

With the World's Workers

REVIEW · of · PROGRESS · THAT · IS · BEING
MADE · ALONG · ALL · LINES · of · ENDEAVOR

Grouch Is a Big Nuisance

Works Havoc With Rest of Force,
Especially in the Dog
Days.

NEVER GOT A MAN ANYTHING

Cheerful Disposition Well Worth Cultivating and Really Is a Business Asset—At Least One Need Not Deliberately Make Oneself a Grouch.

Kind of up on your ear these warmish days, eh? Sort of feel like a cross between a yip who's been disappointed in love and a snappish turtle, don't you? Nothing looks good to you, and every one seems to have it in for you, eh? Well, choke that grouch—can't it?

A grouch never got a man anything and it never will. Run your eye, in your mind's eye, of your business acquaintances. Pick out those who stalk along each day with a sour-grapes expression and a chip on their shoulder. May be they never get stung in any deal, but what do they care? Does anyone like them? Have they any real friends? Aren't they insufferable nuisances in any company, any place? They are, believe us, they are!

Stop and think a minute what one Grouch-chap can do to an office force. You and the rest of the toilers come down in the morning hoping to goodness that today'll not be the scorching yesterday was. You were up late last evening trying to keep cool. You are divided between giving way to yawning and dilatory methods or buckling down and getting your work done and over with as soon as possible. So are the rest of the boys.

Enter then Mr. Grouch-man. Before he's even opened his mouth he fairly radiates ill humor. Ten to one the first thing he says is something about the weather, the very thing that you are trying your darndest to forget. Then he turns on the office boy and calls him down; being hot, also, the office boy answers him back. Straightway a large, fat scarp is on his back. The office boy finally squeals. Mr. Grouch-man muzzles up a few papers on his desk and glares around at the rest of you. The chap a few feet from him, perhaps, starts to sneeze under the breath of an absent-mindedly. Blame! Old Grouch is up on his ear in a second. The office is no place to whistle.

Some one kids him a bit in the hope of jollying him out of his blue funk. But it doesn't work, for he takes it seriously and answers back with a snarl. For the first fifteen minutes maybe it's more or less fun. But after that it becomes tiresome. And by the time lunch hour arrives the entire

force is simply nauseated with the whole business. It is no easy matter to be cheerful with the thousand and one vexations peculiar unto summer. But one can at least be neutral by not going to the other extreme and nursing a hefty young grouch that is bound to rest on the shoulders of others as well as on his own!

Colors.

From the cochineal insect we gain not only scarlet, but also carmine, crimson and purple lakes. Sepia comes from the cuttlefish, being the fluid it discharges to make the water around it opaque when it is attacked.

The camel gives India yellow, while ivory chips are the source of ivory black and bone black. Prussian blue is made by fusing borax' hoofs with impure potassium carbonate. Prussian acid is formed in the process.

Blue-black is the charcoal of the blue ink. Turkey red is made from the madder plant; gamboge, from the yellow sap of a tree in Siam; raw sienna is a natural earth found near Sienna and burnt umber is an earth from Umbria.

Ultramarine is made from lapis-lazuli and the real article is naturally very expensive. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodine of mercury and vermilion is the quicksilver ore known as cinnabar.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A single grain of Indigo will color a ton of water.

The duke of Saxo Meiningen, at eighty-four, is the oldest sovereign in Europe.

The Chinese government is endeavoring to simplify and systematize the Celestial language.

An International manual has been prepared recently by the Chinese to facilitate translation.

The deepest part of the Atlantic ocean is between the West Indies and Bermuda, 4,623 fathoms.

India has a new factory law which limits adults' work to 12 hours and children's to six hours a day.

Investigation following the champagne riots of France revealed some significant frauds in the champagne industry.

A French savant has declared that he is satisfied that smoking, however exceptional young man is the one who settles difficulties among the other employees without rupture, who in always trying to avoid friction, to keep peace and harmony in the firm.

For 1910-11 fiscal year Canada gave \$2,054,200 in mail subsidies and steamship subventions, and estimates for 1911-12 total \$2,006,626.

In Oregon a tract of about 5,500 acres was assembled shortly before 1902 for about \$14,000. In 1908 it was valued about \$1,000,000.

Man That Is Wanted

THE KIND CLASSIFIED BY MR. CARNEGIE AS "EXCEPTIONAL."

Fruitful Bargain for the Employer Is That Class of Help—What It Really Means.

Mr. Carnegie says: "The most valuable acquisition to his business which an employer can obtain is an exceptional young man. There is no bargain so fruitful."

By the exceptional young man, Mr. Carnegie means the one who is always looking out for his employer's interests, the young man who keeps his eyes open, who is always trying to make suggestions for improvement of the business, who is always studying for some better, simpler, more efficient way of doing things.

The exceptional boy or young man is the one whose main ambition is to help along the business, to further his employer's interests and to help the world; the one who stays after hours during the busy season to help out

wherever he can. The exceptional young man is one who, when any emergency arises in the concern, has a valuable suggestion for its solution. He is the exceptional young man in the office who settles difficulties among the other employees without rupture, who in always trying to avoid friction, to keep peace and harmony in the firm. He encourages the dull boy or the boy who cannot seem to get hold of the business; he is always ready to give a lift whenever needed, gives a word of cheer to the discouraged. The exceptional young man is the one who is always on the alert for business, who is so polite and attentive and obliging to his customers that everybody wants to deal with him; who makes friends for the firm, who adds dignity to the house—Orison Sweet Marden, in Success Magazine.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A miniature safety razor has been invented by a Frenchman for trimming finger nails.

Perforated iron wheelbarrows have been invented for washing gravel to be used in concrete.

An automatic electrical recording target for indoor shooting with miniature rifles has been invented in England.

To leave a person's hands free while telephoning a Canadian has invented a jointed arm to hold a receiver at any desired angle.

A window refrigerator that is a Washington man has patented, fits into the place of the lower sash, but can be lowered out of the way if it obstructs the light.

A stiff spring has been invented by a woman to replace the familiar curtain rod, with the advantage that it adjusts itself to any width window frame.

Attacking the air at the center instead of at the ends of the blades, a new aeroplane propeller invented in France is said to require less power to obtain a given result than the old style propeller.

Good Work Done in Many States.

The American tuberculosis exhibition of the National association is completing its year of continuous service, during which time it has been under three flags, in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, and has been displayed in 27 states, including every southern state east of the Mississippi, except West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. The western tuberculosis exhibit of the National association, just closing its season in Butte, Mont., has been shown in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana.

New Test for Building Materials.

The cutting and wearing power of a stream of blown sand, long since utilized for various purposes, has been employed for testing building materials at the Goss-Lichtenfeld Institute in Germany. Granite, pine wood, linoleum, and other substances used in the construction and furnishing of buildings are subjected for about two minutes to the action of a blast of fine quartz sand, under a pressure of two atmospheres. The results show the resisting power of the substances tested to the effects of wear. The form of test is applicable to road building materials.

WHEN GROWN ON LARGE SCALE CELERY IS FAIRLY PROFITABLE

It Is Excellent Crop for Every Farmer to Grow Because It Is One of Most Delicious Vegetables Raised—Under Favorable Conditions Plants Grow With Great Rapidity.

(By S. M. CLINTON.)

Celery is a good market crop, but there are many other crops which pay better. In the famous Kalamazoo district in Michigan, where the crop is grown exclusively on hundreds of acres by experts, it is stated that the average profit after rental of land, growing and marketing expenses are all paid does not exceed \$100 per acre. Occasionally we hear of phenomenal crops for a single year, but as a rule celery is only moderately profitable.

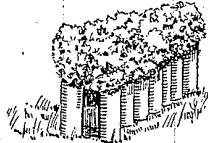
It is a fine crop for every farmer to grow because it is one of the most delicious vegetables produced. It is not difficult to grow celery. It requires exceedingly rich land, some commercial fertilizer and great care in cultivation and bleaching.

In the Kalamazoo district, where very fine celery is grown, the soil is a very black, rich, spongy sort of loam, but good celery is grown on sandy land and on clay loam.

The ground must, however, be put into thorough cultivation, and very heavily manured, in fact, it ought to be well fertilized for at least two years before being planted to celery. The land must be well drained, because damp, soggy soil will not produce sound, firm celery. This crop should usually follow some early crop like peas. The seed should be sown in rows about four feet apart. After the ground has been thoroughly prepared and manured it should be left

Place the plants four in a row and pack a little damp soil around the roots. After the plants have been placed in the trench, place a twelve-inch board on each side of the plants and draw the tops slightly together. A board placed on top will make a covering which will protect the plants until cold weather, when, if in a cold climate, litter and earth must be thrown over the trench to prevent them from freezing. The slightest touch with frost will ruin them. If celery is to be marketed late in the winter it should be placed in a hothead or in earth in the cellar, or in a storage house.

The big celery growers follow the same method except that after the plants are placed in the trench with the boards on either side, earth is



Bleaching by Drain Tiles.

filled in on each side of the boards which are gradually withdrawn until the trench is nearly filled, leaving the tops above the surface. Then a little straw is placed over the tops and held down by an occasional shovelful of earth and this is added to as the weather becomes colder.

Some growers bleach their celery by placing over the plants a section of drain tile and covering up the top with a coarse cloth or litter.

Bleaching is really a very important part of producing good celery; because, unless the plants are white, firm and tender, they are not only unpalatable for the farmer's family, but are of little use as a marketable commodity. Excluding the light induces a solid growth in the heart of the plant and this growth is very rapid. It also turns a plant from green to pure white. Perfectly contemptible growing celery for the market should not attempt to do so until they have visited one of the large commercial celery gardens and learned from observation exactly how the work of seedling, transplanting, cultivating and marketing is done. But the farmer who simply desires to grow enough celery for his family use, may if he follows in-



Storage Trench for Celery.

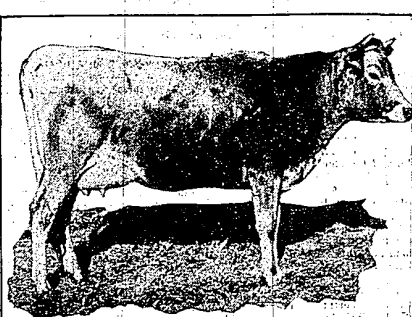
structions, grow good 'celery, always provided that his soil is very rich and well drained.

The application of manure should be made every season, no matter how rich the soil is, because celery will not grow well on impoverished soil.

Renovate the Beds.

If the strawberry plants are vigorous, and the bed not too weedy, it may pay to renovate it for another year. Mow the plants close to the ground, rake off the foliage and burn it. Plow a furrow, cutting out all but one foot of the row, and then go through and take out the weeds and diseased plants in this row. Fill the furrow with thoroughly rotted manure and cultivate the soil back. Keep up a thorough cultivation of the soil all the season.

JERSEY HOLDS BUTTER RECORD



A dairy of ten cows should be kept on a flock of sheep in place of cows for the food consumed, at least, that is our experience after a trial of 29 years. Where milk and cream is sold the Jersey and Ayrshire cows will give the best results. Build up a retail trade for your farm products—a gallon of good milk retailed will bring in 32 cents; if wholesaled it will sell for 18 cents.

writer in an exchange. "They consume less food and give a greater return for the food consumed, at least, that is our experience after a trial of 29 years. Where milk and cream is sold the Jersey and Ayrshire cows will give the best results. Build up a retail trade for your farm products—a gallon of good milk retailed will bring in 32 cents; if wholesaled it will sell for 18 cents.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. W. R. SZARS 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs. Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 30 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

WAS IT ABSENT-MINDEDNESS?



Mrs. Nelson—My husband is awfully absent-minded. Mrs. Nelson—In what way? Mrs. Nelson—He went fishing yesterday. When he had finished he threw away the fish and brought home the bait.

The Young Idea.

There are two kinds of joints, the hinges and the ball-bearing. Reflex action is the inside eye and ear. Reflex action controls things that we do not have to think about, as talking. Had we no skin, our clothes would cause us endless agony. The stomach is the trunk of our body. The stomach contains the liver. The stomach is south of the lungs, west of the liver. It has three coats. Without the stomach we should die, therefore God chose the stomach to digest our food.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Thrift for Information.

"Say, pa?" "What is it?" "Who made the after-dinner speeches at Belshazzar's feast?"

An Experiment.

Nurse—What is the matter? Johnny—The baby is a fake! I threw him on the floor, and he didn't bounce a bit.

Learn By Mistakes

EVERY ERROR SHOULD BE
TURNED TO ADVANTAGE.

Finding Out What Not to Do About as
Important as Knowing
What to Do.

Those mistakes! Those mistakes! As you look back they stand out like tall poplars against the horizon, do they not?

Possibly you think the comparison is not apt. Tall trees silhouetted against the low sky are good to look upon. Mistakes and misdeeds are not. That is, unless you view them as you should.

For what do they stand? Did they come into existence through what is sometimes called "pure accident"? Did you deliberately plan to make mistakes? Did you purposely step out of the path?

Of course not! So far as you are concerned, most of them were accidental. Your tongue slipped, or your hand or foot. You made up your mind it should not happen again. It did happen again, and then again.

And little by little you grew displeased with yourself. Your faith in yourself was somewhat shaken. Something akin to discouragement began to nag you.

Do you remember the day when you sighed and said to yourself, "Oh well, what's the use! We're all human, anyway!" Do you remember that day?

What is the use of mistakes? Yes, they have a use, but what is it? Did you ever stop to think that there are two ways of guiding a person? One was to tell that person what to do, what road to take, what sign to follow. The other way is to tell what not to do; what roads to avoid, what signs to disregard.

The first is positive guidance, the second negative guidance.

Mistakes are our negative guides.

The warn us against doing what we should not do, against being what we should not be. And if we fail to heed the first warning or the next, mistakes keep on coming to warn us. It is a great mistake to excuse one's self on the ground that "we're all human, anyway!" That is the best of reasons why we should keep on striving to do better.

Workers of the World.

In the United States and all the principal countries of Europe agriculture leads all other occupations in the percentage of industrial population by those employed. In the United States the percentage is 35.64. In Hungary the percentage is nearly double, 70.15, while this nation is exceeded in its proportion of farming population by Austria, 69.80; Italy, 69.06, and France, 41.42. Others are Germany, with 35.11 per cent., Belgium 21.90, and Great Britain 12, the lowest per cent. Commercial occupations occupy second place in Belgium, the United States and Great Britain; dresses in France, Austria and Italy; machines, etc., and constructive work, 6.99 each. In Germany, the average percentage, in all the countries named, of those engaged in agriculture, is 43.23 per cent.

Are You Dependable?

Young man, are you dependable? Is your employer's reliance misplaced, or his confidence justified? Are you delivering day by day with all the might that is in you? In the absence of supervision, are you shirking and "sloddering," or are you working at the same high level of pressure and cheerfulness that greets the foreman or employer's eyes? There is no trait of character that more surely makes for genuine success than thorough dependability. That implies a degree of capacity, a full measure of integrity, and a will to do the thing that lies before you.