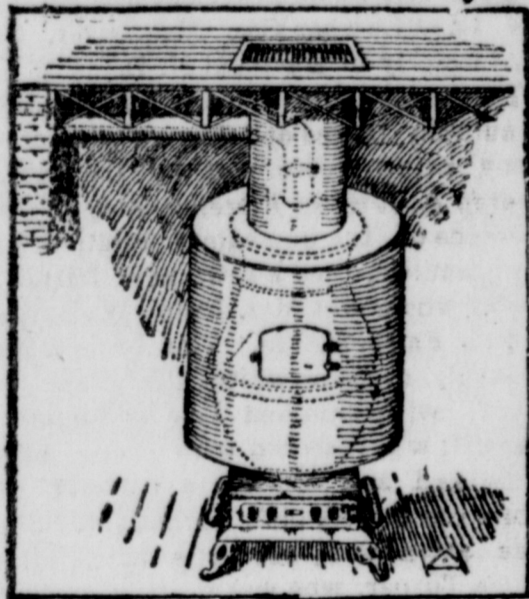


RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

HOME-MADE FURNACE.

Constructed From an Old Stove and a Galvanized Tank.

This furnace was constructed from an ordinary pot stove and an old galvanized oil tank turned on its side. Holes were cut in the bottom of the tank for the stove at the hot air pipe. The tank was supported about one foot from the floor.



OLD STOVE IN TANK.

so as to let the cold air in from the cellar to take the place of the hot air as it passed through the air pipe into the room above. A hole was cut in the side of the tank opposite the stove door and another door attached to provide an opening for feeding fuel into the stove.

The stove was made to heat a store and was used with entire satisfaction. Very little coal was used during the winter, and plenty of heat was produced at all times.

SHORTHAND WRITING.

"Stenography" Not the Only Name Which it is Known.

Shorthand writing is known by other names than "stenography." "Tachygraphy" is only one of them. Its second part, of course, comes from the same root as the latter end of "stenography"—that is, from the Greek "grapho," meaning to write. "Tachy" is derived from the Greek "tachys," meaning swift, so only the shorthand writer who has the ability to take down rapid speech and transcribe it quickly has the right to call himself or herself a "tachygrapher." The "ch" sound is like that of "k.")

"Stenography" comes from "grapho" combined with "steno," which means "narrow" in Greek. So a "stenographer" is either a narrow writer or one who practices "narrow writing."

Not so many years ago we heard a good deal about "phonography" as a name for shorthand writing, but the term seems to have gone out of use. It comes from that same useful root "grapho," combined with "phono." The latter word means "sound," so that a phonographer is one who writes down sound as he hears it. The phonograph is, of course, an instrument for writing or recording sound.

Then there are "brachygraphy," "steganography" and "logography" as other names for what we generally call shorthand. In the older given they are derived from "grapho" combined with "brachys," meaning "short"; "stegan" meaning "covered," "secret" and "stenographer" is one who writes in cryptic or mysterious writing, not to be read by the uninitiated and "logos" meaning "speech."—New York Times.

UTILIZING WASTE COAL.

Worthless Slack Burned With Ease in Patent Furnace.

An illustration of the feasibility of using waste coal for power purposes has just been given here, one of the new patent water tube boilers having been installed in an oil mill in this city, reports Consul Hamon of Hull, England. The success of a public exhibition given shows, it is claimed, that much coal which has heretofore been rejected as worthless can be used and that greater efficiency can be obtained from this waste coal by the new method than from the best coal by the old method.

The system employs the known principle that almost perfect combustion can be obtained by mixing air in proper quantities with pulverized coal before the latter is introduced into a furnace. This insures better combustion with less air than usual and with a consequent increase of boiler efficiency by reducing the amount of heat carried away by the escaping gases. The results obtained with the present kind of furnace are limited to the following:

The most total elimination of losses, as the fuel is burned in one condition, the amount of uncombusted coal in the chimney at any given time being infinitely small.

ADVANCEMENTS OF RUBBER

Expensive as Yet But a Distinct Probability of the Future

It is not yet practicable to construct roads with surfaces of rubber except at a cost of \$25 per yard, but there is little doubt that they will ultimately be adopted, says The Canadian Engineer. At the International Rubber Exhibition held in London recently, rubber paving was shown both for use on footways and on carriages. In each case the rubber constituted a surface cushion on blocks of Jarrah wood, the material being held tightly in position by dovetailing, while a special joint locked the paving, preventing, when laid, the access of water to the concrete foundations. It is contended that thinner foundations are necessary owing to the reduced amount of vibration which occurs by heavy and fast-moving traffic, and further, that it never becomes slippery and that motor vehicles do not "skid" upon it under unfavorable conditions of weather. A section of rubber paving laid in the Old Kent Road, London, where the traffic is heavy, is not perceptibly worn after a year's use.

Concrete as a Bridge Material.

Without an arched support or centre for a single span concrete bridge 84 feet long, strong enough for the heaviest vehicle traffic, has been built in Illinois.

Climbing to Better Nerves

On the theory that mountain climbing develops the nerves as well as the muscles a Philadelphia college physical director has his pupils climb the sides of quarries.

Fresh Triumphs For Haig's Troops

New York Oct. 16.—A London cable to the Tribune says:

Haig's troops have won fresh successes in the Thiepval region of the Somme front. Here the British are confronted by two great obstacles to an advance—the powerfully fortified Stuff and Schwaben redoubts.

After heavy artillery preparation the British swung forward in this sector Saturday and advanced on both positions. North of the Stuff redoubt two lines of German trenches were cleared for a distance of 200 yards. North and west of the Schwaben redoubt the enemy was thrust back a considerable distance.

The Germans again adhered to the policy of abandoning ground in preference to losing men in great numbers. About 300 prisoners were swept behind the British ranks in the two movements. Both of these bastions in the German line now appear to be perilously close to capture. From dominating positions on three sides of them the heavy British guns are pouring forth a destructive fire that will soon pave the way for the charge of the infantry. With the two redoubts in their hands the British will be able to sweep northwards along the eastern side of the Acre Valley with little opposition, thus bringing Bapaume under attack from the flank.

A slight advance was also made by the British yesterday morning to the northeast of Guedecourt, where Haig's troops threaten to encircle Transloy from the north and thus force the evacuation by the Germans of the lines along the Bethune Road between Transloy and Sailly Sailles. Success in this movement would straighten out the allied front south of Bapaume and permit of an advance on both sides of the triangle at whose apex lies their objective.

Few French successes since the beginning of the offensive promise more than that obtained in the vicinity of Belleu en Santerre and Abiaucourt. Both have an important bearing on the drive against Peronne from the south. Yesterday's smashing advance by the French prepared the way for an attack on Barleux, the most formidable defended village in the region. Barleux is now exposed to attack on the north and west, and Foch's troops are pressing forward on the south in an effort to pocket it.

With its fall, Peronne will be virtually sealed. A general offensive movement on this front awaits only such a spell of dry days as occurred last fall.

DR. OSLER ON DRUGS

Eminent Canadian Doctor Not a Great Medicine Giver

Dr. (Sir) William Osler is probably the greatest living authority on the use of drugs in the treatment of disease. At one time a professor in John Hopkins University, Dr. Osler was appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England, and he is regarded by the doctors of every English-speaking country as a great authority.

Dr. Osler says of diphtheria: "We are still without drugs which can directly counteract the toxalbumens of the disease, and we must rely upon general measures of feeding and stimulants to support the strength. Medicines given internally are of little avail in diphtheria."

Concerning pneumonia, Dr. Osler says: "Pneumonia is a self-limited disease which can neither be cut short nor aborted by any known means at our command. Even under the most unfavorable circumstances it may terminate abruptly and naturally without a dose of medicine having been administered. There is no specific treatment of pneumonia. The young practitioner may bear in mind that patients are more often damaged than helped by the too promiscuous system of drugging, which is still only too prevalent."

Of scarlet fever, Dr. Osler says: "Ordinary cases do not require any medicine. Medical antipyretics are not of much service in comparison with cold water."

Of measles, Dr. Osler says: "Confinement in bed in a well ventilated room and light diet are the only measures necessary in uncomplicated cases."

Of whooping cough, Dr. Osler says: "The medical treatment is most unsatisfactory."

Of yellow fever: "Careful nursing and a systematic plan of diet probably give the best results."

Of dysentery: "The treatment of dysentery by topical applications is by far the more rational plan."

A GIANT AMONG DOGS



A peace-loving dog is the Great Dane. He'd rather Ack your hand than rend your head from your shoulders; he'd rather snuggle in a comfortable kennel than bivouac on the battle field.

In far away days when Cyrus conquered Babylon the Persian leader sent his troop of "war-dogs" into the thick of the battle, and his victory was much easier because of their brutal method of fighting, and at the historic battle of Marathon both Persians and Greeks used dogs as allies to their armies.

From these "soldier dogs" descend the German boarhound, which in time became known as the Great Dane. The "son of battle" is still big and powerful, the average weight of a Great Dane being 100 pounds and his height 32 inches.

USE CARE WITH EGGS TO GET TOP PRICE

Give the Customer Benefit of the Doubt First Principle of Good Marketing

In marketing eggs the highest prices can be obtained in supplying a retail trade. This is also one of the most satisfactory trades to cater to and is easy to get. There are hundreds of families in every large town or city that are looking for the person who will furnish eggs regularly each week a year around at several cents above the retail store prices.

The largest profits must come from superior marketing, and from special market advantages in selling eggs and stock. A difference of only a few cents a dozen makes a large increase in the income when several hundred hens are kept.

A neat package is a very good investment. An attractive shipping crate has much to do with fixing the product. The person who will take the trouble to prepare a neat package may be depended upon to be equally careful and painstaking about the quality of the goods which he puts into it.

The first principle of good marketing is to have good quality to sell. Quality sells itself. A fancy egg should be new-laid; that is, not more than one week old when it is delivered to the customer. It should be free from any foreign flavor due to improper feeding or to the absorption of objectionable odors.

To produce eggs of the highest quality requires skill and care. First one must keep pure-bred fowls in order to get uniformity in color, shape and size of egg. Second, eggs must be selected for hatching that fulfill all the market requirements for strictly fancy eggs.

Eggs for a first class trade must be gathered regularly each day from nests that are especially fitted. If there is any doubt about the freshness of eggs, give the customer, not the eggs, the benefit of the doubt. Do not take any chance. One bad egg will ruin the reputation gained by selling a thousand good ones. As soon as the eggs are gathered they should be carried to a cool place and covered with a clean cloth so that dust cannot settle on them.

A damp cloth is required to rub off any slight discoloration. If it is necessary to wet the eggs, they should be wiped dry before being placed in the crate. They should not be washed unless absolutely necessary, as washing destroys the natural appearance of the shell.

Survived Gold Discoveries

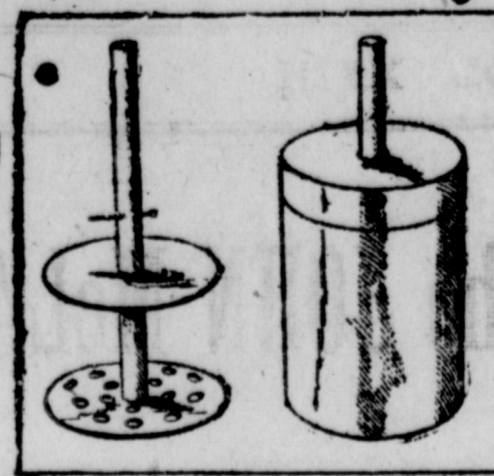
A farmer in the Cape district of South Africa, whose farmhouse was burned down, found when ploughing the spot where it had stood, a number of metal bars encrusted with sand. Upon closer examination they proved to be soft and yellow. It was then found that there were 16 bars of nearly pure gold. Their value was \$45,000. Some of the ingots represent the old South African Republic of the Kruger days.

Some people at once jumped to the conclusion that this was a portion of the millions which "Oom Paul" was supposed to have removed during the war. Many years ago there was a big robbery of gold from the mines, and it is possible that this find includes a portion of the booty.

To Shaving \$10,000,000

The cost to the community of shaving was calculated some years ago by an ingenious statistician, who estimated that there were 7,000,000 shavers in the United Kingdom of three classes—those who shave themselves; those who are shaved daily by a barber; and those, like the majority of the working classes, who submit themselves to the razor only once or twice a week. Charges for shaving range from 2 cents to 25 cents; and the expenditure on shaving must reach \$10,000,000 yearly.

HOME-MADE EGG BEATER SAVES EGGS COSTS NOTHING

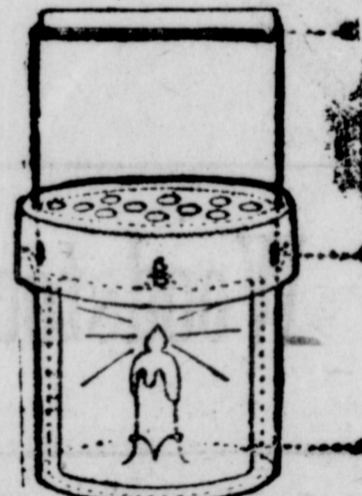


Here's a "high-cost-of-living" egg beater! Take an old yeast powder can, punch a hole in the top to admit a small rod of wood. On one end of the rod fasten a tin disk with a lot of holes cut in it. Slip another disk over the rod. About half way up the rod drive a nail so that the sliding disk cannot work but half way up. Then put your eggs in the can, put in your rod and cover the can. The beating is done by working the rod up and down in the can. And it will beat eggs quickly and efficiently without spattering the eggs all over the place.

USE FOR KITCHEN SCRAP

No Expense Attached to the Making of This Utensil

A candle lantern is a good thing to have on hand for use in the cellar. A discarded corn can furnishes the base of the lantern. Cut a square piece from one side where the glass or mica sheet can be inserted. This can be fastened on the outside by a strip

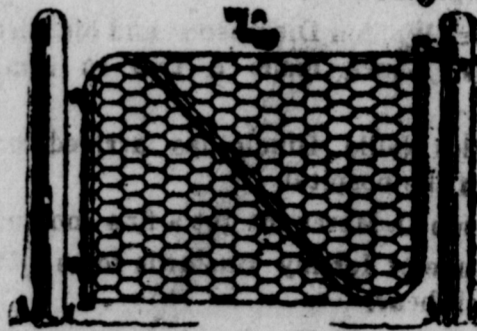


of wire twisted all around the can at the top and bottom. Or a heavier piece of wire can be shaped to fit the inside and hold the mica in place. The handle from the washtub is used as the handle for the lantern and the bottom of an old tomato can, which is larger and will fit over the corn can, serves as the top. To hold the candle in place you can either cut a couple of cross slits in the bottom of the lantern and bend the points thus made upward, or drive a nail through the bottom and stick the candle on this.

FOR A GARDEN GATE

Use Pipe and Poultry Netting (Answers all Requirements)

The use of old gaspipe to make gates is a new idea that originated with a mail railroad company that owned a quantity of pipe and had a number of gates to make. The pipe was bent in the form of the letter Z



and covered with poultry netting. The hinges used were made of heavy wire bent in the way shown at Fig. A. The hook part fitted into a large screw eye fastened into the gate post. The gates are durable, cheap and easy to make and the idea might be utilized with profit by people who want to make attractive gates that will last.

Colors by Wire

That he has invented a method for sending pictures by wire in their natural colors is the claim of an Italian electrician.

Preserving Dynamite

A carrier for dynamite to keep it from freezing in cold weather, on the principle of the thermos bottle, has been invented.