

PROGRESS of the WORLD

SOME THINGS THE BUSY WORKER IS DOING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION

How To Jog Memory

Methods of Business Men Are as Varied as Humanity Itself.

TRICKS OF THE FORGETFUL

Some Men So Absent Minded They Cannot Remember Papers They Intend to Take Home for Further Study—Trick With Telephone Receiver.

Do you ever forget your engagements? Most men do, and the methods followed to jog the memory are as various as humanity.

Nearly every business man carries a memorandum book of some sort, in which he jots down facts and engagements which he is fearful of forgetting, but many others have original methods of reminding themselves.

It is a habit with some men to make notations on their cuffs, but this system can hardly be recommended. Most men change their shirts daily, and the engagement is for the morrow, where are the memoranda of yesterday?

Some men in business follow the example of the women who tie knots in their handkerchiefs to remind them of things.

Many men wear a seal ring on the little finger of the left hand. To remind them of an important engagement, they transfer the ring to the right hand. It feels uncomfortable and there is no chance of their forgetting the appointment.

Other men, who are accustomed to carry their watches in the left hand pocket of the waistcoat, transfer them to the right hand pocket when there is a matter on hand which may be forgotten. Every time they want to know the hour, they are reminded of it, and usually the business is attended to very early in the day.

Some people remove the receiver from the telephone and rest it on a desk when they have a matter of immediate importance to attend to, but are unable to do so on account of the presence of a visitor. When the visitor leaves there is no chance of the engagement being forgotten, for the unusual position of the telephone receiver is a sure reminder.

A friend who accompanied a business man to his office one morning noticed that the desk chair was not in its usual position. It was in a corner of the room, and in its accustomed place was a large leather easy chair.

"You must have a new janitor," remarked the friend.

"Not at all," replied the business man. "I put the easy chair by the desk last night to remind me of the important matter I must attend to this morning. It's a habit I have. If I make a notation on a desk pad, I am very likely to overlook it, but when I find this big chair in front of my desk on my arrival in the morning, I am reminded of something which must be attended to at once."

Some business and professional men are so absent minded that they cannot remember papers they intend to take home for further study—Trick With Telephone Receiver.

Some men in business follow the example of the women who tie knots in their handkerchiefs to remind them of things.

not even remember the papers which they plan to take home from the office at night for quiet study. The method followed by one well known lawyer is to place the papers in his hat during the afternoon, if he left them in his desk they might be forgotten. If they are in his hat there is no chance of his departing without them. — Chicago Tribune.

NOTES OF SCIENCE.

Melted shellac will mend broken fountain pen barrels. Coal gas first was used as an illuminant just over 100 years ago this month. There are sixteen motor life boats in use on the coasts of Great Britain. Tests of human bones show them to be 50 per cent. stronger than hickory. Subject to government inspection, 16,000 New Zealand farmers keep bees.

Argentina imports about 1,000 windmills a month, most of them from the United States.

A new alloy of beautiful color for use in jewelry is composed of gold and aluminum.

There is an electric light for every inhabitant of the Manhattan section of New York City.

The United States now produces more copper than all the rest of the world together.

The Chilean government is erecting from sixty to seventy new school buildings.

It takes three-tenths of a second for a signal to pass over the 2,700 miles of an Atlantic cable.

Because few typewriter keys are indestructible or unalterable, the Venezuelan government has forbidden the official use of typewriters.

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NAMES OF VARIOUS PARTS OF APPLE GIVEN AND DESCRIBED

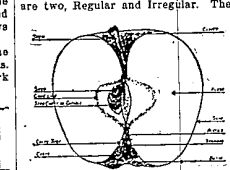
While There are Great Ranges of Variation Within Individual Kinds of Any Variety, There are Certain Characteristics Constant and Dependable for Classification.

One of the readers has asked me to "analyze an apple, giving the names and descriptions of the various parts." To anyone who is interested in scientific pomology this is quite necessary to be well understood, writes H. E. Van Deman in the Rural New Yorker. For the benefit of the general reader, I will try to make the analysis as plain as can be, thus serving, if possible, both the scientifically inclined and the more ordinary worker with fruits.

An apple is known in science as a pome, which is a fruit that contains its seeds in capsules surrounded by a fleshy pulp. Other eastern words are the pear, quince, wild Hawthorn fruits and those of the rose. All of these have five capsules containing the seeds, which together compose the core. In making a scientific or pomological description of an apple we begin with the outward appearances.

There have been various systems or methods of classification by pomologists for centuries past. Some of them have been very curious, not to say absurdly, founded on certain real or imaginary characteristics, while others were quite reasonable and practical. The best of them all, according to my judgment, is the system devised and published by Dr. John A. Warder, of Ohio, in his American Pomology.

The first divisions in his classification are based upon the shape of the vertical section and are four in number: Class I, Oblate or Plat; Class II, Conical; Class III, Round or Globular; Class IV, Oblong. Next comes the shape of the cross or transverse section, called Orders, of which there are two, Regular and Irregular. The



The "Analysis of an Apple."

third stage in the system is regarding the flavor, which are termed Sections, of which there are two, Section I includes the varieties that are sweet and Section 2 those that are subacid or sour. The last set of this descriptive classification is made up of three Subsections. The first of these includes all varieties that are yellow or green and may be blushed and even quite covered with red in some rare cases, but never striped. By this system almost any apple may be properly classified, and if listed and described in detail might be identified by any careful student of pomology.

While there was never but one edition of Dr. Warder's book on apples, American Pomology, and that was made in 1887, and many valuable varieties have been introduced since that date, it is even now the best of all our books on apples, by which they may be studied and identified. While there are great ranges of variation within the individual limits of any variety, there are certain characteristics that are quite constant and dependable, and upon these any intelligent classifier should be able to rely. The alphabetical or other ordinary arrangement is of much less value.

To describe an apple in such manner as will lead to an understanding of its individual peculiarities I have made a drawing of a specimen of the Delicious that was grown in California. The most important parts are named and pointed out in such a way that they may be studied. To begin with the form, which is one of the first points that anyone will notice, may be flat, conical, round or oblong, as looked at from the side, and round, elliptical, irregular or even angular when observed from either end.

The shape may be large, medium or small. The depression in which the stem is set is called the cavity, and it may be regular, irregular, or lippled; large or small; deep, medium or shallow; with

sleep, abrupt or wide slope; it may have russet markings that are large, medium or faint, or none at all. The stem may be long, medium or short; slender, stout or fleshy. Sometimes a variety will have stems of all these descriptions, but they are generally of one type. The depression at the calyx or blossom end of an apple is called the pail, and it may be regular, irregular, waved, furrowed or knobby; deep, medium, shallow or wanting; wide or narrow; marked with russet either cracked or smooth. The calyx may be open or closed; with the sepals long or short, upright or reflexed. The surface is smooth, rough, bloomed or russeted. The color, yellow, green, blushed, red striped and with all possible variations of intensity and lightness of shading, mottling, splashing and suffusions. The dots are very characteristic and quite constant. They are numerous or scattering; large or small; dark or light; round or pointed; meeting or separate from the stem. The calyx tube large or small; long or short. Axial diameter long or short. Seeds numerous or few; large or small; plump or narrow; light or dark brown; flattened, gibbous or sour; rich aromatic or spicy. Quality good, very good, best or poor. Season very early, early, mid-summer, fall, early winter, mid-winter and late winter.

Thus it is that a pomologist would describe an apple. Blanks for descriptions are prepared for the government records and also by some of the states. I have seen for my own private use, in keeping records of the varieties I have examined. Paintings, models and historical notes of all interesting fruits are also made and carefully preserved in the office of the U. S. Pomologist at Washington, which is work that I planned and instituted when I was in charge of that office over 20 years ago. These records are of inestimable value and will be more and more so as time advances.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR THE CHICKS

Hard Boiled Infertile Eggs, Ground in Meat Chopper and Mixed With Bran are Good.

(By PROF. W. A. LIPPINCOTT, KANSAS Agricultural College.)

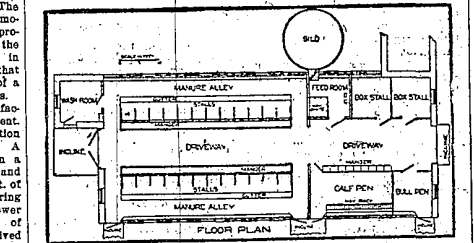
An excellent food for the chicks is made in this way: Take the infertile eggs—those that have been tested out of the incubator—hard boil them, and grind in an ordinary meat chopper. Mix this with bran and moisten with water. If you have some old, dry bread which has become moldy it may be crumbled and added to the bran and ground eggs. Do not make the feed sticky or the chicks may gorge themselves.

Many other good feeds, such as fine cracked corn, cracked wheat, cracked kafir and steel-cut oats may be fed. Milk curd and beef scrap make a good addition to the feed. These two supply to the chick about the same food elements it would get by eating insects and worms.

Charcoal, fine grit or finely ground bones should be kept where the little chickens can get it. If it is possible, they should be kept on a grassy plot, and if not, green stuff should be supplied them. Alfalfa is the best for this, and may be given them occasionally.

Ostrich Raising. Some farmers in Southern Missouri are experimenting with ostrich raising.

FLOOR PLANS FOR A DAIRY BARN



The accompanying illustration gives the floor plans of a modern dairy barn for 24 cows, as designed by the bureau of industry of the United States department of agriculture. The stalls are planned to be three feet six inches wide and from four feet eight inches to five feet long, depending upon the size of the cow. The manure gutter should be from 15 to 18 inches wide and about four inches deep. The manure is planned to be two feet wide and six inches deep, the bottom being two or three inches higher than the floor of the stalls. Patent stanchions may now be bought so cheaply (one to two dollars each) that it is scarcely worth while to bother about making them at home for a small herd of cows.

You Often Want

quick relief from biliousness—from its headaches, its sour stomach, bloating, flatulence, unpleasant breath and the general feeling of good-for-nothingness it causes. Thousands—through three generations—find the wide world over—have found, as you will find, that

Beecham's Pills

give the necessary relief quickly, safely, gently, naturally. This harmless family remedy is justly famous for its power to put the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomach in regular active working order. In every way—in feelings, looks, actions and in powers—you will find yourself altogether better after you have used Beecham's Pills

For Quick Relief

You ought to be sure to read the directions which every box contains.

Sold every where, 10c., 25c.

What has become of the old fashioned girl who used to chew "wax"?

For years Gardell Tea has been on the market. This must mean a ready work while.

Even the thirst for glory may have its direful after effects.

Only Thinking. "Where are you thinking of going this summer?"

"I'm thinking of England, Norway, and Scotland, but I'll probably go to Punk Beach."

His Changed Fortune. "Wow! There went Smithkins in his new six. When I knew him a few years ago he had a junk shop."

"He still has. Only he moved it to a fashionable street, kept the same stock, and labeled it 'Antiques.'"

Judge.

Delicate Point. They are a happy Swingle couple. They haven't been married very long. In fact, the honeymoon has barely waned. An elderly friend met the bridegroom downtown yesterday and slapped him on the back.

"Well, happy as a lark, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes."

"How's the cooking?"

"I have one trouble there. It's just this, my wife has been preparing angel food every day for dinner."

"You must be getting tired of it."

"I am. Yet I feel a hesitancy about saying anything, a flow soon after the honeymoon would it be proper to ask for beefsteak and onions?"—Pittsburg Post.

Oddities of Justice.

That the whole theory of penal codes is practically unsound and opposed to the modern conceptions of the relation of the state to crime, is the content of an article in the May number of Case and Comment, the lawyers' magazine. Illustrating the absurdity and disparity between penalty for crimes in different states, Mr. Smith says: "The average sentence for perjury in Florida is ten years, in Maine one year; for larceny, in Delaware ten years, in the District of Columbia ten years; the penalty for perjury in Pennsylvania is twice that of burglary, but in Connecticut the guilt of burglary is twice that of arson; the guilt of counterfeiting in Ohio is twice that of perjury, but in Rhode Island the guilt of perjury is twice that of counterfeiting."

In the Growth of Corn

there's a period when the kernels are plumped out with a vegetable milk, most nutritious.

As the corn ripens the "milk" hardens, and finally becomes almost flinty.

Post Toasties

Are made from this hard part of choice selected corn.

It is carefully cooked; treated with sugar and salt; rolled into thin bits; then toasted to an appetizing brown—without a hand touching the food.

It has been said that Post Toasties are made of most deliciously flavoured particles of cereal food yet produced.

One can render an opinion upon trial.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Pomona Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Found Big Industry

PEARL BUTTON BUSINESS STARTED BY POOR LABORER.

Austrian Did Not Know How To Take Advantage Of His Really Valuable Discovery.

A few years ago nearly all the pearl buttons used in the United States were imported. Today, however, most of them are made in this country. The change is due, or at least the beginning of it, to an Austrian named Beopple who was poor. He didn't have enough to keep him occupied. He didn't have enough money to go to places of amusement. So he got into the habit of wandering along the banks of the Mississippi river. Here he observed that mussel shells were plentiful. Beopple had been a button maker in the old country. He decided to found a new industry. He built himself some simple hand machinery and began to cut buttons. For several years he turned out second rate buttons, laboring painfully. Then he died a pauper. Beopple had founded an industry, but he did not know how to take advantage of his discovery. His is one of the every day tragedies of industrial history.

Others took up the Beopple discovery, applied power machinery and capital and modern business methods. The button business thus founded about fifteen years ago has produced several large fortunes. The cost of labor, and raw material is not large, and the profits are correspondingly satisfactory.

The raw material is procured, as you are aware, because of the chance the clam digger has of finding a pearl in some one of his shells. The chance is remote, but it brings to the clam digger any number of men and

SOLVING TRAMP PROBLEM

Germany Has Simple and Excellent Plan Other Countries Might Well Emulate.

Germany has long known how to solve the tramp problem. Her method is so simple and so excellent that other countries might well emulate it. Any one may tramp in Germany, and tramp as long as he likes; providing he follows the rules that apply to tramping.

In order to get the necessary aid he must tell the authorities whether he is tramping for pleasure or for the purpose of finding employment. When he starts out he must tell where he is going and what his destination will be. Furthermore, he must assist the authorities that he cannot afford to ride in trains and pay for his food. If he complies with these demands he will find tramping a pleasant thing throughout the country, where he is given gratis free of charge. His lodging must be in the open fields.

Some unacquainted with the workings of these tramping laws might think they would result in pauperism, but it is directly opposed to this. It gives men who are out of employment a chance to get into any city to obtain work for the purpose of earning employment. It also enables young men who have not started working and whose wages are too small to think of travel to get a better and to see something of their own country.

WORKERS' WAGES GOING UP

Have Advanced 22.9 Per Cent in Last Ten Years, According to Statistics.

When we take it all in all, the high cost of living has not advanced so disproportionately as the rates for wages. According to the government figures both have kept fairly close to each other in the upward trend.

For instance, the government has gathered figures on foreign trade in New York state within the last ten years. The investigation showed that the wages of the average workman had increased in that time 22.9 per cent.

In the investigation of the cost of living carried on in five of the principal cities of the state it was found that rents had increased 24 per cent, food 15 per cent, clothing 10 per cent, furniture and other necessities 19 per cent. These increases, combined with the increases in the price of food, as compiled by the United States bureau of labor, brought the total increase in the cost of living to 22 per cent.

Therefore, the scale of wages has not only kept up with the increase in the cost of living, but has beaten it one-tenth of one per cent.

Why Not Become Employer?

An inquiry of vast sociological value has just been conducted by two British scientists, who set out to find how many of the employed in the Lancashire cotton industry had been raised to the rank of employers. The results show that the scale of promotion is far higher than in public professions, such as the army; and if the same ratio of promotion prevails in other trades, then it is evident that there is as good a chance today of a rise in the world as ever there was.

Returns from a number of manufacturers showed that some 80 per cent. of those entering the industry began life as operatives or clerks. A recent investigation was made in a well known manufacturing town, and transpired that some 80 per cent. of those in private manufacturing businesses began life in the lower ranks. Of sixty-five directors of cotton mills, returns were received from 45, of whom 33 were self-made men.

In a spinning district, 13 per cent. of the managing directors, 42 per cent. of the mill managers, and 57 per cent. of the department managers came from the working class families. Abundant indication was also found that there exists a free channel through which the directing classes are continually being recruited from the operative classes.