

GREENMANTLE

BY JOHN BUCHAN.

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CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

We spent that evening piling up evidence in our favor. Some kind of republic had been started in Portugal, and ordinarily the cafes would have been full of politicians, but the war had quieted all these local squabbles, and the talk was of nothing but what was doing in France and Russia. The place we went to was a big, well-lighted show on a main street, and there were a lot of sharp-eyed fellows wandering about that I guessed were spies and police agents. I knew that Britain was the one country that doesn't bother about this kind of game, and that it would be safe enough to let ourselves go.

I talked Portuguese fairly well, and Peter spoke it like a laureate. Marquis bar-keeper, with a lot of Shangan words to fill up. He started on caracac, which I reckoned was a new drink to him, and presently his tongue ran freely. Several neighbors pricked up their ears, and soon we had a small crowd round our table.

We talked to each other of Maritz and our doings. It didn't seem to be a popular subject in that cafe. One big blue-black fellow said that Maritz was a dirty swine who would soon be hanged. Peter quickly caught his knife wrist with one hand and with the other, and demanded an apology. He got it. The Lisbon boulevardiers had not lost any lions.

After that there was a bit of a squish in our corner. Those near us were very quiet and polite, but the outer fringe made remarks. When Peter said that if Portugal, which he admitted he loved, was going to stick to England she was backing the wrong horse, there was a murmur of disapproval. One decent-looking old fellow, who had the air of a honest captain, flushed all over his honest face, and stood up looking straight at Peter. I saw that he had struck an Englishman, and mentioned it to Peter in Dutch.

Peter played his part perfectly. He

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Woman's Sphere

TEACH ADAPTABILITY AT HOME.

A characteristic too often overlooked, or at least unemphasized in the training of the children, is that of adaptability. How does your child respond to adverse conditions or new contacts? When you take him visiting does he make a roar because he can't sleep in his own bed or eat with his own spoon or ride in the front seat of the car as he does at home? If he responds unfavorably to new conditions then his training in conforming to circumstances has been neglected.

A child that cannot comply with the routine of the home in which he is a guest can upset plans and create friction until the pleasure of the visit is spoiled for mother and hostess; and to prepare him so that this unpleasantness may be avoided cannot be done in the two or three days that precede a visit.

To be sure, a child should have his own things and should be held to a system of conduct at home—else how can he form any habits of regularity? Not for a moment can this theory be discounted. And it is very well to add that small children should be left at home as much as possible and not subjected to a change of living conditions—but every mother knows that there are exceptions to this rule. We cannot all have nurse girls and house-keepers, and we cannot always stay at home; so while we are training the children in good habits, let us not give them the idea that these habits are not adjustable to other conditions.

Well, how shall we do it? The fundamental point in adjustability is unselfishness. In fact, when you stop to think of it, doesn't unselfishness almost always solve the problem of friction in social and business life?

One little mother helped her children by having a guest day at home. On this day the whole family pretended they were dining some place else. Bobbie, instead of having his high chair, sat on two books and a cushion as he has to do at Aunt Elan's when he visits there. And Esther had to eat with a big knife and fork and drink from a "grown-up glass," and there wasn't any milk so they drank water and were very polite about it.


You get the idea! The family are lifted out of the rut—boosted up as it were to peek over the highboard fence to see what is in the neighbor's yard. And the change of scene is inspiring rather than annoying.

In social life the happiest individual and the most popular is the one commonly known as a good mixer, the qualifications for which are simply adaptability to circumstances and respect for the interests and ideas of others. So our children cultivate thoroughly our children everyday living be for them and their associates, but only by the careful patient guidance of the mother can these acquirements be attained.—N. K. A.

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See Your Own Ears. A patent has been issued for a triple mirror that enables a person to view his ears and much of the sides of his head.

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MUSIC'S DEBT TO THE JEWS

Much of the progress in the world of music can be attributed to Jews, or men of Jewish blood.

Look up the lineage and affiliations of the great composers and executives of the last hundred years, and you will find the Jews at every turn.

Call the roll!

You will find it includes many of the men and women we know as Russian, French, German, Polish or Italian composers and artists. They are Jews or of Jewish descent.

Wherever you go, what do you see back of every worthy musical enterprise? The Jewish woman, and if not the Jewish woman, the Jewish man, supported and spurred on by the Jewish woman.

There is scarcely to-day any musical enterprise of value in this great city or in any other city that does not derive often the largest amount of its support from men and women of the Jewish race.

Whence came this predilection for music, this aptitude for it in the breast of the Jew?

It can be traced back to the night of time. The wandering Semitic shepherds sang their pastorals in the days of old before history came to be recorded.

Then, in Egypt, thirty-two centuries ago, the Jew sat at the feet of men who were scientists in music. We know that at the time of the bondage of the people of the Nile were advanced in the arts, and that in music they had both a popular art and a sacerdotal one. To them can be traced not a few of the instruments of the modern orchestra.

The Jew was then, as he has always been, and he is to-day, the most apt of pupils.

When he took up his staff and set out for the promised land, he carried with him into the wilds and the desert not only some of the popular Egyptian chants and some knowledge of the science of Egyptian music, but Egyptian instruments. One of these was the harp, still indispensable to the complete orchestral ensemble.

Music Cheers Oppressed Nations. It has been said that every oppressed nation becomes music loving.

Oppression brought out the latent music in the Jew, his idealism, his passionate love of liberty, and this is particularly true of the Jewish woman who, as they have always borne, the great burden of the woes of their race.

From the oppression the Jews carried their music into Palestine, where it flowered, till fresh oppression carried it to every corner of the globe.

The tenacity of the race has kept much of its music uncorrupted form. We have it here, as every capital and virtually every hamlet of the civilized world has it.

So we find the Jewish flair for music manifesting itself in two ways—the one, the preservation through many centuries of the melodic treasures of Biblical times; the other, virtual leadership in the international art music which has grown out of the simpler music of the people, and like that simpler music, has become a necessity in the lives of our people. We have with us a heritage of Jewish melody, not only as it is heard in the synagogue, ritually, but in folk airs of unknown concert halls along with the nationalistic songs of various races.

From generation to generation these melodies have come down to us, expressive of the beauty of soul that has never been lost to the Jewish people.

Some Do's and Don'ts of Setting Fruit Trees.

Don't put manure in the hole setting trees. Orchardists have manure a thorough trial and find it. If you do use manure, plant top of the ground around the tree to be sure to scrape it away before it makes fine mouse nests if you cut near the tree.

Don't crowd the roots or cut around the hole. It is far better to cut them off if they are at all near.

Don't leave air spaces under roots; air is fatal to the root. Don't allow the trees to lie in while you are digging holes. Dig in water or, better still, in a tub filled with thick mud.

If you can possibly spare the few potatoes under each tree, the roots. The rotting potatoish moisture and some plant life they grow, let them, but do a tempt to dig the potatoes.

Don't forget to cut back the tree to a length of not over six feet. Cut off all side branches of the trees. Do the pruning after you through setting. Lean the trees in the direction of prevailing winds.

Don't put sub-soil around the trees. Save the top soil and put it bottom around the roots.

Don't set out dwarf trees in commercial orchard. They are a city lot or garden. Don't set standard trees on the city lot. trees take up but little room and young.

Don't buy trees just because are cheap. A cheap tree is a dear tree. Deal only with nurseries.

Don't buy pictures, buy trees standard varieties, not pictures.

Don't let the high price of stock prevent you from setting some trees. A year from now money will be gone and you'll have the trees.

Don't let your age prevent you setting out an orchard. You are too old to set trees. Father or trees when he was past sixty at to eat many an apple from the tree.

Spray for Aphids.

As the days grow warmer buds begin to swell, the apple hatch out and cluster on the trees where they begin feeding on the green tissues. At this time acts are more susceptible to application than at any other daily as later on the foliage of aphids some protection. A pint of three-fourths of a pint of the sulphate to every one gallon of spray mixture will be effective; control, provided thorough application is made.

Practical experience in the use of these insecticides indicates that the best spraying is done, rather than to stand rigid while application is being made. By standing on the ground, and thoroughly cover the lower branches and twigs, and in general do a job than when the work is done the top of the tank.

Drain your soil or your brain you.

Effect of Lights on Atmosphere.

It is of much interest to those engaged in sign lighting and signaling to know that lights of different colors show varying degrees of ability to penetrate atmosphere. Some calculations based on experiments give the following results for the minimum intensity visible in a clear atmosphere at a range of two miles. In these calculations light sources of equal area are assumed:

Red	2.37 candlepower
Green	1.96 candlepower
White	1.71 candlepower

The range of visibility of any light source depends, of course, upon the intensity of the source. However, it must not be supposed that by doubling the intensity the range will be doubled. The relation between range and intensity varies for different colors.

The great absorption of light in an atmosphere laden with water vapor is a well known fact. A foreign government found that are lights of 1,600,000 candlepower which were installed in a lighthouse had less ability to penetrate a fog than a 10,000 candlepower oil lamp. This indicates that electric incandescent lamps, having more red rays, would be superior to arc lamps for use in lighthouses.

Dust and smoke unquestionably interfere more with the transmission of blue or green light than with red light. Therefore, when viewed through atmosphere all lights would appear to become redder. On weighing the evidence, it seems that reddish illuminants should have greater penetrative power than bluish lights and where details are to be distinguished at a distance the red light is more readily focused than light of any other color.

Get all you can—save all you can—and give all you can.

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C. S.—I have three or four corn stubble, good ground. I want to sow to buckwheat this season. I would like to know how to do to sow sweet clover with it, would you please? I would like to know what wheat here in [Name illegible], planting as possible. Would it be a chance to get buckwheat in the clover wheat but it will not make poor fodder?

Answer—You could sow clover with buckwheat but afraid the result would not be factory. The buckwheat may rapid growth and would in ability smother the clover. You do much better if you would sweet clover in oats or barley, not believe the mixture of sweet and buckwheat would make a story fodder because both are coarse in straw, especially the wheat. Sweet clover must be ready if you are going to use hay, otherwise it would be woody.

A. L.—What means can I find my farm of English sparrows?

Answer—I do not know any special method of ridding a farm of English sparrows. Cutting brushwood which surrounds the will destroy their nesting place, a rule they cling pretty close to barn yards and groves. Or ground nearer the barn and on groves to fodder crops or on potatoes and so forth, crops on the sparrows do not live.

W. G. S.—We are garden-

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