through these tucks and gathered together, thus forming the cotton strips into numerous folds or loops which were suspended in the pan above the water by means of the supporting wires.

The ends of the strips being left sufficiently long to touch the water in the pan, the entire piece of cloth composing the loops, in which the seeds are placed, is kept uniformly moist.

The cloth should be moistened before beginning the experiment and it is needless to add, sterilized. A definite number of seeds taken as they come from an average sample are counted out for each germination. For seeds in rather small lots, as garden seeds, fifty to a hundred will answer, while for the cereals, grasses, clover and others used in extensive cultural operations about 200 should be used and the tests duplicated when any doubt exists about the results. The tests should be examined from day to day and the sprouted ones removed and counted, the number being recorded on a sheet of paper.

The length of time required for germination is dependent upon several factors, chief of which are moisture, temperature, vitality and vital differences, six to ten days being sufficient for most kinds. When tests are made during the winter or early spring months, at which time it is usually most convenient, the germination should be conducted in a moderately warm room so that the temperature will not fall below fifty degrees F. at night and remain between seventy and eighty degrees F. during the day. In the case of alfalfa and certain other of the clover family a small percentage of the seeds will remain apparently sound at the close of the germination test. Allowance is usually made for these, one-third being counted as viable—i. e., capable of growth. Cauliflower, cabbage, turnip and beet seeds of poor stock—i. e., run out—are just as viable as those of good stock. The only means of remedying this defect is to use selected home grown seeds or to buy the best stock of reliable seed houses.—J. J. Thorber, in New York Witness.

Iron Sulphate Will Destroy Weeds. At last weeds may be eradicated without the trouble of pulling them up by hand at the expense of time and an aching back. The magical eradicator of these pests of the gardener and farmer is sulphate of iron or green vitriol. This will shrivel up the rank growths, while the grass will thrive.

The sulphate, which comes in the form of green crystals, is dissolved in water for application to the pernicious weeds. A couple of pounds to the gallon is said to be about the right quantity to settle the fate of the most determined lawn dandelion that grows. Wild mustard requires a stronger dose, and the farmer who goes on the warpath after this common destroyer is advised to use from seventy-five to 100 pounds of the stuff for each fifty-two gallons of water.

Discing Alfalfa Fields. There are many good reasons why alfalfa fields should be thoroughly disked in the spring, and through the season. The spring disking breaks the weeds back, loosens the surface, thereby conserving moisture and letting the air and sunshine into the roots of the plants, and at the same time exposes the eggs of grasshoppers to the action of the elements whereby many of them are destroyed. The addition of a dressing of barayard manure before disking will act like a charm. Alfalfa draws nitrogen from the air, but it will not disdain to take it from any convenient source. Beside the nitrogen in manure, there is ammonia and potash which the plant needs in its business. Disking the manure into the ground makes it more readily available and prevents waste. Disking is to alfalfa what plowing is to corn.—from the Farmers' Home Journal.

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IT SOMETIMES TAKES A LARGE CHEST TO HOLD ALL ONE'S MEDALS.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

Millions of Germs in Cracks of Dishes

Dr. Wiley Experiments on Chinaware Taken From the "Quick Lunch" Rooms and Hotels—Cause of Appendicitis—Chemist Blames Unclean Condition For Many Inflammatory Diseases—Urges Better Household Sanitation.

Washington, D. C.—To those who leave their offices each noon to snatch a hasty lunch, the Government has a word of advice to offer. It is this: Whenever a restaurateur offers you a cracked mug and a chipped, seamy plate on which food is served, flee it as you would the pestilence. In the recesses of those cracks lurk thousands of bacteria, and they draw no distinction between the millionaire employer and his \$10 a week stenographer.

The Bureau of Chemistry, at the head of which is Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, has just concluded experiments on cracked china utensils taken from the lunch rooms of Washington. The conditions they find to exist in the restaurants here are duplicated in every big city. In New York and Chicago, where trade at "quick lunch" establishments is much greater, a far larger population of germs is believed to have taken up its abode in the cracks and crevices of the table service.

The examination of the chinaware by the Government came about as a result of a crusade being waged against unhealthful kitchens and serving rooms in the District of Columbia. With the approval of Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley the Government chemists were turned loose on the trail. They discovered millions of germs in the cracks.

Dr. George W. Stiles, bacteriological chemist of the department, had charge of the tests. Several dozen cracked mugs, plates and saucers taken at random from the counters of lunch rooms and from the cafes of hotels were examined. The result was that Dr. Stiles discovered twenty-three distinct species of organisms lurking in the cracks and seams. In the final test it was found that these organisms ranged in number from 48 to 14,580,000 in every square inch.

Nearly all of the bacteria belonged to the family of bacillus coli. The bacillus coli is blamed as the cause of many inflammatory diseases, among which is appendicitis. Many of the other bacilli found in the cracked chinaware are due to unclean conditions. These may not be noticeable, and the kitchens of the lunch rooms may be clean and spotless, but the impossibility of cleansing the utensils thoroughly when they are cracked leaves the bacilli to increase and multiply.

The presence of the breeders of disease is just as much a menace to the girl who has left her typewriter to snatch a substantial meal of cocoa and chocolate eclairs as it is to the man with the drooping mustache who regales himself each noon on "coffee and sinkers." The bacilli are no respecter of persons. Dr. Stiles, in discussing the result of his tests, says:

"This is a question which must necessarily appeal to every responsible individual who seriously considers the matter of eating clean and wholesome food. When we consider the great number and variety of organisms studied in relation to these cracked mugs the question of household sanitation becomes more imperative than ever, and a study of the sanitary conditions in private and public life would in many instances furnish startling results.

"Many of our hotels, public restaurants and cafes are particular to see that splendid serving rooms are provided and elaborately furnished, which from exterior appearances seem to be all that could be desired for the welfare and comfort of their guests, but let one go behind the scenes in many places and note the changed conditions. The picture may be entirely different from that suggested.

"The sanitary aspect of refrigerators and iceboxes during hot weather may develop conditions beyond human toleration. Why people do not take better care of those places of storage is difficult to say. However, it is a regrettable fact that many such places often contain highly objectionable material, and if not intended for immediate use it often contaminates and ruins the entire contents of the icebox.

"In concluding it seems highly desirable to eliminate the use of cracked dishes for the reception of food materials, and to make an appeal for a more careful observance of the known hygienic measures to protect our food from unnecessary and undesirable contamination.

"Dr. Pasquale Grillo takes sharp issue with Dr. Wiley. 'Of course there are germs in cracked china,' he said, 'as there are in everything else in the universe. And it may be that some of these are bad instead of good. The proportion of bad germs to good ones is as 6 to 1,000,000,000. The bad germ may kill you; the good ones may be eaten by the spoonful without harmful results. A healthy person will eat many billions a day, or at a single meal, without getting so much as a suggestion of the stomach ache.'

Sensational Murders of a Hot Summer; Their Motives

July 21—Andrew Bergen Cropsey, of Bath Beach, Brooklyn, shot and killed his wife at No. 1745 Eighth-fourth street; rage.

July 16—Mrs. Gustavus Eberhard killed her daughter wounded at Coalburg, N. J.; Gustavus Eberhard, of New York, strongly suspected, still at large; robbery.

July 15—The Rev. G. B. D. Prickett, former Recorder at Metuchen, N. J., shot and killed by Archibald Herron, whom he had sentenced to jail; revenge.

July 12—Hazel Drew murdered, body thrown in a pond near Troy, N. Y.; jealousy, supposedly.

June 29—Dr. N. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, poison sent to him in a bottle of ale; revenge.

June 21—John Kleven, sexton of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, shot wife, killed self; insurance.

June 16—John E. Blackmer, out of a job, killed his mother-in-law and shot his wife at No. 144 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street; despair.

June 8—Brooding over her husband's attack on their neighbor's little daughter Mrs. Lena Winnett, of Stapleton, killed her baby and herself; humiliation.

June 7—Sarah Koten shot and killed Dr. Martin W. Auspitz, No. 157 East Ninety-third street; revenge.

June 5—Frederick Rosatage, No. 181 Union avenue, Brooklyn, shot wife, killed himself; quarrel.

\$300,000 in Gold for Leopold From Private Estate in Uganda. London, England.—A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Entebbe, Uganda, states that two shipments of gold, valued at \$300,000, have passed through Entebbe. Leopold, King of the Congo Independent State, from which foreigners are rigorously excluded. It is surmised that territory covering more than a hundred miles in Ituri province is enormously rich in gold.

Among the Workers. Kalamazoo, Mich., has thirty labor organizations. Aberdeen (S. D.) musicians have lately been organized. Stationary firemen recently organized a new union at Tacoma, Wash. The Fall River (Mass.) Spinners' Union has reached its fiftieth birthday. In Italy the membership of trade unions is estimated at 240,649 in 1902 to 204,271 in 1901. Germany has altogether thirty-three labor colonies where the unemployed can obtain work as a right.