OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

HOW CAN A MAN LEARN?

MR. GARRETT P. SERVISS, who made himself out of a teaching per man into a scientist, tells how he recently received a letter from a man then found on a railroad who professed have he had taught himself Greek, French and Latin because he was interested in the stars and the study of them.

This man, who described himself as "a poor mechanic," wanted to know how he went about it. Could other men do the same work, he asked, or was it necessary that they should possess some unusual gift?

That throws a bright light on the whole subject of education.

At this time of the year when the universities are turning out their graduates by the thousands the question of training naturally arises in the minds of those who have sons and daughters to prepare for the future.

Is it possible that the case of Mr. Servise' ancient friend, the former intellectual salvation for himself, and by himself, is not the exception rather than the rule? Is it not true that all the "advantages of the higher schools" in the way of education only really begin when they left college?

Charles Darwin, the greatest man of science of an age, declared that he had been spoiled at the university as a student.

Herbert Spencer was all his life a solitary investigator and thinker.

Thomas Henry Huxley had to abandon his university work and earn his living after he had passed the first medical examinations of the University of London.

John Tyndall educated himself in science as a member of the ordnance survey.

What is the explanation of the careers of these three distinguished men? Obviously it is this, that they found it easy, in the section found able, to learn the thing that gave them pleasure. Mark education is wasted because men take no pleasure in it.

This, too, is surely the explanation

Mother's Cook Book

MUTTON AND WAYS OF PREPARING IT.

There is no little meat
There is such an interesting picture for artistic arrangement, such a variety of things to do with it, as the humble mutton. Who has the power of love and sympathy who has the power of love and sympathy who has the power of love and sympathy who has the power of love and sympathy Bye-Bricks.

MUTTON is classed with beef in the matter of nutrition, but quite as high in protein, but more easily digested. Like beef, it is easily digested and usually palatable. Mutton may be reduced by removing the skin, and of the fat as much as objectionable, most it with high-flavored seasoning or vegetables.

Breast of Mutton.

Line bottom of a casserole with a few slices of bacon; lay in the breast of mutton; cover with slices of potatoes; onions; add some herbs, if liked, sliced, then pour on half a pint of stock and cook slowly for two hours in the stove until the mutton is tender.

Onion Sauce.

Cut six large onions; simmer two quarters and cook for ten minutes in boiling water; drain thoroughly; add a pint of butter and simmer in a covered saucepan; when the onions are tender, press through coarse sieve and spoon of flour with a tablespoonful of salt and a tea-spoonful of pepper and add two cupfuls of cream. Cook for a few minutes, stirring the sauce in especially favored to serve with mutton.

Veal With Onions.

Brown a slice of veal in an iron frying pan, cover with boiling water; add two bay leaves, four peppercorns and enough butter to make a thick gravy; cook until the meat is tender.

Tomato Sauce.

Cook one cupful of strained tomatoes with a slice of onion, a few cloves, a few peppercorns and a bay leaf together two minutes; rub through a sieve; add a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour mixed together; season with salt and pepper. Serve with boiled leg of mutton.

Veal With Tomato.

Take a thick slice of veal; brown in fat, cover with a layer of onions and tomatoes; add a little water, salt and a little water, salt in a moderate oven until all the vegetables have been absorbed.

Nellie Maxwell

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"HALL-MARK."

TO SAY that something bears the "hall-mark" has come to mean that it is genuine, well-considered, above suspicion and of superior quality. It is most frequently applied to men, though quite sometimes to women, and only to articles of gold or silver.

Strictly speaking the hall-mark is the official stamp set by the Goldsmiths' Company of England on articles of gold and silver of various perfection.

Originally it was the jewelers' guild hall and not from any connection to a hallway in the building itself. The hall-mark for London is a leopard's head; for Dublin a harp; for Edinburgh a castle and a salmon with a ring in its mouth; for Birmingham an anchor; for Exeter a castle with two towers and a key; for Sheffield a crown, etc. In addition to these marks, which indicate the place at which the metal was assayed, there are other marks showing the purity of the metal, the year in which it was assayed and the maker's name.

Wedgwood and Doulton are household words the world over as being the names of the famous potters who produced the finest pottery. Wedgwood and Doulton have stood for the highest perfection in their art, and their names are sufficient guarantee of the material

SCHOOL DAYS

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

THE SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

NO BUSINESS woman ought to be without a savings account. It is the best kind of a friend to help you keep yourself down, preventing you from spending your money for foolish things.

The first step toward saving is to make up your mind that you will put away a certain part of your income every week, or every month, according to your circumstances.

Then you must open a bank account. Put your money into a bank and check it out, as you have occasion to use it. Keep your bankbook and do not put it into a savings bank. Then you will have a record of the amount you have saved, and you will not lose a penny of it.

LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

OUR ONLY DOUBT.

HEREVER for the birds you have
Whose from you may sing
Whatever country calls you may,
You do not doubt the spring.
Because the day is dawning
You do not doubt the sun
Whatever you may be doing then
You sing and sing and sing.

As old as is experience,
As true as truth can be,
This lesson learn we every one:
Just taught by bird and tree.
And taught by bird and flower,
Each whether singer, great,
That love is all we have to trust,
Except those in our heart.

In trouble's hour of night,
That spring shall come returning yet,
To life the meeting light,
Then die and death the day
The spring, the sun, the soil,
And do not question Nature—they
Doubt only Nature's God.

IMPORTANT NEED FOR MORE TREES

Three-Fifths of Primeval Forests Have Been Cut Away- Says Forester Greeley.

SUPPLY OF WOOD NECESSARY

Despite Fact That Many Substitutes Have Been Devised Demand for Timber Continues to Grow—Much Land Is Idle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Timber depletion has now reached a stage in this country where three-fifths of the primeval forests are gone and where 60 per cent of the timber that is left is west of the Great Plains, C. W. H. Greeley, chief forester of the service of the Department of Agriculture, said in an address before members of the Department of Agriculture.

Effective measures for the conservation of these forests, Mr. Greeley believes, but preservation should begin at least in large part on the land that is still in private hands. There is no question, he declared, that the country is supplied adequately and cheaply with timber products, but that security to the people of this country in the future depends on the adoption of measures, or would be soon enough to check the present rate of cutting so much wood per capita as the country has been using it. Nor does the present rate of consumption take into account the enormous waste in the woods and in the mills.

Demand Continues to Grow.

Many substitutes for wood have been developed, and the great demand for lumber has led to the use of substitutes for it in many lines of industry. But the demand continues to grow. More wood is used in construction and more wood is used in manufacturing than ever before. More wood per port-sized ton was developed than in any previous year, and the total was second only to that of 1907.

Railroad and widely distributed forests have moved to the United States Forest Service, which has developed the standard for the use of forests in the United States. Forest experts and inspectors are in the service, and the entering influence needed to bring about the adoption of practical methods of forestry in the United States. Forest experts and inspectors are in the service, and the entering influence needed to bring about the adoption of practical methods of forestry in the United States. Forest experts and inspectors are in the service, and the entering influence needed to bring about the adoption of practical methods of forestry in the United States.

The influence of lumbermen over different land are often increased by a lack of information as to the methods of destructive logging and will move the forests to the United States Forest Service, which has developed the standard for the use of forests in the United States. Forest experts and inspectors are in the service, and the entering influence needed to bring about the adoption of practical methods of forestry in the United States. Forest experts and inspectors are in the service, and the entering influence needed to bring about the adoption of practical methods of forestry in the United States.

DIFFERENT WAYS FOR GIRL TO MAKE MONEY

Poultry, Dairy or Garden Are Good Suggestions.

Parents Should Encourage Young Women to Establish Herself as Semi-Independent Member of the Farm Family.

HENS IN GOOSEBERRY PATCH

Fowls Will Do Much Toward Clearing Out Fruit Worms From Under Trees or Garden.

The gooseberry fruit worm is one of the pests that must be reckoned in the fight against insects that destroy the fruit. The worm lives on the fruit. The worm lives on the fruit. The worm lives on