

# RAILROAD PROBLEM HALTS PROSPERITY

### Present Situation of Carriers Most Important Factor in Business Recovery.

Manner in Which Freight Rate Problem is Solved Will Decide Fate of Roads, Chicago Authority Says.

Alfred H. Mulliken, president of Pullman, Mulliken & Co. of Chicago, one of the best posted men in the country on railroad topics, has made a public statement in which he says:

Every man in the United States who is interested in the return and maintenance of prosperity is asked to consider carefully the following facts. Although the recent adversity came when the prosperity of the railroads was most pronounced, it was due to the attacks upon them, which compelled the roads to stop all expenditures for improvement, as this attack upon their credit made it impossible for them to sell bonds or obtain money. The panic of 1907 was caused by the attack upon railway credit, which created a fear in the minds of the people which led them to distrust all securities. But, putting aside railroad history, we are now faced by a condition, not by the past.

### All Desire Prosperity.

What we all desire is prosperity. We cannot be prosperous if any large interest among our people is suffering and depressed. The credit of an individual or of a corporation is only improved by an increase in their net earnings. The railroad expenses have increased in the one item of labor alone \$100,000,000 in the last twelve months. They face this situation: Either reduce wages, increase freight rates or go into the hands of receivers and stop all payments for interest and dividends. The roads have been forced by public opinion and by the administration to advance wages and by the same are unable to reduce them. They are therefore compelled to face the other two alternatives.

We know what would be the effect of many roads going into the hands of receivers. The only practicable alternative, therefore, is to advance freight rates throughout the country.

Increases Not Felt by Consumers. This advance will eventually fall upon the consumer, but it will be so small that he will not notice it. For instance, a 10 per cent horizontal increase in freight rates would hardly be known by any consumer. This increase on a suit of clothes from New York to Chicago would be less than 1 cent per suit, on a pair of shoes from Boston to Chicago less than half a cent per pair, on a derby hat from New York to Chicago less than one-third of a cent per hat. To the railroads it would mean an increase of \$140,000,000 to \$180,000,000 in earnings per year.

The proposed increase in freight rates will not change any distributing center, will make no difference in any line of business to the people engaged in it. But it makes an enormous difference, not only to the steel interest, for example, but to business generally, if there is a demand for only 50 per cent of the steel producing capacity of the country.

The Carriers as Buyers. The railroads consume 50 per cent of the iron and steel manufactured in this country, and the moment railroad buying ceased activity in the steel mills diminished and business generally was impaired.

The railroads are the second largest purchasers of everything in the United States. Seventy per cent of their earnings are immediately distributed for labor and material. Within the last twelve months they have increased their payments to their employees over \$100,000,000. Does any one think that this \$100,000,000 is not a benefit to the people?

Dividends paid by all the railroads in the United States in 1907, the most prosperous year, was 3.75 per cent. The average dividend per annum paid by all railroads in the past thirteen years was less than 3 1/2 per cent per year.

Our Roads Charge Lowest Rates. Freight rates are lower in this country than in any other, and the service here is much better than in any other region on earth.

The capitalization of the railroads in the United States is lower than in any other country. The average is about \$90,000 per mile in stocks and bonds. In France the average is about \$100,000, in Germany about \$120,000, in England about \$175,000 per mile, and one English road is capitalized at \$900,000 per mile, on which it pays 4 per cent dividends.

On these high values the French railways pay 4.5 per cent, the English 4 per cent and the German 6.1 per cent.

A reduction in freight rates below a fair return to the railroads does not help any one.

Railroad Prosperity Helps All. It is absolutely true that the railroads cannot prosper without helping the people. As stated above, 70 per cent of their gross earnings are spent immediately for labor and materials.

If this advance in freight rates taken place it will improve the credit of the railroads, it will enable them to sell long time bonds at a fair rate of interest and to obtain money to properly maintain and improve their properties. The railroads should be helped, not hindered, in their efforts to keep out of bankruptcy, improve their properties and give adequate service.

## HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Woods That Sheep Eat.

The Minnesota station gives the analysis of woods which sheep eat readily and their protein contents compared with alfalfa, clover and timothy hay. It will be a surprise to many to see how high in protein these woods are, and it suggests the reason sheep flourish on them, worthless as they are otherwise. Here are the analyses: Lamb's quarters, 25.06 protein, 54.84 carbohydrates, 1.90 fat; purslane, 24.18 protein, 53.70 carbohydrates, 2.9 fat; pigweed, 23.54 protein, 53.58 carbohydrates, 1.84 fat; dandelion, 24.84 protein, 53.95 carbohydrates, 2.70 fat; catnip, 22.25 protein, 52.07 carbohydrates, 1.65 fat; goldenrod, 11.88 protein, 76.68 carbohydrates, 4.85 fat; mustard, 15.75 protein, 76.50 carbohydrates, 1.90 fat; quack grass, 11.27 protein, 79.12 carbohydrates, 1.90 fat; alfalfa, 20 protein, 60.64 carbohydrates, 2.46 fat; clover, 18.35 protein, 58.29 carbohydrates, 3.65 fat; timothy hay, 8.75 protein, 41.78 carbohydrates, 2.16 fat.

### Boiling Crops.

A mixture of Kaffir corn and cowpeas at the Pennsylvania station produced the largest yield of green substance per acre, was released by the cows and was entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of milk production. Alfalfa produced the largest yield of air dry substance per acre, and the cows seemed to hold up better in milk production when on alfalfa than on any other crops tested. Oats and peas proved satisfactory as a soiling crop. Rye produced the earliest soiling crop and gave a large yield of dry substance per acre, but under average conditions it ripens too quickly to be most satisfactory. The different forage crops tested seemed to have little, if any, effect upon the composition of the milk.—American Cultivator.

### Plans For New Dairy Barns.

For the past two or three years the dairy division of the department of agriculture has been making an investigation of all the principal dairy farms in the United States and a study of the best methods of construction, with reference to convenience, cheapness in feeding and handling of stock, sanitation, etc. The result is that the division has a large number of plans suitable for building barns and stables of varying costs, so that any one contemplating building a barn can select, by simply corresponding with the chief of the division, a set of building plans which will probably just about meet his needs.

### Horse Shoes.

Turning the work teams out to pasture at night is better than keeping them shut up in a close, poorly ventilated stable.

Every farmer must have horses. Why not have the best, then, and make a nice little profit on the side from the colts?

The time to sell the colt is when a good price is offered. It's good policy to have him ready to attract the good price, though.

Begin to handle the little fellow when he is very young if you would keep him from getting wild. Be judicious about it, though, at all times.

### Hog Notes.

The hog with large bones is rapidly growing in favor. Very frequently the feeding amounts to more than the pedigree.

Dipping hogs is no longer a tedious job. The modern tank simplifies it. An average litter of seven or eight pigs will be pretty nearly sure profit.

A good way to save high priced corn is to provide good alfalfa pasture. The man who never has dipped his hog is the man who objects to it most.

A good boar will do a great deal to put the hog end of your farming on a solid footing.—Kimbball's Dairy Farmer.

### Silage For Beef.

Everywhere the feeding of silage to dairy cattle and beef cattle, horses and hogs is attracting much more and more attention. The Ohio experiment station has recently completed a test in which it was established that corn silage under the conditions of the experiment had a value of \$4.62 per ton in feeding for beef. In view of this, let any one not feeding silage consider what he is losing when an acre of corn makes ten to fifteen tons of silage.

### Green Food For Poultry.

The value of green food for poultry lies in the aid it renders the digestion of other foods and in the effect of the feeding or adding bits to the regular feed, particularly protein, which food constituent is indispensable in the growth of any animal. Protein is the element of food which produces bone and muscle, and any growing animal in order to thrive must have the required amount.

### Washes For Poultry.

The feeding of mashes to poultry is not looked upon with so much favor at the present time as formerly, says the Farmers Advocate. However, if mashes are to be fed, skim milk or buttermilk will make a valuable addition to the mash. Milk in any form is a valuable source of protein, and the birds should be fed as liberally as possible of milk and its products.

### A Poultry Hint.

Do not waste too much time trying to cure fowls afflicted with some disease that you do not understand. Better kill them at once unless they are valuable exhibition specimens. Keep your fowls clean and dry and there will not be much danger from disease.

## NEED FOR REGULATING VIVISECTION OF ANIMALS.

### Prohibition Not Advocated, Only Law That Will Make Needless Cruelties Impossible.

The New York Society For the Prevention of the Abuse of Animal Experimentation has authorized the following statement. This society does not want to be confused with glibly stated platitudes that advocate the entire prohibition of vivisection.

Reports lately appearing in the press of frightful cruelties incident to the practice of vivisection again show the need for some such legislation as was proposed in the Davis-Lee bill introduced at the last session of the New York legislature.

Aside from the opposition of some members of the medical fraternity, there was a strong public demand for the enactment of this measure after it became known that it in no way interfered with serious scientific research or necessary and humanely conducted experiments upon living animals.

In substance, the bill provided that all experiments shall be under the authority of a college, hospital or board of health, and that the places where such experiments are conducted shall be registered. It was also provided that anaesthetics should be used in all cases where the success of experiments would not be interfered with and that the animal must be killed after the experiment has been made unless the usefulness of the experiment required that the animal be permitted to live. Brief reports of all vivisections were required to be made for a permanent public record.

No reasonable objections can be made to such a law. Under it the medical profession would be as free as it is now to carry on proper experiments. It would, however, tend to put a stop to useless and needlessly cruel practices. The public has been aroused by such reports of those practices as are made public, and there is a strong feeling that there are a great many more instances of the public nature of these.

## GERMAN TELEGRAPH CENSUS.

### Shows Why United States With Twice Population Sends Only Half as Many Messages as Great Britain.

An investigation just completed by the German government shows that Great Britain sends the largest number of telegraph messages a year—\$4,000,000. The United States, with twice the population of the United Kingdom, sends only 63,000,000 messages, Germany 33,000,000 and France 25,000,000.

The position of the United States in the next telegraph census will no doubt be improved by the quick, low cost service of the new telegraph company, the Teletop.

The United States has 1,157,488 miles of telegraph wire, four times as much as the United Kingdom, but the American companies earn only \$24 per mile against earnings of \$39.00 in Great Britain, where the average cost per message is only 16 cents as compared to an average cost of 32 cent here.

In Germany the government finds it profitable to carry a ten word message between any two points in the empire for 12 cents. This is the rule upon which the Teletop will operate here—a flat rate of twenty-five words for 25 cents between all points.

The success of the German system appears to confirm the wisdom of the Teletop in making a rate without regard to distance. With the largely increased business that is shown to be the result of low rates and good service and with the economies made possible by the Teletop's automatic system, experts who have studied the question believe that the new company will make a larger profit at 25 cents for twenty-five words than the old companies make at much higher rates.

## THE MOST NOURISHING FOOD.

### Dietists Say That It Is Current Bread.

Some Ways of Making This Staple. One of the most distinguished diet specialists in the world asserts that current bread is the most nourishing article of diet that can be as regularly eaten as white bread. White bread made with a liberal quantity of dried currants is already very popular. Here are two new recipes for making currant bread with whole wheat flour and with potatoes:

One cup currants, one cup water. When tepid add one-half cake compressed yeast after soaking ten minutes in cool water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in enough whole wheat flour to make a stiff batter. Allow to rise three hours in long enough if kept warm overnight if cool. When light add one egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, one cup of cleaned and dried currants. Beat well, then add whole wheat flour to make a soft dough.

Roll out upon floured board in a part of water; until soft. Roll in small cup of flour with the hot potato water and add washed potato thoroughly to prevent lumps. When cold add one cake compressed yeast soaked in a little cold water. Let stand six hours to rise, then add the pint warm water, one pound thoroughly washed currants, one tablespoonful of lard, salt, two beaten eggs, one cup brown sugar, cinnamon if desired and flour to make a stiff dough. Knead ten minutes, put into covered pan in a warm place to stand overnight. Bake in the usual way.

## THE SPORTING WORLD

### Thomas Playing Star Game.

Baseball fans are lightning to wonder how Billy Murray managed to allow Roy Thomas to get away from the Philadelphia Nationals without so much as a peep. Roy is hitting the ball hard and often and playing a sensational fielding game since he became a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Perhaps there is such a thing as a



ROY THOMAS, RIGHT FIELDER OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

player being too long with one team. Thomas was a member of the Phillies for over ten years. He was for several years one of the leading right fielders in the National league, but last year he fell off woefully in both his batting and fielding, and many thought he was all in. Early this season he was released and was immediately signed by the Pirates.

### Kelley May Manage Yankees.

Will Mike Kelley succeed Kid Elberfeld as manager of the New York Americans at the end of the present season? A well known baseball man says he will and that he would be given the job immediately if he was not tied up by contract with the Toronto club of the Eastern league. President Farrell of the New York club has always been a warm friend of the recalcitrant Mike and would like nothing better than to get him for manager of the Yankees. At least that is what the person on the inside says. Kelley has not been setting the Eastern league afire this season, but Farrell thinks that he has all the qualifications of a successful leader and is willing to take a chance.

### Chicago Americans' New Outfielder.

Walter Matticks, Pueblo's fast outfielder and the sensation in the Western league this year, has been sold to Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans. The price paid is \$2,500. Matticks to be delivered on Sept. 15. Besides being a great outfielder, Matticks is hitting over .300 and has one of the greatest arms ever seen, cutting off runs at the plate from a center field being an almost daily feature with him. Matticks is a St. Louis boy and played in the low-league last season. He is young, but big and strong.

### New Race Track at Windsor.

A large force of men is now at work constructing a race track and grand stand at Windsor, across the river from Detroit. The plan is to be used by those northern circuit strings whose owners are not able to send their horses to California, which will be the only field open to them next winter, now that New Orleans has been closed. Joseph James, the millionaire pool room man of Windsor, is backing the project and has received assurances which leave him to expect there will be at least 500 horses on hand for the racing.

### To Switch Sporting Seasons.

A movement is being started by letters to the English press to change the months of the football and cricket seasons. Year after year the month of May is cold and wet, and it is therefore proposed to start the cricket season in June and run on to the end of September. The football season begins in September, which is a hot month in the old country, and ends in April. It is rumored that the M. C. C. and football associations will come together and make a swap of the two months.

### Scullery Arrange Race.

George Towns, the Australian champion, and Ernest Barrie, the English title holder, have agreed to row a straightaway race over the Chesapeake bay on the Thames for a stake of \$1,000, the championship of England and the Sportsman Challenge cup. The race will be rowed between Putney bridge and the ship at Mortlake on Oct. 12.

### Lieutenant Frank D. Berrin Will Act as Head Coach of the Naval Academy Football Team Next Season.

Lieutenant Frank D. Berrin will act as head coach of the Naval academy football team next season, succeeding Lieutenant Commander Joseph M. Berven, if it is possible to obtain the release of the department from their station at Annapolis. Berrin Douglas L. Howard, captain of the team of 1908, will be field coach.

### New Baseball League Spreading.

The new International Baseball league, which includes cities in Canada and the United States, is gaining strength every day. There is a report out that the league will invade Buffalo next year and will give the Eastern league a little fight.

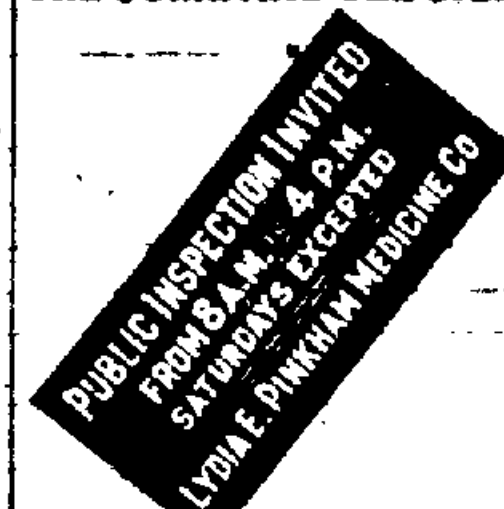
### Dahlen Playing Star Game.

Bill Dahlen is prospering with the Boston Americans. He is clearing away at better than \$50 and is playing a magnificent game in the field.

### Not Very Consoling.

Humorous—The editor makes fun of my jokes. Spacer—Well, I don't see that you have any kick coming. That's more than you are able to do.—Chicago News.

## THE COME AND SEE SIGN



This sign is permanently attached to the front of the main building of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

What Does This Sign Mean? It means that public inspection of the Laboratory and methods of doing business is honestly desired. It means that there is nothing about the business which is not open and above-board.

It means that a permanent invitation is extended to anyone to come and verify any and all statements made in the advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Is it a purely vegetable compound made from roots and herbs—without drugs? Come and See.

Do the women of America continually use as much of it as we are told? Come and See. Was there ever such a person as Lydia E. Pinkham, and is there any Mrs. Pinkham now to whom sick women are asked to write? Come and See.

Is the vast private correspondence with sick women conducted by women only, and are the letters kept strictly confidential? Come and See. Have they really got letters from over one million, one hundred thousand women correspondents? Come and See.

Have they proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands of these women? Come and See. This advertisement is only for doubters. The great army of women who know from their own personal experience that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female ills will still go on using and being benefited by it; but the poor doubting, suffering woman must, for her own sake, be taught confidence for she also might just as well regain her health.

### Joys of the Interval.

"If you could see some of the vicious home treatment applied to cats," the young interne at Bellevue said, "you'd wonder at the comparatively few cases of tetanus. If a plaster monger paper snaps at you, the east side knows that the only thing to do is to put some of the hair of the dog that did the biting—the hair must be from that particular dog—into the cut. They come with indignation reeking with all the dith imagination—the dirtiest cobwebs from the gutter, for instance, which are even more popular as a poultice than those made of a chew of tobacco. Two boys came in recently the same day with cuts to which cigar butts had been bound down because, they explained, they don't chew tobacco. You can't convince the east side that it's wrong. Don't waste time, but clean the wound scientifically, pray for good luck and yell 'Nert!'—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

### English as Bug.

I live opposite to a school where music is carefully and conscientiously taught. The children have acquired the difficult art of dropping a sentence a minute. But the accent employed is even more interesting than the tone system. Here is a favorite school song: Flahrs, lavvy flahrs, in a garden yea my see. The rowers there with their reuby lip, Punks the 'unny by loves ten lip. Flahrs, flahrs, as an a-buffery's wing, Merrygolds rich as the crown of a king. Rich as the crown of a king. But none ash fair tak me, None ash fair tak me, None ash fair tak me, None ash fair tak me, Sweet wild flahrs. —London Academy.

### The Tip Terror.

"Give me a penny, sir, for something to eat." "But, you've got sixpence in your hand—now, what's that for?" "Oh, that's to tip the waiter, sir." —London Globe.

### Boozymouths Bad as Dialect.

Southern people have much to bear the articles in the magazines, for example, in which northern contributors try to get-out negro dialect. It's enough to give one the bees in the mouth.—Galveston News.

### There is none made so great but he may both need help and service and stand in fear of the games and unkindness even of the meanness of mortals.

No there is. "I didn't know you intended to move." "We don't." "But your wife told me she was out looking at houses all day yesterday." "Well, that's true enough, but don't you know there is a vast difference between looking at houses and looking for houses?"

### Not Very Consoling.

Humorous—The editor makes fun of my jokes. Spacer—Well, I don't see that you have any kick coming. That's more than you are able to do.—Chicago News.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

### Director of Bryan's Campaign.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has been a close friend of Mr. Bryan's since the latter's first nomination in 1896. As far back as 1892 he was honored by his party, but his real political prominence came in 1900, when he was made national committeeman from New York. He was re-elected again, without contest, in 1904 and was re-elected at Denver to serve until 1912.

Mr. Mack is a native of Canada and is fifty-three years old. He came to the United States when a youth and went to Bradford during the early 80's.



NORMAN E. MACK.

excitement in that part of Pennsylvania. After buying himself at various times he went to Buffalo and in 1879 started the Times, which he conducted as a weekly. This proved so successful that he entered the daily newspaper field four years later, establishing the Daily Times, of which he is still editor and publisher. Mr. Mack is a man of wealth and is regarded as one of Buffalo's leading citizens.

### Compelled to Wait Awfully.

A prominent senator from the Pacific coast called at the White House not long ago and made a strong plea for the appointment of one of his constituents to a local federal office in his state.

"Let me see," said the president, bringing his jaws together with a snap, "wasn't Mr. — in jail five years ago?" "No, Mr. President," said the senator, somewhat taken aback, "but he was in jail twelve years ago. He was the victim of circumstances, however."

The senator added hastily, "I have investigated the case, and I am satisfied that the man was innocent and never should have been convicted. His conviction was a gross miscarriage of justice."

"Well, senator," said the president, "after I have finished appointing all the men who have managed to keep out of jail I will take up your friend's case."

The senator telegraphed his man that the jig was up.

### Haskell of Oklahoma.

Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, the new treasurer of the Democratic national committee, is a native of Ohio, and his early years were spent on a farm. By dint of hard work and perseverance he managed to secure an education and began his career as a schoolteacher. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Ottawa, O. Here he made his first essay into



CHARLES N. HASKELL.

politics. He was a member of the Ohio legislature and once made a campaign for governor of his native state. In 1891 he removed to Muskogee, I. T., and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. He soon gave up his law practice and engaged in railroad building and other construction work. He is a man of some means and has never shown a disposition to antagonize wealth. He insists, however, that public service corporations must pay their fair share of taxes. Mr. Haskell is a member of the Oklahoma constitutional convention and in 1907 was elected the first governor of the new state.

### The Objection is Amazon.

General F. D. Grant at a dinner party in New York said humorously of the emancipation of women: "Suppose, though, women should have to go to war? I don't think they would make very good soldiers. For one thing, they would never grow old enough to be pleased on the subject."

## A HEROIC KNITTER.

### No Yarns of Danger Could Deter This Pleased Old Lady.

Coming up from Washington to New York one day, a woman was seen to make herself comfortable in one of the big chairs in the parlor car, and when the train was well under way she proceeded to take out some pretty silk knitting work, which would seem an ideal occupation for a journey of a few hours, as it involves no eye strain and gives one a jocular sense of the well spent. But she had accomplished only a few rows when the porter walked through the car. He looked at the woman knitting, paused, hesitated a moment as if he wanted to say something, then changed his mind and went on.

But in a few minutes he returned with the conductor, who walked directly to the chair of the busy one and without the least hesitation said: "Beg pardon, madam, but that, you know, is against the rules."

"I don't understand. What is it that's against the rules?" "Knitting," replied the conductor briefly.

She laughed, then looked apprehensive and uncertain as to the next move of this seemingly harmless lunatic who presumed to tell her that knitting was against the rules. But she decided to humor him.

"But why knitting?" she asked. "I am allowed to read, I believe, and to play solitaire. Why this restriction on knitting?" The conductor spoke again.

"Perhaps I should not have said it was against the rules," he said. "It was putting it too strongly. But we never allow a passenger to knit without a warning. Have you ever thought how dangerous those steel knitting needles would be in case of an accident?" The woman protested. "This man was possibly not as mad as he seemed. 'Isn't it rather forgetful?' she asked. 'Accidents—serious ones—don't happen very often, but if one should happen while one is knitting, or so wouldn't it make much difference. I should think.'"

The entire car was listening now, and the conductor told of a wrecked train from which the body of a woman had been taken. There was no apparent cause for her death. She had been taken out of a mass of wreckage which had formed a sort of roof over her, leaving her little or no space in which to move, but quite safe from everything but the possibility of fire, which had, however, been averted. The surgeons had been at a loss to account for her death till one of them discovered that she had been stabbed through the heart by a sharp steel knitting needle out of the work which was still in her hands.

"There was another case, too," continued the conductor. "In one of my trains several years ago there was a passenger who insisted on knitting after I had warned her, and I went away. An hour or so afterward the car gave a sudden lurch. That woman happened to be stooping over her work to pick up a stitch or something, she said later, and in some way or other one of her knitting needles pierced her eye. She never recovered the sight of it."

The passengers all wondered what the woman with the knitting needle would do. They thought she would stop. But she didn't. She only sighed.

"Well, I've got to finish this for John's birthday—Monday—so I guess I'll take the risk," and placidly took up her knitting.

And the conductor walked away, looking columns that might have been condensed into one sentence. "Wouldn't that jar you?" and disappeared. And nothing whatever happened.—New York Times.

### A Prophetic Dream.

The following prophetic dream was related by the president of a theological seminary: It had been the custom of one of the professors to invite all the students, with members of the faculty, to dinner at a hotel on the annual Thanksgiving day. On the morning of that day the wife of this professor suddenly fell dead in her dressing room at 8 o'clock. That morning at 7 o'clock one of the students woke up from a bad dream. He had dreamed that he sat down with the usual company at the Thanksgiving dinner and that immediately one of his fellow students rose in his place, saying that it was his painful duty to announce to the company that the wife of their host had suddenly died at 8 o'clock that morning. This dream, however, he had instantly banished from his mind as an uncanny probability and had thought no more about it. But on going to the dinner and taking his seat with the company he was unexpectedly amazed to see the student seen in the dream rise and to hear him make the announcement made in the dream.

### Making Steel Pens.

Dressed (described) steel pens are made as follows: First the steel is rolled into flat sheets and then cut into strips about three inches in width. The strips are heated to a bright red and are then allowed to cool gradually, which tempering them. They are next rolled to the necessary thickness and are cut into blank flat pens, and the pens while flat are stamped with the brand or the name of the manufacturer. To shape the pens is the next process. The rounding makes them hold the ink and distribute it more evenly than could be done if they were flat. To harden them they are heated to a cherry red and then suddenly cooled. This not only hardens them, but makes them elastic. The polishing, pointing and finishing come next, and then they are ready for use. The little holes in the pens at the end of the nib serve to make them more elastic and to facilitate the flow of the ink.