

CAUGHT BY A SEA TOAD

ADVENTURE OF A NATURALIST

LAST summer I was hunting for specimens of sea life along the western end of the ocean coast of Long Island. The main object of my quest was to find sea anemones and marine worms. Only those who have searched the shores with practiced eyes can realize what a wonderful hunting ground every foot of sea beach is.

On this day I had been fortunate enough to find a small stony reef, a formation which is rare indeed on that sandy coast, and therefore all the richer in queer life because it attracts creatures from all directions.

I saw some extremely beautiful anemones—the strange sea animals that grow and live like flowers, rising from the rocks on veritable stems and unfolding arms of pink and yellow that are exactly like flower petals. The anemones that I had seen were fastened to the face of a rock that seemed to descend into the sea. As these dainty things are extremely delicate, and I knew that such handsome ones would bring a good price from the owners of some aquarium, I lay down flat on the rock with my face only an inch or so above the water, thrust my arm down as far as it would go and felt the rock to determine



THOSE MIGHTY JAWS HAD ME.

how I could best loosen the anemones from it.

It was so awkward a position that a very few seconds made an almost unendurable strain on my muscles, and I tried to straighten up with a jerk. My arm had barely moved an inch, before I was "brought up" sharply. Something had me!

I peered down into the green water and saw my arm, like a dim, wavy shadow, in the obscurity. Down where it was fast I could see nothing at first, but gradually, as my eyes became accustomed to the gloom, I saw a misshapen object that seemed to be surrounded with ragged things which waved incessantly in the current. By this time I could hardly keep my face out of the water, for I lay in such a position that all my back muscles were needed to hold my head up. Yet the strain on the submerged arm was growing greater every moment, and I could distinctly feel that whatever had hold of it made dull, loggy motions, as if it were trying to drag the arm down farther.

Strangely enough, I felt no pain of any kind—only the sensation of a steady pull, with the occasional tuggings. Every time I tried to jerk my arm loose the answer from the hidden thing would be a little plunge.

Suddenly the sun came out strongly and irradiated the water, shooting its beams like golden dust deep into the sea. I looked eagerly down, and saw a horrible thing fast to my arm.

ATTAR OF ROSES.
The haunting fragrance doth enthrall
The senses with bright dreams of Orient
Sweet with their sun-drenched blooms
Where spicy gales
Waft from some minaret the muezzin's
call.
A floating chord, o'er far blue tranqui-
lized bay.

I see a host of lovely buds,
Crimson as sunset, pale as drifts of snow
That crown Himalayas' peaks, how low
Which spreads afar the nocturnal quivering
Of frost
Of beat, o'er fainting hand and glassy
sea.

And 'neath the serene spell I dream
Of sturly eyes that glance through latticed
walls;
Of faces fair as beauteous Nourmah
While resting place, love's sculptured
gem, doth gleam
Against the turquoise of the Indian sky.

OUT IN THE CORN BELT.
The Telephone Means Much to the
People on the Ranches of
the West.
Some amusing stories of the uses
to which the telephone is put in Iowa,
says World's Work.

DUTY OF ECONOMY

CRITICISM OF THE AMERICAN LACK OF THRIFT.

Frugality Is Uncompromising—Father Who Could Not Refuse Extravagant Daughter—Shabby Furniture More Endurable Than Wakeful Nights and Visits of Creditors—Do Not Economize on Children's Education.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
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The duty of laying up some provision for the future, of preparing for the rainy day of sickness, misfortune, or old age, is incumbent on every household. If there is an income that can be depended upon, no matter how small, some part of it should be regularly laid aside, and some thought should be taken for the future when there may be need and feebleness and inability for effort.

This is so obvious a truth that no argument is called for to sustain it. In theory we all accept it, and reflect with more or less severity on the heedless people who go dancin' through the days, taking no steps to secure the coming nights from disaster and sorrow. The parable of the foolish virgins who took no oil in their vessels for their lamps has more than one modern application.

In practice, a vast number of busy Americans throw a wrench at the winds and scorn the homely and commonplace virtues of mere thrift. They habitually live up to their income, perhaps never going beyond its limit, but saving nothing. By and by they mean to save, but saving implies self-denial, makes necessary a good deal of sacrifice, and altogether is a thing that is rather out of fashion and not in the least agreeable.

Frugality wears a stern face. It speaks in an uncompromising voice. It frowns on indulgence to the flesh, and on the pomps and vanities. We will save to-morrow, cry the easy-going, light-hearted crowd who always see to-morrow through roseate mists, and to-day we will have a good time and enjoy ourselves.

A man died the other day, as sometimes men do, without an instant's premonition. He had been carrying large interests; he had made from year's end to year's end a very generous sum, which had slipped like water through the sieve of an extravagant family to whom nothing that he could give had ever been denied. An immediate and sweeping reduction of expenses followed his death. Possibly the same wise retrenchment a twelve month sooner would have saved his life.

The whole aspect of the home outlook was changed literally in the twinkling of an eye for a wide circle of kin folk: who looked to the head of the clan for help that was forthcoming at a hint or a suggestion of need, while for some young children the future assumed a different phase. Life is uncertain for everyone. Nobody knows definitely the appointed time he shall stay on the earth. For the sake of one's dear ones, there should be a looking beyond the moment and looking forward to the possibilities of ten, twenty or more years yet to be.

Where shall economy begin?
Granting that the man of the house sees with clear eyes what he ought to do in the case, should he not have the cooperation, the hearty assistance, and the discreet counsel of his wife and daughters? Out down superfluities first. Decide what the superfluities are. Comforts are essential, but luxuries may often be foregone, to the benefit of health and self-respect. Plain living and high thinking befit us as citizens of a great republic.

A common temptation with us is to emulate in our ordinary expenditure the style of some one who is better off than ourselves. Men come to grief because they have not the firmness to say no to those they love.

In a little rural township a man was financially in desperate straits, but as his name was a synonym for integrity, and his honor was unquestioned, acquaintances who had means were prepared to accommodate him with timely loans. His beautiful young daughter Jessie was the pride of his heart, and she, as it happened, had set her heart on new furnishings for her room, and a costly summer outfit, at the very instant of his greatest straits. Unfortunately, in a common with too many men, this father did not tell his family the exact state of the situation. Every family ought to know when disaster menaces it, or when there is anxiety to meet pressing obligations, and to do women justice, they would seldom plead for a personal indulgence if they realized the cost.

Jessie supposed her father able to give her whatever she wanted, and merely thought it was papa's way to be "wet blanket" when she had something surprising to propose. When he refused her requests she still pleaded, and he could not resist her tears. He told her to go on, do what she liked, and send the bill to him, trusting to good luck to pay them later on.

"Jessie can get anything in the world she wants," said Jessie's dearest chum, a day or two after this incident. "Her father thinks nothing of letting her have \$50 or \$100 whenever she asks for it. My room is horrid. Jessie is having hers done over beautifully. It will be a perfect dream."

As fate would have it, this girl's father was president of a bank, and had been asked to extend a helping hand to the struggling man. He decided, influenced by his daughter's chatter, to withhold the aid he had meant to give, and Jessie's father went under. After middle age it is hard to retrieve a lost position, and bitter poverty was the final portion of that household.

Never to expend on externals that which cannot be afforded without a strain, is a rule that should have no exceptions. Threadbare carpets and shabby chairs and tables may better be endured than wakeful nights and the visits of creditors who need their just dues. Socially, we are bound in one bundle, and unless tradesmen are paid promptly, there begins an endless chain of annoyance and fret which goes through a community disturbing the general peace.

Debt should not be incurred unless there is a measurably secure way of paying them. Pay as you go is the most honest of maxims. Have a margin for emergencies, for the unexpected, for ill-

DUTY OF ECONOMY

ness, for a sudden journey, or the relief of some one poorer than yourself. Do not, however, economize more than you can help on the education of sons and daughters.

The very best investment that can be made in a family is that which is given the children to prepare them to adorn the stations they shall occupy when childhood is past, and they shall reach maturity. It is by no means necessary that your children shall inherit a fortune, but it is a good thing for them to have the means of carving out their own path, and making their own fortunes by their brains and hands.

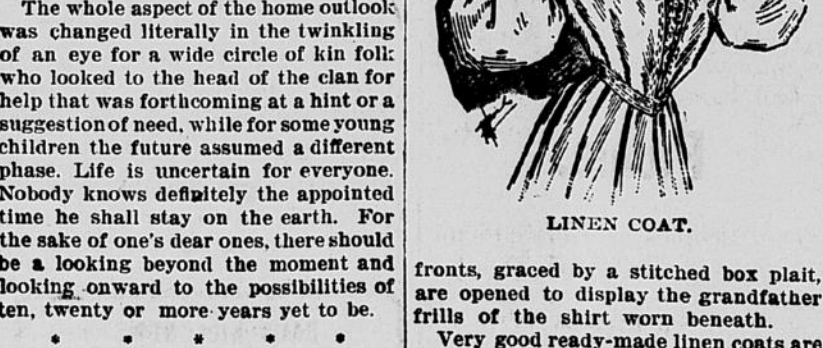
Parents may economize so closely and so strenuously that they will leave large fortunes to those who will be quite unfit to carry the load. The money is not wasted that is spent in giving special training along any line to a gifted boy or girl. No one can hope for success in this age of competition who has not had the benefit of an almost exhaustive preparation and a very thorough training. The money that is spent on the children for their development mentally and physically is well spent.

Parents are sometimes so unwise as to give everything to children by legal enactment, trusting to the children to take care of them in their old age. Naturally, they expect that this will be a joy to the children for whom they have done so much. But it sometimes happens that when the latter marry, the newcomers in the family do not take kindly to caring for impecunious old people. A wiser way is to have something snugly put by for old age, and to retain at least independence until life's latest day.

A TRIM LITTLE COAT.

Both Short and Long Coats of Linen Are to Be Worn and Linen Is the Material of the Summer.

As the spring makes itself felt, the providing of linen coats becomes an immediate necessity. The one pictured above is at once very pretty and simple, the back being quite plain, while the



LINEN COAT.

fronts, graced by a stitched box plait, are opened to display the grandfather frills of the shirt worn beneath.

Very good ready-made linen coats are seen in the shops, usually on the red-tinged order. Some smart ones have colored collars and cuffs, others are all white or tan. Linen suits are to be a feature of the season.

Excellent Cosmetic.

The following is said to be one of the finest skin foods for eradicating wrinkles: White wax, half ounce; spermaceti, half ounce; coconut oil, one ounce; lanolin, one ounce; oil of sweet almonds, two ounces; half ounce each of alcohol and elderflower water, and four drops of benzoin. Cut up the wax and the spermaceti very fine and put in a porcelain-lined kettle; add the almond oil, the lanolin and coconut oil; set the kettle in a pan of hot water (it should not boil); have the alcohol and elderflower water hot (by setting the dish containing them in a dish of hot water), and beat them very gradually into the wax and oil with an egg-beater, keeping all ingredients warm. When nearly cold, add the tincture of benzoin, drop by drop. Beat all until it is smooth. Be- cause of the oils, it will not attain the consistency of cold cream, but should not be grainy. Coconut butter is a fine fattener for the face and neck, but is rather coarse for constant use on the face.

Training the Otter.
Chinese and Indian fishermen have an ingenious method of training the otter. They catch the animal young, and put a collar round its throat. The little creature finding itself unable, for days together, to swallow anything it catches, gives up attempting to do so, and seemingly develops the idea that an otter can only swallow such food as it receives directly from its master's hand. Accordingly, it brings to the bank all the fish it captures.

Infection in Soap.
In a public toilet room soap, reeking with preceding contamination, is used in entire ignorance of the fact that a break in the cuticle will allow infection to be introduced into the circulation as direct and positive as vaccination. In two eastern states bills are pending in the state legislatures seeking to make it a misdemeanor to expose toilet soap in public toilets, where it may be handled by different persons.

Extreme Sensitiveness.
Canon Liddon wrote this in his diary concerning an incident of a holiday tour he took with his friend, Charles L. Dodgson, better known as "Lewis Carroll": "Dodgson was overcome by the beauty of Cologne cathedral. I found him leaning against the rails of the choir and sobbing like a child. When the verger came to show us over the chapel he got out of the way. He said that he could not bear the harsh voice of the man in the presence of so much beauty."

Shaded Ribbons.
Shaded ribbons are now modish for trimming hats, for stocks and girdles. In blue, red or green a four-inch ribbon can be purchased for 39 cents a yard.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

RUST AND DURUM WHEAT.

What Tests Have Proved as to the Resistance Power of Different Varieties.

Durum wheats resist rust very much more than the common varieties, and this ought to be a factor of considerable importance favorable to their use. However, this quality has not been emphasized as much as it might be, for the reason that durum varieties are particularly adapted to the drier regions where rust does not often occur. It is now seen from the results of the crop season of 1904 that rather severe rust attacks are likely even in the driest portions of the grain region, and that in about one year out of ten this quality of rust resistance becomes of the greatest importance.

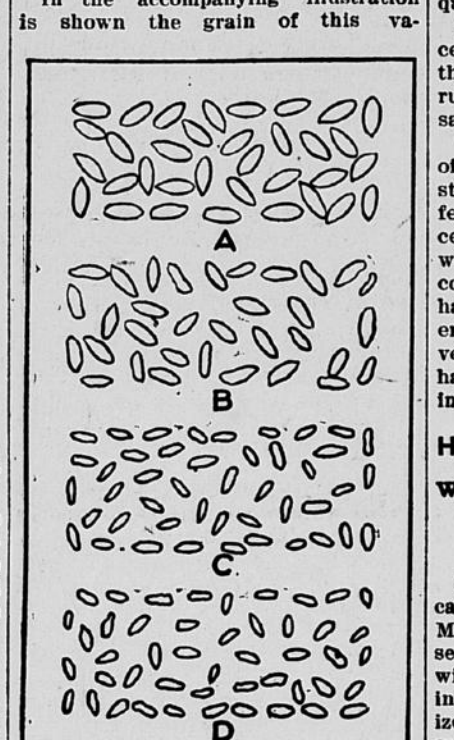
At the South Dakota agricultural experiment station during 1904 the varieties that resisted the rust so far as to give the maximum yields mentioned were all of the durum group.

A very interesting feature of the experiments as to rust resistance, which have been carried on by this department for ten years in cooperation with state experiment stations, is that the variety Lumillo, which showed the most complete resistance the past season, is the same one that has been more resistant than any other in all of the experiments for the last three years or more. During the previous years the rust was not sufficiently severe to make much difference whether more or less resistant varieties were used by many of the professional plant breeders, provided, of course, that the conditions, such as the honey flow, the season and other things, are equal in every respect.

I would advise the novice who wishes to rear his own queens to adopt the latter method in preference to most of the more complicated methods now in use; that is when he cannot secure natural swarming cells or cells reared under the superseding impulse that are reared from the egg of choice queens.

"Certainly all of the above named cells are more troublesome to handle than cells built singly, but in the long run it will be the least work and the safest plan for the novice."

"In many of the abnormal methods of producing queens, the larvae are stunted at a time when they should be fed profusely, and if we examine the cell after the queen has emerged we will find that all of the food has been consumed, indicating that the larvae had barely enough and probably not enough royal jelly for their full development. It is such queens that we have good reason to believe will prove inferior."



COMPARISON OF RUST RESISTANCE OF FOUR DIFFERENT WHEATS
A—Lumillo durum, No. 1795; B—Sargolla durum, No. 2283; C—Ghirka Spring, No. 1517; D—A pedigree Blue Stem.

parily for the crop of 1904 in comparison with that of three other varieties. In the order from A to D, which is also the order of the degree of injury from rust, the varieties represented are as follows: A, No. 1795, Lumillo; B, No. 2283, Sargolla; C, No. 1517, Ghirka Spring; and D, A pedigree Blue Stem. The yields of these varieties per acre were, respectively: Lumillo, 16 2-3 bushels; Sargolla, 12 2-3 bushels; Ghirka Spring, 6 5-8 bushels, and the pedigree Blue Stem 5 5-6 bushels. The first two are durum wheats and the last two ordinary wheats.

From all results so far obtained throughout the country, it appears that the variety Velvet Don stands next to Lumillo in rust resistance, and therefore takes second rank in this respect. This is shown in an accurate manner by experiments at the sub-experiment station at Edgeley, N. D., carried on in cooperation with the North Dakota agricultural experiment station.

Six varieties of durum wheat and two common wheats grown at this station stand in the following order in rust resistance, the yields per acre and weights per bushel also being given: Velvet Don (durum) 35.2 bushels, weight 57 pounds per bushel. Arantuka (durum) 21.8 bushels, weight 56 pounds per bushel. Ghirka Spring (durum) 30.8 bushels, weight 55 pounds per bushel. Feredolia (durum) 25 bushels, weight 50 pounds per bushel. Kubanka (durum) 21.5 bushels, weight 45 pounds per bushel. Nicasaga (durum) 11.2 bushels, weight 62 pounds per bushel. Hayne's Blue Stem (common) 11.5 bushels, weight 39 pounds per bushel. Rustler's Blue (common) 11.5 bushels, weight 42 pounds per bushel.

FARM NOTES.
Spare the birds and spoil the worms.
A day in the hand is worth two in the calendar.
Mistakes are very dangerous and mighty expensive.
There is probably no quality more essential to business success than promptness. Delays are dangerous.
John Gould, an eminent authority, says he is at last convinced that silage is about what his ardent friends have been claiming—the cheapest and best all-around ration for a winter milch-cow.
The average mechanic does not accumulate, is at the beck and call of either employer or labor union, and at 50 or 60 is thrown out to make way for younger men. The average farmer at that age has acquired a competency which renders him independent and provides for his old age.

REARING GOOD QUEENS.

Different Methods in Use Hard to Improve on the Natural Method Coming from Swarming Impulse.

"There is considerable difference of opinion among queen rearers as to which are the best methods of rearing queens out of season," says a writer in the Progressive Beekeeper. "In using the term out of season, I mean causing bees to rear queens when they are not naturally inclined to do so."

"I think it is pretty generally admitted that we cannot rear queens that are superior to those reared under the natural swarming impulse, provided, of course, that such queens are the daughters of superior mother queens, and in most cases queens reared under abnormal conditions are likely to be somewhat inferior to the first named. Queens reared to supersede an old queen that is failing I consider equal to and possibly in some cases superior to queens reared under the swarming impulse. Such queens are reared with the greatest of care and due deliberation, and we may therefore expect them to be of the very best. There are probably one or two exceptions to the last named and that is when such queens are reared very early in the spring or late in the autumn when the colony is not in the best condition for rearing queens."

"All queens not reared under one or the other of the above named conditions are to a certain extent reared under abnormal conditions, and it is such queens that are more likely in some instances to prove inferior. I think some queen rearers contend that to remove the queen from a prosperous colony and allow them to rear queens at will does not produce good queens, but in my humble opinion such queens are as good or better than those reared under many of the more abnormal conditions as now used by many professional queen rearers, provided, of course, that the conditions, such as the honey flow, the season and other things, are equal in every respect."

I would advise the novice who wishes to rear his own queens to adopt the latter method in preference to most of the more complicated methods now in use; that is when he cannot secure natural swarming cells or cells reared under the superseding impulse that are reared from the egg of choice queens.

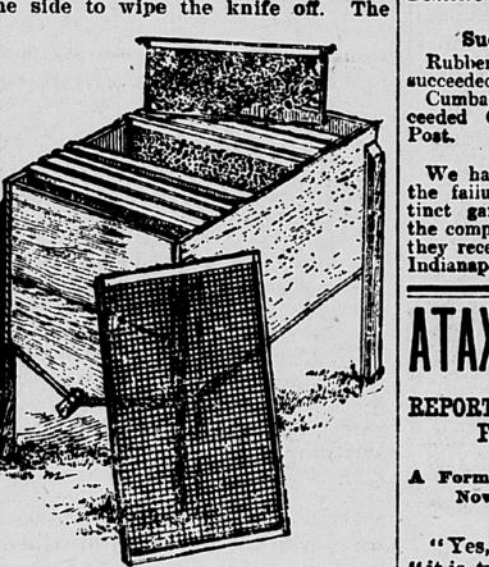
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HOME-MADE UNCAPPING BOX

What One Beekeeper Has Found Convenient in Working with His Hives.

I inclose a rough sketch of my un-capping-box, says Harley Smith, of Monroe, N. Y. The box is made of seven-eighths inch pine, is 20 inches wide, and 30 inches long by 20x24 inches deep. It is lined with galvanized iron, and has a strip of pine on one side to wipe the knife off. The



PLAN OF THE UNCAPPING BOX.

soreen you see standing at the end goes in the inside, so that the caps can't drop on the bottom of the box. You see it is just the right height so you don't have to bend over while at work. The above works better than anything else that I have seen.

In California this is a very common form of uncapping-box, remarks the editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture. If the uncapper is at any time ahead of the man with the extractor it will hold the extra combs and still allow the former to keep right on. Either you or our artist failed to show the cross-board on which the combs are uncapped.

It would be better to set the combs in the box cornerwise so that they could be picked up more easily.

Don'ts of the Apiarist.
Don't neglect to keep your capping knife sharp.
Don't use more than seven combs in an extracting super (eight-frame hive).
Keep in view the close of the season to leave all colonies in the best condition possible for winter.
Avoid queenless colonies by seeing that all get queens. A queenless stock may be united with a small second swarm to good advantage.
Smoked Mutton Legs.
Mutton legs can be cured and smoked just as pork hams are, and are found to be one of the very best kinds of meat when prepared in that way. Those who usually object to mutton when fresh cannot find any reason for complaint in smoked mutton leg.

Crowd the Work.
Don't let the work crowd you—crowd the work. Bear in mind, too, that no one person can do it all. Your health and strength are yours—most valuable assets. Whatever you do don't overdo.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN
Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.



It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sickly women! Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful menstruation—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the womb. The doctor says I must have an operation. I would not submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them.—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—"It saved her life."

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

"Hit makes no difference ter me," says Broch Dickson, "if de wolek woman is fat or rouf; wha's botherin' me is how not to fall off."—Atlanta Constitution.

Who Is Pusheok?
One reads so much about Dr. Pusheok and the wonderful cures achieved by him Kuro, that everybody is interested to know more about him. Dr. Pusheok has practiced medicine in Chicago 25 years; he has extended his efforts all over the country. All advice is free, and his main remedy—his Kuro—is sent on trial to anyone suffering from Weakness, Pain, Rheumatism, or any Blood, Skin, Stomach or Nervous Trouble. Book free. Dr. Pusheok, Chicago.

Many a fellow has lost a mighty comfortable seat by indolent standing up for his rights.—Puck.

Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., Acct.
Annual Meeting of P. O. Elks, July 11th to 13th. The Nickel Plate Road offers low rates with long lines and Stop-over at Chattanooga, N. Y. Full information of Agent, or address J. Y. Cahalan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Observations.
It is hard to say which is the more difficulty—living down a past or living up to a future.
Experience—the name we give our failures.
Impulse—what we regret next day.—Beatrice Sturges, in Smart Set.

Success Versus Succession.
Ruben H. Wall, Gen. Linevitch hasn't succeeded yet, anyway.
Cumbuck—Oh, yes, he has. He succeeded Gen. Kurapatka.—Washington Post.

We have long been of the opinion that the failure of our poets to wear a distinct garb was largely responsible for the comparatively slight recognition which they receive at the hands of the people.—Indianapolis News.

ATAXIA IS CURABLE

REPORTED CURE STANDS TEST OF FULL INVESTIGATION.

A Former Victim of Locomotor Ataxia Now Free from Suffering and Actively at Work.

"Yes," said Mr. Watkins to a reporter, "it is true that I have been cured of ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."
"Are you sure you had locomotor ataxia?"
"The doctors themselves told me so. Besides I recognized the symptoms."
"What were they?"
"Well, the first indications were a stiffness about the knee joints that came on about four years ago. A few months after that appeared, my walk got to be uncertain, shaky-like. I lost confidence in my power to control the movements of my legs. Once, when I was in the cellar, I started to pick up two scuttles of coal, and my legs gave way suddenly, and I tumbled all in a heap in a basket. I couldn't close my eyes and keep my balance to save my life. Then I had fearful pains over my whole body and I lost control over my kidneys and my bowels."
"How about your general health?"
"Sometimes I was so weak that I had to keep my bed and my weight fell off twenty pounds. Things looked pretty bad for me until I ran across a young man who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who advised me to try them."
"Did these pills help you right away?"
"I didn't see much improvement until I had used six boxes. The first benefit I noticed was a better circulation and a picking up in strength and weight. I gradually got confidence in my ability to direct the movements of my legs, and in the course of seven or eight months all the troubles had disappeared."
"Do you regard yourself as entirely well now?"
"I do the work of a well man as my rate. I can close my eyes and stand up all right and move about the same as other men. The pains are all gone except an occasional twitch in the calves of my legs."
Mr. James H. Watkins resides at No. 75 Westerlo Street, Albany, N. Y. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained at any drug store. They should be used as soon as the first signs of locomotor ataxia appear in a peculiar numbness of the feet.