TEACHING THE CHILD THE BEAUTY OF ACCURACY

The child who says, "I like arithmetic," has perhaps learned to appreciate the value of accurate statements. His remark may be interpreted, "I like to study arithmetic because I have learned that each problem has accurate steps that I must uncover to arrive at the correct answer. I know the joy of an explorer. Again each step is like a stone in a building, and when I place them correctly, I build to a perfect solution, and thus know something of the joy of a great architect. In any case I know that when I work accurately I achieve accurate results. I know the satisfaction of arriving at a correct answer." Such a child works to build with mathematical facts, as another child builds with his hands a picture puzzle which he may see before him, and touch with his hands and see with his eyes when it is finished.

The child who has solved one of the simpler reasoning problems will grasp readily the meaning of the well-known adage, "Figures don't lie," and not infrequently this fact carries to the child a lesson that he may apply to other than mathematical problems. Perhaps he has entertained secretly the belief that drawing is an art that requires native skill possessed only by a favored minority to which he does not belong. It surprises him to learn that there is required in the study of drawing an accurate sense of proportioning, a mathematical precision. If he writes, he avoids verbosity because he has learned the value of strict accuracy, and knows that additional words cannot add to the value of a concise statement.

However, he may well learn further that no matter how necessary accurate proportions in drawing, his work is dull and monotonous without the restful beauty to be portrayed by action. In the same way he learns to enjoy the beauty of an accurate statement. He uses a concise statement to express a fact that he has glimpsed; but he is progressing at least one more milestone when he has learned to use a terse statement to portray some idea that has come to him. He is blessed if he discovers the joy of working over a sentence that it may express not only truth, but that it may portray that truth in all the fulness of its glorious beauty!

Teachers have the privilege of assisting the child to this glimpse of beauty to be gleaned from accurate work. Children who came from homes where only so-called "practical" studies are considered worth while and whose tendencies to pursue other lines are suppressed have only more need of such appreciation by the teacher. The may point out the value of a correctly stated theorem even as the beauty of a neatly turned phrase is noted; the problem in arithmetic must be solved, but not at the expense of missing the beautiful rhythm of a poem. The teacher or parent who has learned the value of accuracy will endeavor always with patience to point out such value to the child, but if that adult has learned something of the beauty of accuracy, he will endeavor just as patiently not to weary the child with constant demands for precise work.

Perhaps with such patient work such questions as, "I like arithmetic, but what is the used to study grammar?" will cease to be asked. Children may learn to say of a subject that is not considered a science, "I like to study this subject because I have learned that each exercise causes me to take accurate individual steps that I may see an accurate production of beauty. Unlike the answer to arithmetic problems, however, I find that the answer may express in this subject a beauty that is complete only because it is individual."

Substantial Supper Sandwiches

Substantial, savory sandwiches, an entirely different class from the thin, dainty tidbits which the word "sandwich" usually suggests, may be served for the luncheon or supper main dish with great success. Here are some delicious ones, either hot or cold.

Boston brown bread with fried pineapple and cheese: Saute canned or fresh pineapple in butter. Have ready thin buttered bread, arrange the pineapple on each slice, sprinkle with just a bit of sugar and top the centre with a ball of cream cheese.

Hot cornbread with clam filling: Have the cornbread rather thin, split it and fill with a mixture of chopped cooked clams, one canned pimiento and some chopped celery. Season with pepper and salt to taste.

Shrimp sandwich a la Creole: Melt a tablespoon of butter and add one small minced onion, one chopped green pepper and a half cup of tomatoes and cook a few minutes. Add a can of chopped shrimps (canned or fresh) and heat well. Spread on hot buttered toast, cover with another piece of toast and cut diagonally. Garnish with hot cooked peas.

Dixie egg sandwich: Cut white bread as for sandwiches and saute the slices in hot melted butter on both sides. Spread anchovy paste on one slice, cover this with lightly scrambled egg and add another slice of toasted bread. Serve if desired with a creamed vegetable. Another delicious egg sandwich is prepared by cooking in melted butter a cup of drained tomato pulp and three lightly beaten eggs. Cook to a creamy mixture over a low heat, stirring. Serve between slices of buttered toast.

Hot baked bean sandwich: Mash a cup of hot baked beans without tomato sauce, add to them half a cup of mashed pineapple sauted in butter and serve between slices of buttered toast.

Onion sandwiches de luxe: Cook one sliced onion in two tablespoons of butter until almost tender, then add three tart apples, sliced and cook until the apples are soft and season with a half a teaspoon of salt. Place generous layer on a thin slice of toasted toast, cover with another piece, cut diagonally and serve garnished with chopped parsley.

Hot banana sandwiches: Mash banana pulp, add a little orange juice and cover a slice of buttered bread. Dust with a little of sugar and a speck of butter and toast in the oven. Cover with minced nut meats and serve.

Cream cheese sandwiches: Blend cream cheese with orange marmalade in the proportion of two tablespoons of the cheese to one of marmalade. Spread on thin slices of buttered bread and scatter over each a teaspoon of chives, cut very fine. Ripe olive sandwiches: Stone half a cup of ripe olives, add one sweet green pepper with seeds removed and cut up fine. Chop together until very fine, combine with cream cheese which has been mixed to a paste with French dressing and spread generously between thin slices of buttered bread.

White and brown bread sandwiches: Make a filling of pimientos and English walnuts chopped together and mixed with cream cheese and French dressing. Place four slices of white and brown bread arranged alternately, one on top of another, with filling between the slices, and press down firmly. Cut through perpendicularly with narrow slices showing the alternate layers of white and brown bread. These are especially good and varied fillings may be used.

Savory sardine sandwiches: Beat two eggs lightly and add to them a third of a cup of sardines, boned and left in pieces, season with a tablespoon of lemon juice and a fourth of a teaspoon each of salt and paprika. Put into a small round tin and bake until firm (set in a pan of hot water). When cold spread between slices of buttered brown bread.

Welsh rabbit and onion sandwiches: Make the rabbit from your favorite recipe and cool. Make the sandwiches by spreading one slice of bread with the cheese mixture and the other with butter; sprinkle the buttered piece with finely sliced or shredded Bermuda onion. Put the two slices together.

Flavorful egg sandwiches with nuts: Chop one hard-boiled egg, add one chopped pimiento and a third of a cup of chopped pecans or walnuts; season with salt and pepper and moisten with French dressing. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

Atchoo!

Chilly Dovobber with his boarding blast
Dow cubs ad Sirips the Seddow ad the lawd.
Eyed October's shaddy days are past—
Ad subber's gawd.

Boston Transcript.

"The chaperone has just told the girls she thought those horrid boys were telling risque jokes."

Big German Company to Enter Whaling; "Factory Ships" Make Oil on the Spot

Berlin.—Norwegian, Chilean and English concerns now practically controlling the whaling business in the Southern Arctic Ocean will soon face heavy German competition. A large company now in the process of organization and said to be financed by a big steamship company, intends to enter this profitable field in the near future.

Its operations will be carried on by the most modern methods. Factory steamers of 20,000 tons are to serve as bases for smaller hunting vessels. The large steamers will be able to produce from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of oil per day, and they will utilize on the spot every other part of the captured whales.

This means an enormous saving in comparison with the other methods. Norway, which has used factory ships for some time, in the last few years has obtained oil valued at an average of 30,000,000 kroners (about $20,000,000) yearly, besides great quantities of whalebone, bonemeal and other valuable by-products. Last year 50,000 kilograms (about 100,000 pounds) of whale meat also were brought to Europe in a frozen state and readily marketed.

It is planned that the new industry will form an important economic factor in Germany. The country now imports great quantities of whale oil for the manufacture of margarine, soaps and pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

The profit in modern whaling is illustrated by the fact that a small Norwegian company with a capital of 1,000,000 kroners, is able to distribute dividends amounting to 23,000,000 kroners in the past twenty years.

The capital required by the German whaling fleet at the outset is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 marks. It will be raised at home, but it is possible that an agreement with Norway and England amounting to a trust may be concluded.

Sunday School Lesson

December 28. Lesson XIII, Christmas Lesson, Luke 2: 8-20. Golden Text —Thou shalt call his name Jesus: for it is he that shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1: 21.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE BIRTH OF JESUS, 1-7.

II. THE ANGELS AND THE SHEPHERDS, 8-20.

I. INTRODUCTION—It is an historical fact, which no competent student of history can overlook or deny, that Isaiah's visions of the child Immanuel (Isa. 7:14), and the child with the wonderful names, who is to sit upon David's throne (Isa. 9:6-7), and the descendant of the royal line of Jesse, endowed with the spirit of the Lord for kingly rule (Isa. 11: 1-5), are fulfilled in the birth and ministry and spiritual kingdom of Jesus Christ. It is true that Jesus gave to the ancient prophecy a new direction and a new interpretation. He was not born in a palace, nor did he sit upon a throne, nor lead victorious armies. His contemporaries did not at first recognize him as the expected Messianic king. He sought a spiritual and not a material kingdom, that he might rule in the minds and hearts of men. He himself regarded that as a true fulfilment of the prophet's vision, and so also did his disciples and the church from the beginning. See Christian Luke 1:68-70. He who humbled himself has been highly exalted and has been given a name which is above every name, which compels by the might of self-sacrificing love the homage of all mankind. Phil. 2:8-11.

I. THE BIRTH OF JEHSUS, 1-7.

In those days Caesar Augustus, Emperor of Rome, ruled the world round about the Mediterranean sea and far beyond. His decree, therefore, must have been obeyed in Palestine, which was then part of the Roman province of Syria. Quirinius was one of two Roman legates then in Syria. Tertullian, an early Christian scholar and writer, mentions the other in this connection. Such enrolments of people and property were made within the empire from time to time. The date was about B.C. 6. It seems to have been the custom in the eastern provinces of the empire to require people to return for the purpose of such enrolment to their original home; hence, we find Joseph and Mary returning to the ancestral home at Bethlehem, from Nazareth, which was in Galilee, much farther north. There Jesus was born, and the manger in a cattle shed was the cradle of the king. For the story of the visit of the wise men and the guiding star, see Matt. 2:1-12.

Jesus is here called the firstborn son of Mary. That she had other children born to her afterward is clear from Matt. 12:46 and 13:55-56.

II. THE ANGELS AND THE SHEPHERDS, 8-20.

It seems fitting as we look back through the centuries of Christian history, that the first announcement of the Saviour's birth should have been made to shepherds. David, his great ancestor, had been a shepherd first and then a king. The shepherd was more truly representative of the people than the prince or the scholar. His lonely life in the open country disposed him to dreams and visions. It must not be supposed that he was either poor or ignorant. In Old Testament times, Amos, the shepherd, was one of the most notable of the prophets. We may very well believe that these shepherds of the Bethlehem hills were of those who cherished the great hope of a coming King and Saviour, and were, therefore, prepared in mind and heart for the visit of the angel of the Lord.

The good tidings which the angel brought has become the gospel of today; good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people. It was the revelation of a loving God, of a salvation, not for a select few only, but for all, of peace, and of justice, and of good will. It was a message to stir the hearts of men, to give hope to the despairing, strength to the discouraged, pardon to the sinner, and new life to dead souls.

The good tidings had two distinct an yet closely related notes, glory to God, and peace among men. Henceforth, through the revelation of him in flesh and blood, in Jesus Christ, God was to become better known to men, known in his true character, as he really is. Not remote and high, far from man's weakness, but very near; not cold and silent, or wrathful and cruel, but merciful, patient, kind, and loving; Jesus revealed God as Father and Friend of man. The demons were banished by the gospel; the angels remain.

The nations are but slowly learning the gospel lesson of peace and good will. We have this disposition toward our friends, but how little good will toward those whose color, custom, or creed differ from ours. There is no longer the excuse of ignorance. We know our neighbors and know them as children of the same Father beloved of our Lord, and possessed of many virtues. It is the imperative duty of our day to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship, that the angel's song may be realized at last in our common life, that the voice of hatred may be heard no longer, and that the earth may be fully possessed by men of good will.

Hostess (to gloomy youth)—"I hope you enjoyed your game with Major Swift. He's awfully clever at cards."

Youth—"I should think he is! He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it."

Though many thermometers are getting low marks the next few months, they will come in for high degrees next June.

A NEW FROCK FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING WEAR.

Unusually attractive is the frock shown here. In View A the sleeves are omitted, and applique work forms an attractive trimming on the bodice and drapery, while View B is fashioned of plain material and lace is employed for the shaped yoke, drapery and cuffs. No. 1683 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Any size requires 5⅞ yards 39-inch material for View A; 2⅞ yards 39-inch material and 4¼ yards 27-inch allover lace for View B. Price 20c the pattern.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10c the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Belgium Gets Rubber Grown In the Congo

Two Steamers Also Bring Cotton From Africa—Grown to Compete With U.S. Product

Brussels.—The steamships Thyscille and Stanleville reached Antwerp from the Congo this week, the former carrying 104 tons of india rubber and 233 tons of cotton, and the latter 193 tons of cotton besides other cargo.

This indicates the results of the Government campaign for cultivation of cotton and rubber in the Congo in order to render Belgium independent of raw material from the United States.

Passengers on the steamers declared that the 10 per cent. tax on automobile and motor truck chasses entering the Congo from the United States was interfering with the use of the best means of transport in the colony. Auto trucks completely fitted pay 3 per cent. duty, but as a chassis can be fitted to an ordinary body it is taxed on the same scale as a de luxe car.

Owing to the size of the finished article and the cost of freight it is much cheaper to fit the body in the Congo, where labor is also cheap.

Long Cement Canal Opened by Viceroy

Calcutta.—The Viceroy, Lord Irwin is at the present moment undertaking a tour of Karachi and the great irrigation areas of Sind-Rajputana and the Punjab. One such scheme which at the moment of writing is being opened by Lord Irwin is the Ganga canal in Bikanir. It has a main length of 84½ miles, and the area irrigated will be about 620,000 acres.

It is said to be the longest lined canal in the world. The lining, done with concrete, has permitted 44,500 acres to be added to the irrigated area. The sole unlined stretch of the main canal, of 11 miles, will be finished during the next six months. Most of the distributories have been dug, and irrigation will start immediately after the opening, although only a comparatively small area can be irrigated this year. A new district branch of the Bikanir railway of 160 miles, is being opened to connect up with the tract opened by irrigation.

Night Winds in Mountains

A meteorological phenomenon found among the high mountains and noticeable, in many places in Waterton Lakes national park in southern Alberta is the night wind from the mountain tops. During the heat of the day the warm air rises from the valleys but at sunset a current of air from the peak rushes downwards, bringing with it the scents of pines and larches, and it may be of the flowers of some alpine meadow a couple of thousand feet above.

Coli's Widow Thinks Her Share Too Small

She Complains Bulk of American Fund for Family Went to Parents of Lost Flier.

Marseilles — American generosity appears to have failed to bring the solace intended to the widow of Captain Francis Coli, companion of Charles Nungesser in an ill-fated attempt to cross the Atlantic by air last May.

Mme. Coli is deeply dissatisfied with the apportionment of the share of the Coli family of the fund subscribed in America for the Nungesser-Coli families. The apportionment was completed recently and Mme. Coli is starting an active campaign of protest.

She has written a long and bitter letter to Premier Poincare, expressing the hope that he will give consideration to the situation in which she has been placed. She desires that the French Government compensate in some form for what she alleges to be injustice on the part of the committee handling the fund.

The committee allotted 593,000 francs (roughly $23,720) to Coli's mother and father and 97,000 francs (roughly $3,880) each to the widow and three children, which represents a monthly income of $20 apiece, Mme. Coli points out.

Another thing which rankles is the French law governing inheritances. By this at the death of Coli's father and mother, what is left of the 593,000 francs must be divided into two equal portions, one going to Coli's brother, who, she says, doesn't need it, the other being divided again among three daughters. Mme. Coli says that if Coli was called upon again to risk his life it certainly would not be for his brother.

Altogether she contends that the object of the subscribers to try to remedy the injustice of fate by making easier the lot of the bereaved families has hardly been attained in the apportionment. This has resulted, she says, from the fact that the fliers' mothers were consistently kept in the foreground, while she, the widow, and her children were kept in the background. She asks if their American benefactors ever knew of the existence of herself and her children.

English Christmas Pudding (Rich)

One-half pound of beef suet; 2 ounces of flour; ½ pound of raisins; ¼ pound of mixed peel; ½ a grated nutmeg; ½ of an ounce of mixed spices; ½ of an ounce of ground cinnamon; 1 gill of milk; small glassful of unfermented grape juice; ½ pound of bread crumbs; ¼ pound of currants; 1 lemon; 2 ounces of shredded coconut or almonds; 4 eggs; a pinch of salt.

Skin the suet and chop finely; clean the fruit, finely shred the mixed peel, and chop the lemon rind. Put all the dry ingredients in a bowl and mix well. Add the milk; stir in the eggs one at a time; add the juice of the lemon and the grape juice. Work the whole thoroughly for some minutes, so that the ingredients are well-blended. Put the mixture in a well-greased basin or a greased or floured pudding cloth. Boil for about 4 or steam for about 5 hours.

Prominent Scottish Mason Visits Canada

Winnipeg, Man.—The Earl of Rosslin, First Grand Principal, Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, was the distinguished guest at a series of functions arranged in his honor, on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg, by members of the Masonic fraternity throughout Manitoba.

A special meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, for which Robert Hawkins of Dauphin, Man., Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba, made his first official visit. There were several banquets one of which the distinguished visitor was presented with a handsome silver model of a buffalo, emblem of Manitoba, and foundation of the seal of the Grand Chapter. The presentation was made by R. W. Brownell, Grand Scribe. The Earl is returning from the triennial convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, which was held in Denver, Colo. He has visited the western Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Tommy's Aunt—"Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy?"

Tommy—"No thank you."

Tommy's Aunt—"You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite."

Tommy—"It ain't loss of appetite. What I'm sufferin' from is politeness."

A training course for traffic policemen in a Western State University was recently sponsored. Can this step have been taken with the thought that a higher education might fit them for service when air travel become universal?

Flowers in the Heated House

Many who can keep fresh in their homes during the summer, plants and cut flowers find that they droop quickly when cooler weather arrives. Leaves turn brown, flower petals shrivel and plants dry up.

The principal difficulty is the lack of moisture in the air. In the summer, the doors and windows are open and the air inside the house is quite like that out-of-doors, but when the weather is cold the doors are closed and the furnace fires are started, and that extra moisture has not been supplied which is needed to make up for that moisture driven from the air by heating. The hot air sucks up dampness wherever it is available, even from the leaves and petals of the flowers that are gradually thus made dry. Of course, to water the earth about the plants in some measure overcomes the difficulty, but the roots cannot absorbs the water and distribute it through the stems and foliage fast enough to keep up with the evaporation, and the plant slowly shrivels.

Under such circumstances it is a help to sprinkle well at least once a day the upper parts of the plants and leaves them in the bathroom or some other place where the air is most moist. It isn't necessary to give them a regular soaking. Wet the leaves and leave them to dry off as slowly as possible.

A visit to the greenhouse will show only of that difference between air with sufficient humidity to make plants thrive and the air in one's own do wh[illegible] every room where there [illegible] that there should be an [illegible]ceptacle that is kept fill[illegible]. In some houses, these [illegible] concealed in the radiators of radiators and else[illegible]where, [illegible] are almost anything that will hold [illegible]er, from tin cans to de[illegible]corative [illegible]mores.

When [illegible] matter of proper humidity has [illegible] attended to, look for gas leaks [illegible] the coal stove or gas burners [illegible] quantity of gas so small as to [illegible] able to people yet is unfavorable [illegible] to plants. Rooms con[illegible]taining [illegible] should be thoroughly aired [illegible] three times a day, at least, [illegible] cold weather, care being [illegible] course, to see that they are not [illegible] draft.

Excessive heat will play havoc with flowers, [illegible] any time of the year whether [illegible] are out-of-doors or near the [illegible]lator, or the candles or bouquet [illegible] the hot sunshine. The but finest [illegible] look best on the mantel is not [illegible]ther place for it if that house. [illegible] the coolest places in the each [illegible]ers should be removed cooler [illegible] from heated rooms to the ro[illegible]ors, and kept there until the ne[illegible]re ready to be occupied.

Recent[illegible]n of these general rules for the [illegible] of greenhouse plants and cut flo[illegible]ll enable one to prolong the life [illegible]y a bloom. It is surprising [illegible]uch longer flowers will last under [illegible]roper conditions than they receive only casual care.

Stresemann Makes Appeal

Reich Foreign Minister Urges Friendship Among the Nations

Berlin.—An impressive demonstration in favor of good fellowship between the United States and Germany took place when the Karl Schurz Society, founded for improving the relations between these two nations, celebrated the 150th anniversary of Steubens' arrival in the United States. Among those present were Dr. Gustav Stresemann, representatives of the American Embassy and Dr. Von Prittwitz, the New German Ambassador to America, Professor Schreiber, Yale University, and many prominent leaders of German public life.

Dr. Stresemann recalled the assistance given the United States by German emigrants when that nation was still young, and he expressed his satisfaction that the monument of Frederick the Great, who was the first to acknowledge the United States independency, had been reerected in Washington. He still possesses a photograph hanging in his room showing a German delegation in America placing a wreath before it.

He would, he said, now study this picture with greater pleasure. He concluded by expressing the hope that just like the United States and England became the best friends after they fought one another, the opponents in the World War might also become friends once more, that they might come together again by cooperating for the establishment of new ideals and that the powers of good might overcome the dark forces of hatred.

Melting Of Steel By Electric Current Is New British Process

London.—The manufacture of steel by means of heat generated by wireless electric current, which has been successfully accomplished in Sheffield puts Great Britain again ahead of the world in modern methods of steel production.

The new process eliminates the heavy manual labor necessary under existing systems, cuts out the use of all external heat, does away with the necessity of coal or coke in the operation and makes steel of the highest purity which will be especially valuable for high grade tool manufacture.

Under the new process raw steel is placed in an insulated crucible in which it is melted by means of high frequency of electric current, which without any direct contact with the crucible induces such a heat that the steel melts in a quarter of the time taken by the old method.

The value of the discovery is such that its promoters feel certain that it will place Britain ahead of the world in the production of tool steel. They also expect, after further development, to apply the same system to the mining industry, thus cheapening and simplifying present smelting processes.

The importance of this discovery to mining in Canada, where electric power is cheap and plentiful, is obvious.

Oregon Saves Money By A Buying Agency

All Purchases Made by the State Go Through One Channel Under New Law

Salem.—The new law creating a central purchasing agency, although in operation only a few months, already has resulted in saving the State of Oregon many thousands of dollars, according to Carle Abrams, Secretary of the State Board of Control, and other officials. The law was adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

Under the old law the State Board of Control approved requisitions and authorized purchases for the eleven large State institutions. The new act extends the authority of the State Board of Control to buy supplies and materials for all activities connected with the State Government. In all cases, with the exception of emergencies, the supplies are obtained in the competitive market.

In the past there has been a marked variance in the prices charged the State for various supplies. Some State departments were reported to have paid as much as $2.50 a gallon for carbon tetrachloride, while other departments bought it for $1.10. Many such variances were discovered.

Credit in proportion to the extra purchasing agency was voiced by the State Highway Commission, which buys large amounts of road building materials and equipment annually. It was said specially this department that many of the purchases were classified as emergencies and that the requisition system would retard highway operations.

The position was said to have been taken by the Board of Control by electing L. P. Campbell as purchasing agent. Mr. Campbell has been with the Highway Commission for several years and has bought nearly all supplies used by that department.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

The well-stuffed Wallet: I'm weak strong now, but wait till you're in a few week's time!

A member of the Harbor Board attending the first meeting was discussing a proposal to place buoys at the entrance to the [illegible] for the guidance of mariners. "I propose an amendment," said the member, "that one man should [illegible] there instead of two. The latter are two young, for responsible position."

Window Box Gardening in England

Although more often than not, the town dweller is deprived of that mine of inexhaustible interest, a garden, solace and pleasure may be acquired through window-box gardening, dealing as it does with gardens in miniature, and sharing with gardens of a wider range similar failures and successes, trials and experiments. The seasons of spring or summer with their varying flowers are just as eagerly anticipated by the owner of a few window boxes as by the possessor of many flower beds and borders, for enthusiasm spurs one to overcome difficulties.

The boxes chosen for the purpose should be as wide as possible, of a fair depth and made to fit to the measurements of the window, and the mold used should be of good quality. Adequate drainage is most necessary as a water-logged soil is fatal to success. If the weather is at all dry, a thorough soaking should be given to the soil the day before planting is carried out.

As the space at command is necessarily restricted, the great objective is to obtain flowers for as long a [illegible] possible. Therefore plants [illegible] a long blooming season [illegible] chosen, and when possible, [illegible] and earlier bulbs may be [illegible] form a succession during [illegible] months.

[illegible] scheme is an English [illegible] spring window box which [illegible] color and fragrance is [illegible] combination of dwarf wall-[illegible] garyine shades of bronze, [illegible] pale and dark blue mar[illegible]el toward the edge of the [illegible] yellow and purple crocus [illegible] planted between the wall-flow[illegible] to a touch of color in Febr[illegible] March. [illegible] forget-me-nots, and May-[illegible] tulips in rose pink and [illegible] planted in groups of three, [illegible] with clusters of snowdrops. [illegible] cheery yellow winter aconite [illegible] the forget-me-nots, to [illegible] box, is another attractive [illegible].

[illegible] slow of vivid color is de[illegible] on a north facing, the win[illegible] can be filled with orange [illegible]s (Alpine wallflowers) and [illegible]ps of the delightfully fra[illegible]nsant's eye narcissus.

A study in expressions at the French Bulldog Club Show at Crystal Palace, London.