

PUTTING PINS IN THE PAPER.

Two Little Girls Feed Them Into an Ingenious Machine.

According to the Merriam census, there were used in these United States during the year 1900 no less than 1,000,000,000 pins. This count excludes hair pins, safety pins and others, which for various reasons, bear the common family name and confines itself merely to the familiar and necessary adjunct of the every day toilet. The first pins made in this country were very crude indeed, merely a bit of wire twisted into a knot for a head at one end and sharpened to a point at the other. Their successors of to-day undergo a surprising variety of operations before they are considered fit for use. In comparison with the size of the object manufactured the operations seem bewilderingly numerous, but if there be one process more remarkable than another it is "putting the pins in the papers," having been passed through an ingenious machine, which, at regular intervals, according to the size of the pin, pinches up a fold and pricks a hole in it, are ready to receive the pins. For this purpose there is another machine, worked by two children. One feeds the pins, the other the papers. The first part of the machine is a box about 12 inches long, six broad and four deep. The bottom is composed of small square steel bars, sufficiently far apart to let the shank of the pin fall through, but not the head. These bars are just as thick as the space between panned pins. The lower part of the bottom of the box is made to detach itself as soon as the row of pins is complete. How after row, at regular intervals, is received and passed down a corresponding set of grooves, until it reaches the ready pricked paper. By the nicest possible adjustment these pins come exactly to their places and are pressed into them. By this method two little girls can in one day put up many thousands of papers.

HEAT AND WATCH CRYSTALS.

More are Broken in the Summer Than at Any Other Time.

"What is the matter with your crystals?" asked the summer man of the jeweler. "You put a new crystal on my watch last week, and now it's broken. Is it the heat?" The Broadway (N. Y.) watchmaker carefully brushes the face of the watch, and started to put new face on the dial. "No, the heat does not affect a crystal," he replied. "Glass is not contracted or expanded by hot or cold weather. You probably carry your watch in your little trouser pocket next to your heat. You lean against it and you help along the business. We put on more crystals in the hot days of July and August—and on women watches, too—than we do in the other 10 months of the year."

Mills in Japan.

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon at midnight. In one mill at Osaka 25,000 workers are under 10 years of age and operate only 3,700 spindles. In this country 200 persons operate that number. In the Lowell mill of 4,300 looms and 122,000 spindles there are 700 male and 1,500 female operators. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this work. The wages, however, in Japan are 15 cents per day for a man and 9 1/2 cents for a woman.

Power is Cheap in the West.

The melting snows and glaciers of the Rockies and petroleum now furnish such abundant power for San Francisco that the cost of one horse power one hour is just 2 cents.

Royalty is Expensive.

The executive office of the United States calls for only \$112,000 a year, while England gives the royal family \$4,000,000.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney-uric Acid Pills. See bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 231 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Thermometers used by physicians show a change of a millionth of a degree.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes tight shoes comfortable. Cures swollen feet, itching, sore feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The art of glyptic engraving on precious stones, is being revived in France.

Mr. Watson's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, alleviates pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle Italy has 83,700 acres of orange and lemon groves containing 18,730,907 trees.

Pico's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W. O. Edwards, Vandenberg, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Electric railways kill 100 persons a month.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.
The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

These cough pills, etc. H. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, do so. Do not be told you need not take it, then you take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We will.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

MODEL STOVE BLACKING.

Remember to mix the stove blacking with turpentine for part turpentine and part kerosene. If a stove is rusty wash over with kerosene, cleaning as much as possible, and let stove stand an hour or so until the oil evaporates; apply the blacking with soft cloth, polishing with brush or piece of carpeting. Rub the pipe with boiled linseed oil only. You will be pleased with the result, and it is quickly applied with a bit of soft cloth, while pipe is warm. May be slightly thinned, if desired, with kerosene.—The Household Ledger.

REVIVAL OF OLD PATTERN.

The antique platters and basins that have been hidden away on remote shelves or in garret rooms have been brought to light again, and as fruit dishes and table center-pieces pewter trays, tobacco jars and beer sets are now quite the thing.

The best quality of pewter takes a high polish and outlasts any other article in the house. It is costlier than nickel or lacquered ware, and is appreciated for the reason that it is unusual.

Among the articles into which it is made are quilt boxes for the dressing table, incense holders, Japanese and Chinese rose jars, some of these articles imitating ivory carvings very effectively. In the old pewter work are found grotesque designs, such as fabulous birds, mythical beasts and dragons and celestial bodies. There are also curious medallion frames and picture mountings.

The modern pewter wares are mostly reproductions of the old work, this metal seeming to lend itself more readily to the quaint, unusual designs.

Beer sets on burnished trays, and loving cups, showing fat, jolly friars and monks at table, or gay peasants, dancing and merry-making. Among the very oldest articles are primitive candlesticks and flower holders of Dutch pattern.—American Queen.

THE HYGIENIC BEDROOM.

Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily sponge bath.

As nearly as possible the room should be kept free from anything that would tend to contaminate the air.

It should be as large as one can afford, and the windows so arranged that they may be opened at the top and bottom.

If possible the floors should be bare, and the rugs so small that they can be taken out of doors with ease for cleaning and airing.

Everything about the rooms should be washable.

The bed should be light and fitted with strong castors, so that it may be readily moved.

The springs ought to be firm and strong, and the mattress of a kind that will not allow the heaviest part of the body to sink, and so cause the sleeper to lie in a cramped position.

Many people prefer a cheap, hard mattress next the spring, and a light one of hair on this, but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft.

Above all, do not over-furnish the bedroom.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pineapple Mousse—Grate one pineapple after peeling; put it over the fire with one pint of water and cook ten minutes; then drain through a fine strainer; add juice of half a lemon and sugar to make sweet; scald and add one-fourth of a box of gelatine that has been soaking in one-fourth of a cup of cold water; strain and cool as the mixture stiffens; add the whip from one pint of cream, mold, pack in ice and salt; let stand four hours.

Potato Omelet—Remove all the inside from a large, freshly baked potato, rub it through a wire sieve, mix into it carefully the beaten yolks of three eggs, a few drops of lemon juice, and season with salt and pepper; just before cooking stir in very lightly the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff; put an omelet pan, and when it is hot, pour in the mixture; fry gently until a light brown underneath, then set the pan in the oven until the top is brown slightly; turn out on a paper sprinkled with chopped parsley, fold over, slip on a hot dish and serve.

Strawberry Shortcake—Intense quart of flour rub an ounce of butter, then add one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Mix quickly and turn into a greased pan tin and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes. Stem two quart boxes of strawberries, sweeten to taste and slightly mash them with a wooden spoon. When the pastry is done split it in half and spread with butter. Place one layer on a large meat plate, covering it with half the crushed strawberries, then put on the other half of the shortcake and scatter over it the remaining strawberries. Around the whole cake pour a quart of whipped cream.

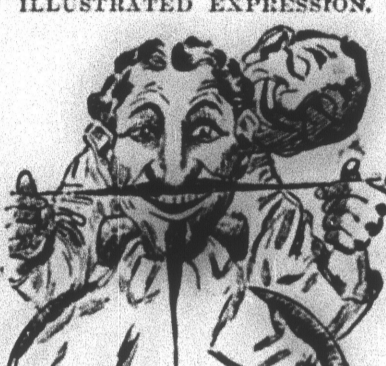
The Funny Side of Life.

A MISSING INGREDIENT.

The Romans had great circumlocutions. It's hard to see how this could be. They had no peanuts there.

CHANGED HIS MIND.
"I thought you said you would never have that doctor in your house again!"
"But nothing was the matter with me then."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ILLUSTRATED EXPRESSION.



Giving him a few pointers—New York Times.

INSPIRING.

"How perfectly the girl graduates keep step."
"Yes, the orchestra is playing the wedding march from 'Lohengrin.'"
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LOOKED THROUGH HIM.
Amy—"I don't see what she saw in him."
Ann—"Oh, it wasn't what she saw in him; it was the money she saw back of him."—New York Sun.

INEXPERIENCED.
"She has never been to Europe, has she?"
"No, she doesn't even know how to get away from people who want to tell her all about it."—Harper's Bazar.

HAS NO NEED.
Doubleday—"What did Singleton say when you invited him to join our club?"
Wedderley—"He said home was good enough for him so long as he remained a bachelor."—Chicago News.

KEPT AWAY.
Tom—"Have Maud and Ethel quarreled? I don't see them together lately."
Dolly—"No, they haven't quarreled, but Maud's new gown is lavender and Ethel's new gown is blue."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.
Farnes—"When I was young my mother always used to wig me to sleep."
Shedd—"Yes, women are good at that sort of thing; but it takes the father's voice to wake a fellow up in the morning."—Boston Transcript.

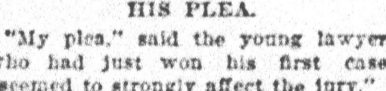
HIS PLEA.
"My plea," said the young lawyer, who has just won his first case, "seemed to strongly affect the jury."
"Yes," replied the judge, "I was afraid at one time that you would succeed in getting your client convicted in spite of his innocence."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SELF-APPROVAL.
"Well," said the detective, "there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves in this case."
"Why, you haven't even found an important clue."
"That's just it. We can rest assured that no innocent person is going to suffer."—Washington Star.

NOT SO BAD AS THAT.
"It was too bad to keep you waiting so long for your change," said the smiling shop-girl, as she counted it out.
"I am afraid I have given you a bad quarter."
"What?" exclaimed Mr. Tye Phil, in alarm.
"Oh," he said, considerably relieved.—Chicago Tribune.

A BAD BREAK.
Bank President—"So you worked in a bank before?"
Applicant—"Er—not in de daytime, boss."—New York Journal.

MODERN METHODS.
"I tell you that new salesman of ours is a hustler when it comes to advertising methods," said the automobile manufacturer.
"How so?"
"Why, he's offered the free use of any of our make of automobile to anyone for suicidal purposes. Great ad, isn't it?"—Baltimore Herald.



Farm Topics

EARLY GREEN CORN.

The early kinds of green corn are usually very small in the ear, but if the sweeter varieties are not prepared for a late crop, the ears from the field, if of the white flint kind, answer well for table purposes.

VALUE OF SYSTEM.
System in regulating the work is important. Unless all operations are performed in a systematic manner the cost of labor will be more than doubled. It is often the case that hard work is required to accomplish some object that should have entailed but little labor if attention had been given to the matter at the proper time.

TO SAVE LABOR.
It is my belief that any farmer, however skeptical, having once used a manure spreader, will never be without one. My manure is drawn and spread in half the time it formerly took to do it. This is due to the time saved in unloading it. With one man I have cut out in one day four days' work and was not tired.—M. Hanrahan, in Orange Judd Farmer.

THE GAPE WORM.
The gape worm can frequently be dislodged through the efforts of the chicken itself—vigorous sneezing. Several receipts are given to induce this effort, such as blowing Persian powder down the chicken's throat, or putting the chicken in a box or keg and making a lime dust. There appears some danger of overdoing the job and making the chicken sneeze itself to death, or stifling it.

PROFIT IN MANURE.
How many farmers count the cost, and compare it with the receipts, only to find that there are no profits made. But they forget that the manure is profit, and that even when they cannot see a dollar of gain the riches have entered the manure heap, will be spread on the farm, and finally be returned to the farmer in the shape of some other crop, that can be sowed and converted into money. A good farmer who values his manure becomes richer every year, and his farm is more productive as the seasons roll by.

THE FIELD BEAN.
A crop which can profitably be grown to a much greater extent and over a much larger area of the country than is now done is the common navy or field bean. There is not enough grown to supply home demands, beans being imported every year, although it is a crop of comparatively easy cultivation and one that pays better than most field crops. Clean land, of good quality, should be selected, and the beans planted in drills immediately after the corn is in. Cultivate as soon as the plants are above the ground, and when there is no dew or rain on the leaves, as that will spot and spoil the foliage. Cultivate thoroughly until the growth of foliage covers the ground and stops the growth of weeds. When two-thirds of the pods are ripe, pull by hand and lay in rows until well dried. Thrash on a clear, dry day, otherwise the beans may not easily come out of the pods.

A GOOD SOILING ROTATION.
Reference was recently made to the advantage to be gained from soiling crops, particularly when there was danger, however remote, of a season of drought. A reader writes that he has had particularly good success with a rotation of seeding on the following plan: With a crop of rye on the field for early spring cutting, the soil is plowed after cutting, for a crop of oats and Canada peas. This crop can be cut and fed green in ample time to get in a sowing of corn for the silo or for fodder, and at the last cultivation of this corn, rye and crimson clover is seeded to give the crop the following spring. This is much the same plan that is followed on the farm of the editor, and when the crops are utilized strictly for green feeding the results are entirely satisfactory. An attempt to cure the crop of oats and peas was not successful, for it is a difficult crop to cure. The average yield of oats and peas cut green is seven and one-half tons an acre, and its value very great, especially in the feeding of the dairy cows.—Indianapolis News.

GRADE OF FERTILIZERS.
It seems almost incredible that such vast quantities of low and medium grade commercial fertilizers are sold when the results of many experiments have proved that these low grades are most expensive in the end. To put it in other words, when we buy a low grade fertilizer we pay more per pound for the plant food in it than we do for the plant food in the highest grade product, states the Indianapolis News. First, in the low grade fertilizer a cheaper grade of each plant food is used; and, second, less of the more valuable plant foods are used and more of the less valuable. On an average the cost of the nitrogen in the low grade fertilizer, to the consumer, will be about twenty-five cents a pound, as against eighteen or nineteen cents a pound for the nitrogen in the high grade product. One way of getting high grade fertilizers at low prices is to buy the ingredients and mix them on the farm, but in doing this, of course, the high grade ingredients should be bought. So long as farmers must use commercial plant foods they should make an effort to get the best possible for the money expended, and it always pays to buy the best grade.

SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL

Welding of Aluminum.

The welding of aluminum is said to have been recently accomplished in Germany. This metal, because of its brittleness and disintegrative qualities when near melting point, has been very difficult to weld. The German inventor declares that at a temperature just below incandescence, the metal softens sufficiently to make welding possible. At this temperature aluminum does not oxidize, and flux is, therefore, not required. Perfect welds are said to have been produced, being equal in strength to the body of the bar.

The Size of an Atom.
The microscope of to-day will reveal a particle the half-millionth of an inch in diameter. The size of an atom may be judged when it is said that each of such particles probably contain at least 6,000,000 atoms.

Liver Pills
That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable, gently laxative.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Buy BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that disease originates from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tablets. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. Ordinarily gives relief within twenty minutes.

Wanting a new and powerful medicine, an extract of the suprarenal glands called adrenaline. This extract is a homeopathic of the first order, and its vaso-constrictive powers are such that its equal is not to be found in any agent employed in medicine, its use quickly arresting any flow of blood, while repeated applications of adrenaline destroy, or at least partially cure, certain malignant growths. Numerous applications have been made of this new drug, which seems adapted particularly to the treatment of external cancer.

Laying masonry in freezing weather is rendered possible, it is said, by a substance recently brought out in Germany, says the Engineering News. The substance is a liquid, which when mixed with the water used in making up the mortar, enables the latter to set properly even in the coldest winter weather. It is claimed that mortar made with the addition of the new substance shows even slightly greater strength than mortar made up with water. The liquid, which is marketed under the name "Calcium," is a solution of chloride of calcium, and has a freezing point far below zero. It is said to give equally good results with cement as with lime mortar.

A wrecking system has been invented which depends upon the fact that acetylene gas is generated from carbide in the presence of water, states the American Inventor. The essential feature of the process is to provide a number of hollow steel cylindrical vessels in which to generate acetylene. In a compartment at the top of each a sufficient quantity of carbide is placed, and the cylinders filled with water. After being submerged they are attached to the sides of the vessel and water is admitted to the outside. The gas generated displaces the water in the cylinders and the wreck is raised. A cylinder thirty feet long and fifteen feet in diameter would lift about 100 tons.

Wonderful Growth Forest.
H. H. Ewers, with the help of picks, ropes and a ladder forty feet long, has succeeded in reaching from the sea a grove in the precipice near the Arco Natural at Capri. The grove was known to exist, but was considered inaccessible.

Mr. Ewers has named it the Marcellino Grove, and it is wonderfully beautiful. On climbing into its entrance the bottom was found to be level for about 100 yards, and then to rise gently for another 200 yards. The maximum breadth of the grove is fifty yards, and the maximum height 100 yards. Wonderful stalactites and stalagmites meet the eye on every side.

In the centre there is the appearance of a round grove lake, bordered with yellow buttercups and gold-brown wall flowers. The grove receives its light from below, and the turquoise reflection from the sea has the same effect as in the Blue Grotto, but then changes, as it passes upward, into an opalescent green, and ends in the deepest cerulean blue. One group of stalactites is perfectly rose colored, while others are marble white, cinnamon colored, or black.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gladstone's "Tip."
Canon Cattley, who died at Gloucester, England, the other day, used to tell a good story of how on one of his visits to Gloucester Mr. Gladstone kept a rule of the Cathedral in the letter while breaking it in the spirit. Mr. Gladstone was conducted over the building by a verger named Cross—a man of unusual culture—whose account of the features of interest was more intelligent than such exposures usually are. The statesman, highly pleased, tendered a "tip" of half a sovereign. The man respectfully declined the gift as against the rules. Mr. Gladstone dropped the piece of gold on the floor. "There," he said, "the rules will not prevent you from picking it up." And they didn't.

A Difficult Salvage Undertaking.
The Moss Shipyard and Salvage Company, of Denmark, is at present engaged upon a salvage undertaking of considerable difficulty. It is a question of raising the steamer Eklipson, which foundered on the Swedish coast, with a cargo of 2800 tons of coal, and which lies in fourteen fathoms of water, in addition to which the salvaged goods have to be conveyed one mile shorewards. The Moss Company has dispatched three salvage steamers and two lighters, each of 1100 register tons, to the spot, with a staff of seventy-two men, and the company incurred expenses for new material of over \$17,500. The Salvage Company is to have seventy-five per cent. of the value of the salvaged goods.—Philadelphia Record.

He Works Downward.
The son of the self-made man generally begins at the top and works downward.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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