contemplating their young mistress at skirmish for his own bugs? her nursery tea when Miss Franchon, the Paristen beauty, began rolling her eves at the Young-Brave-of-the-Wabash, as the Indian doll was called. The Young Brave returned the glances with interest, and Miss Fanction whispered: "Do you know, I think she seems dis-

consolate to-night!" When the dolls said "she," they al-

Wabash looked over at Mary Marcella and grunted as intelligibly as a brave might do.

"An affair of the heart?" questioned the sentimental German gentleman doll, who reclined in an attitude of careless case on the hearth rug.

"He, be, he," laughed the Dinah doll, whose duty it was to alt beside the infant in long clothes. Just then Marcella finished her ten

and camelover to where the dolla were gathered. " I suppose I must begin packing you away," she said, looking sadly at the dolls, "for to-morrow will be the last day." She picked up Miss Fanchon tenderly, and two large, round tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Yes," she continued, "I must pack you away forever, for I am going to boarding school, and one is not supposed to take dolls to boarding school."

The speechless agony with which the dolls suffered at the revelation will perhaps never be understood. Dinah fell out of her chair in a faint, the infant uttered a shriek, and Fanchon forgot for once to roll her eyes and shut them instead.

But the India rubber doll took no had rolled into the passage on an exploring expedition and was just in the path of Marcella's papa and his guests when they passed on their way to the laboratory, where Marcella's papa worked out all manner of wonderful things, which were so far abead of the times that he forgot all about the present. Although he stumbled over the rubber doll, he would have passed it by had it not squeaked loudly and bounced very high when the professor took his foot away.

Even a professor cannot help being a trifle disturbed at such a demonstra-

"This mast be one of Marcella's dolls," he said, as he picked the rubber doll up, and the remark seemed to recall something to his mind, for he added rather abruptly to the younger professor who was with him:

"My little daughter, you know, she's going away to boarding school in a day or two. I'll leave this in the nursery.' He was so much aroused by the rubber doll, which continued to squeak, even after it had been picked up, that he actually noticed, while he was handing the doll to Mary Marcella, that she had been crying.

'Why, what is the matter?" h asked, and he looked in a puzzled way at the large packing case and the dolls on the hearth rug. "Are you packing your dolls to take to boarding school?" "No," said Marcella, bravely; "they are not going. Great-Aunt Caroline says that one is not expected to take dolls to a boarding school. They make one's room so disorderly.'

"But, perhaps," suggested Marcella's papa, who was about as clever about dolls as about anything else when he was once aroused to a sense of their paramount importance. "boarding schools have changed since Aunt Caroline's day. I am quite certain the one which you are going to will not object to dolls."

And when, a few days later, Marcella and her belongings were received at the boarding school, her papa was particularly anxious about a peculiar looking hamper and an even more peculiar looking frame box, out of which there emerged the entire family of dolls and a most commodius doll mansion, which exactly fitted into a corner of Mary Marcella's small dormitory division, and in which, at her papa's request, a particularly elegant apartment was reserved for the rubber doll .- Birminghan Age-Herald.

WREN DISCIPLINE. Hidden in the grass, I tried to solve the secret of the father's petulant actions. Each time the patient mother returned he grew more restless and violent in his language. Soon I saw his wife whire loyously by with an un- with young collectors. The bright colusually large white grub-surely a prize for any bird. But, alas! for all her prowess, her spouse darted at her as if in madness, while she, trembling in terror, retreated down the limb and through the bushes. For a few moments it seemed as if the wren household was to be wrecked. I was tempted to take the mother's part against such cruel treatment as she quivered through the fern on fluttering wing toward me, but at that moment, as if thoroughly subdued, she yielded up the instances in the United States, while bug to the father. This was the bone of contention. A domestic battle had tured on a printing press in the counbeen fought and he had won. The scolding ceased. Both seemed satisfied. Mounting to the tree top, the lit-stamps are not discovered by those tle mother poured forth such a flood of making notes of new issues for the sweet song as rarely strikes human ear. From that moment she seemed a different wren, released from all care and worry. Her entire time was spent secure large numbers of Central Amerin search for bugs. Each return was ican samps are fortunate, as they freheralded by a high-sounding trill from the tree top, and her husband whirled out of the tangled vines to take the las Stamp Page.

morsel she carried. But what of his actions? He had either gone crazy or he was a most selfish liftle tyrant, for he flew about the alder stump, calling now in a softer swallowed the grub himself. Two or three times he did this, until I was so England and Scotland.

The family of dolls were stiently If he were hungry, why could he not

While I was chiding him for his in famous action, the mother appeared with a large moth, which he readily took. Among the alder limbs the father flew, and finally up to the nest hole, out of which was issuing such a series of hungry screams as no parent with the least bit of devotion could resist. Hardly could I believe my eyes, for the little knave just went to ways meant Mary Marcella, their little the door, where each hungry nestling mistress, so the Young-Brave-of-the could get a good view of the morsel, then, as if scolding the little ones for being so noisy and hungry, he hopped

back down the tree into the bushes. This was indeed cause for a family revolt. The brown nestling nearest the door grew so bold with hunger that he forgot his fear and plunged headlong down, entching in the branches below where the father perched. And the precocious youngster got the large moth as a reward for his bravery.

Not till then de it dawn upon me that there was a reason for the father's queer actions. The wrenlets were old enough to leave the nest. Outside in the warm sunshine they could be fed more easily and they would grow more rapidly, and they could be taught the ways of woodcraft. In half an bour. one after another, the little wrens had been persuaded, even compelled, to leave the narrow confines of the nest

and launch out into the big world. What a task the father had brought upon himself. Surely the old woman In the shoe never had a more trying time. The fretful father darted away to punish one of the wrenlets for not remaining quiet: he scurried here to scold another for wandering too far. part in their demonstrations, for he or whirled away to whip a third for not keeping low in the underbrush, away from the hawk's watchful eyes. -From William Lovell Finley's "Rearing a Wren Family," in St. Nicholas.

## THE OBSTINATE FLAME.

Of course you know what a "blower" is. The meaning that we have in mind is not to be found in the dictionary, but you are doubtless familiar with the term boaster, which is the same thing

The next time you encounter him tell him that you don't believe he can blow out a candle placed only a foot from his experienced mouth without any other obstacle than his own breath between them.
It he accepts the challenge, seat him

comfortably at the table, place the lighted candle in front of him, and putting to his lips a large tin funnel, with the centre of its month opposite and



THE FLAME DEFIES THE BLOWER. near the flame, and tell him to blow through that.

He may blow until he becomes black in the face without extinguishing the candle. The harder he blows the more t doesn't go out.

After he has given it up say, "It is easy enough when you know how," put the funnel to your itps and blow out the candle. How? Simply by bringing the rim instead of the centre near the flame.

When you blow through a funnel your breath spreads and follows the conical surface, leaving a region of dead calm in the centre. Your friend blew all around the flame without touching it, but you extinguish it with a puff.

There are a good many queer things about air currents that would never have been thought of if they had not been found out by experience. This is oue of them.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STAMPS.

The stamps of Central American republics have always been favorites ors and newly engraved specimens have made the pages of albums appear very attractive. The sets of stamps issued by some of these countries have been quite numerous, so that there has been little difficulty in securing a representative collection of the various issues. Such countries as Salvador have furnished also a large numher of provisional stamps made by the use of different surchages. The regu-lar issues bave been printed in many the provisionals have been manufacstamppapers, and they, therefore, may not be found listed in the catalogues. Collectors who have opportunities to

American Wages. Wages in the United States on the average are more than twice those in Belgium, three times those of Densone to his children within, and finally mark, France, Germany. Italy and Spain, and one and one-half those in

quentle succeed in Suding new and

scarce varieties .- From the St. Nicho-



FOOLED AGAIN.

THE LESSER EVIL Jos-"Do you like picules so well?" John-"No, but if I don't go I'll have to take care of the baby while my wife -Cincinnati Commercial Tri-

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE. "This bread isn't fit for a dog to eat." growled the husband. "Very well, my dear," replied his "don't eat it, then."-Chicago News.

MASCULINE SYMPATHY.

Office Boy-"I've got th' toothache." Bookkeeper-"Pooh! I've got rheumatism in both knees, a stiff neck and a headache."-Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

WHERE?

Native-"Yes, it's a little warm here to-day, but the air is magnificent." Visitor-"Yes, it's fine. Do I have to pay anything extra for it?"-Chicago Tribune

THE TACTETT, BARBER "Do you shave yourself, gir?"

"None of your business."

"I was only going to say, sir, that it's done as well as any professional could do it." That netted him an extra tip.-Cleve-

land Plain Dealer. NEED SCRAPING.

Cockney-"Thank the Lord, there is me thing we've not got in England." New Yorker-"Say, what's that?" Cockney-"Skyscrapers." New Yorker-"Well you want 'em; your skies are so bad they need scrap-

AS IT USUALLY HAPPENS. Barnes-"They say that Widow Oueeds' husband wasn't much of a man."

ing."-Harper's Weekly.

Howes-"No, I don't think he was: but he'll get a splendid character from Mrs. Oueeds when she marries his successor."-Boston Transcript.

ALL OUT.

"I am strongly inclined to think that your husband has appendicitis," said the physician.

"That's just like him," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "He always waits till anything has pretty nearly gone out of style before he decides to get it."-Washington Star.

HE KNEW.

Dick-"No, you're not a true friendor you wouldn't ask me to lend you money, when you know that I haven't any myself."

Slick-"But you forget that the only friends who are willing to lend money are the ones who haven't got it to lend."-Detroit Free Press.



He-"I came near proposing to you the other night."

She-"I'm glad you didn't. I'd miss your visits ever so much."—Comic Cuts.

## POSITIVE PROOF.

"Yes," said the young man, "the girl

am engaged to is an angel." "Oh, sure," sneered the scanty haired man who had been up against the matrimonial game for many years.

'That's what they all say." "But she is, all right," continued the smitten youth. "Even mother says she is too good for me."-Chicago News.

HOW THEY LOVE ONE ANOTHER. First Loving Friend-"Good evening, dear. Why, you're sparkling all

over." Second Loving Friend-"Yes, dear, these are my family diamonds." First Loving Friend (sweetly)-Really, dear. How nice! But I didn't know that your ancestor was a glazier."-Ally Sloper.

A DREAM OF BLISS. . "So you are looking forward to a good time this summer? "Yes, sir," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"Going out of town?" "No. I'm going to send mother and the girls out of town. Then I'm going to sit in my shirt sleeves, smoke my pipe in the parlor, and hire a steam piane to play all the ragtime I want."-Washington Star.

War on the Linen Handkerchief. Professor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, is making war on linen handkerchiefs, which he considers a great source of infection. He suggests the use of specially constructed wallets for Japanese paper handkerchiefs, with separate divisions for the new and the used ones. The latter are to be burned.-Philadelphia Record.

The Japanese word of parting is not 'So long" or "See you later." but "Sayenare"-"if it must be so."

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KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir corn belongs to the sorghum family, and its seed is excellent for poultry. In this section it is not as profitable as corn, but has the advantage of withstanding a dry spell that would be very severe on corn. It requires good cultivation, but is a fairly sure crop.

WHITE CLOVER.

White clover is a hardy plant, and if seeded on bare places in the pasture, or wherever there is a vacancy. it will soon germinate and secure a good hold. It may be quite late, and will make considerable growth if winter does not appear too soon. White clover is one of the best for sheep, and it is subject to fewer insects attacks than red clover.

DRY DUST BATH

During the summer season the best

mode of providing a dust bath is to dig out a space in the poultry yards three feet square and about six or eight inches deep. When the dirt is dry sift it back into the place from which it was taken, and when so doing, sprinkle a little carbolic acid to give it the characteristic odor. After each rain, stir the dirt and make it fine, but it need not again be sifted. The hens will resort to it and rid themselves of lice. If the poultry house is kept clean, and a dust bath is provided, the hens can keep their bodies free from lice with its use.

BREAKING COLTS.

To halter break and gentle a wild horse or colt, place a six ring halter on same, with a good stout rope, three-quarters or one-eighth around the animal's body, in a slipnoose; let the rope come up between the forelegs and through the halter ring, but do not tie in ring; then tie to a good solid post, ordinary length. If the horse is vicious, whip him with an old coat or a sack all over, but do not hurt him. I can take the wildest horse and in one hour's time lead him behind a wagon. That is the way I break Montana broncos and I never failed with one yet.-H. A. Briggs, in The Epitomist.

ROADSIDE WEEDS.

The great hotbed of weeds in a community is the roadside. The number of weeds grown along the roads, and which are permitted to scatter their seeds far and wide, is enormous. The duty of destroying these weeds seems to be that of the farmer, but he will not work on the outside of his fence as long as he is busy on the other side, and he, therefore, spends more time destroying weeds on his farm during the growing season than would be necessary if he kept down the weeds along the road. But such work will be useless unless all farmers are interested, as a single thriftless individual may undo the efforts of many. It is a fit subject for discussion in farmers' meetings, and State laws should make roadside weed-killing compulsory.

BACON HOG IN DEMAND.

The bacon hog is now attracting a lot of interest. This class of porcine has captured the public taste and left the heavy fat hog in the lurch. The

packing houses demand a good bacon hog and will pay well for it. The bacon type of hogs has often been misconstrued, and in many cases ridiculed, says Southwestern Stockman, but this is done more because of lack of knowledge of the real bacon type than anything else. This type does not demand a thin hog, as is often thought, but a hog with a thick covering of firm flesh. It is, of course, highly important that this flesh be lean, and this will follow if the true bacon breeds are raised. The bacon hog must possess extreme length and depth. He must be smooth and evenly fleshed from the shoulders to the hips, presenting a neat and trim appearance. While to a large number of people these hogs are strangers, it would be well for every farmer to watch their progress, as they are becoming more numerous every year.

FARM NOTES.

The best eggs are the result of a

Avoid drafts upon the fowls as far as possible. Use plenty of whitewash, adding a

little carbolic acid. Regular attention to all live stock is very important.

No animal is profitable at a standstill. Keep all growing.

Fowls having a free run find their own feather making food. The pig's first year is his time of greatest liability to cholera.

A good laying hen will often lay her weight in eggs in six weeks. Even when the fowls have an unlimited range it is a good plan to feed

them every evening. One of the first things to learn about poultry is that they must be kept clean and free from vermin.

calving, and this is nearly always due to a failure to get the udder dry. Attempting to manage a farm without system in every part is sure to result in more or less of a failure.

Garget most often sets in after

Keep the sheep's fleece clean and free from burs if you wish to get the top price of the market for the wool. It is generally conceded at the stockyards that the marketing of clipped lambs does not pay, as the packers' dock is more than the wool is worth.

To Explore in Australia. The Australian Government has organized an expedition under Captain Barclay to explore the region comprising 50,000 square miles, between Eyre Lake and the western boundary of Queensland. It is a desert of the worst type, which has cost the lives of sev-

MORDERFUL NATURAL BRIDGE: lolld Arch Over Three Hundred Po

Wide Suanning a Utah Canyon. Here, across a canyon measuring three hundred and thirty-five feet seven inches from wall to wall, nature has thrown a splendid arch of solld sandstone, sixty feet thick in the central part and forty feet wide, leaving underneath it a clear opening 357 feet in perpendicular height. The lateral walls of the arch rise perpendicularly nearly to the top of the bridge. when they flare suddenly outward, giving the effect of an immense coping or cornice overhanging the main structure afteen or twenty feet on each side and extending with the greatest reguarity and symmetry the whole jength of the bridge. A large rounded butte at the edge of the canyon wall seems partly to obstruct the approach to the

bridge at one end.

Here again the curving walls of the canyon and the impossibility of bringing the whole of the great structure into the narrow field of the camera. except from distant points of view. ender the photographs unsatisfactory. But the lightness and grace of the arch is brought out by the partial view which Long obtained by climbing far up the canyon wall and at some risk crawling out on an overhanging shelf. The majestic proportions of this bridge, however, may be partly realised by a few comparisons. Thus its height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous natural bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet further apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in the District of Columbia, known as Cabin John Bridge, a few miles from Washington city. which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the Capitol at Washington and clear the top of the dome by fifty-one feet. And if the loftiest tree in the Calaveras Grove of giant sequola in California stood in the bottom of the canyon its topmost bough would lack thirty-two feet of reaching

the under side of the arch. This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange-tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cornice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture.-From W. W. Dyar's "The Colossal Bridges of Utah." in the Century.

## WCRDS OF WISDOM.

Evil is not eliminated by a synonym. New light does not mean a new sun. Only the truthful can know the truth. Religion is more than a law; it is a

Divine fear delivers from all other fear.

The lowly in heart are lifted in honor.

The world is a fearfully noisy place to the man who is waiting for a chance to blow his own horn. If we expect to appropriate the

'whatsoever" of his promises, we must try to comply with the "whatsoever" of his commands.-Samuel B.

There are some persons whom to meet always gives one a greater courage and hope, as if there were more nobleness and high purpose in the world than one thinks.-C. L. Brace.

Seeds of the Yellow Water Lily as Food. Some of the Indian tribes of the Unipies the Klamath reservation, which is Mountains, however, barrels are no a part of the territory originally occupied by them before the arrival of the not be easily obtained and partly bewhite men, and lies in the southern part of Oregon. The land has but a and boxes are preferable for this grade. small annual rainfall, but, on account of its situation at the foot of the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, it is well watered with streams and contains two considerable bodies of water. One of these, Klamath Marsh, is particularly rich in plants, and consequently in animal life. Occupying about 10,000 acres of this marsh there is a solid growth of the large vellow water lily, Nymphaea polysepala. In the old times the seeds of this plant were collected by the Indians, and, under the name of wokas, furnished their principal grain supply, filling the place of the corn used by some other tribes. To-day these seeds are still collected and regarded by the Klamath Indians as a delicacy. The lily seeds are harvested in August; the wokas gatherer uses a dugout cance, and poling herself around among the dense growth of stems and leaves, picks off the fullgrown seed pods.

Adventures of a 1000f. Note. A lady passing down the Rue Richelieu had the misfortune to lose a pocketbook containing among other valuables a 1000f, note. The pocketbook was picked up by a chairmender named Renaud, who lives at Montreux. He placed it very carefully in his pocket and proceeded home. It is not often that a chairmender has occasion to change a note for that amount, and Renaud, recognizing the impossibility of turning it into gold without detection, agreed with a friend to do the business for the consideration of 100f. This friend, Lucien Mathern, also a chairmender, was in turn filled with apprehension. The difficulty was solved by the aid of a horticulturist named Simonnet, who kindly consented to buy himself a horse for 300f, and return the change. Renaud thus became richer by 600f. All might then have gone well if, two days later, it had not been discovered that the horse had been stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This led to the arrest of the trio, and later in the day the police put their hands on the horse thieves .-Paris Messenger.

Matrimonial Reform in Afghanistan. It is stated by a correspondent from Peshawur that the Amir has ordered that the people of his State should have no more than four wives, and this is to be strictly carried out by the Afghan Sardars. It is stated that the Amir himself has divorced his additional wives, and that under this order Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has divorced eight and Mir Ata Ulia Khan thirty wives.-Labore Tribune.



MARKETING SMALL FRUITS. These fruits are seldom seen in our markets, except in the quart strawberry basket, shipped in the thirty-twoquart crate. The red raspberry is in some cases sold in the large pint basket, in which it keeps in a good condition longer than in the quart basket, yet the latter is almost universally used in New England. The current in some markets is sold in the ten or twelve-pound "diamond" market basket and is then sold by the pound, but the quart basket in thirty-twoquart crates is much the more satisfactory.

ABOUT FRUIT TREES. The presence of borers in fruit trees is always a source of great annoyance. An old farmer rubs hard soap into every place in the tree that seems wounded by them. His grandfather always did it before him and he claims that it is an effectual remedy. Strong lye made of potash and swabbed on in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, is also very beneficial. This same old farmer prunes the decayed limbs of his apple trees, and rubs the trunks with a hard brush, then paints them with a mixture of soft soap and sulphur, five gallons of soap to one of sulphur. He also strews lime under the trees and around the trunks. This destroys the worms and improves the quality of the fruit and grass, and will prevent the trees from decaying. He has always been suc cessful in the cultivation of the pear trees. To prevent the disease called fire-blight, which in summer causes the leaves on the extremities of the branches for two or more feet to appear as if scorched, he cuts off a foot or more from the diseased part and immediately burns it. If this is faithfully practiced the evil is arrested. When plum trees become affected by the disease called the "black gum." which is caused by an insect, if the diseased part be immediately cut off and burned, the tree may be preserved. -Helen M. Richardson, in The Epitomist.

PACKAGE FOR APPLES. The relative advantages of barrels and boxes as packages for fruit were given a thorough discussion at the recent meeting of the Western Horticultural Society. The advantages of the boxes are chiefly, that they can be made and obtained more easily and cheaply, and that fancy fruit generally sells for a higher price in them, as it can be packed solid, in nice even rows, like oranges; also the export trade is accustomed to this kind of package and it sells more readily and for a higher price abroad.

The principal disadvantage is that it requires an expert packer to put in fruit in this way. It is also true that there is practically no opportunity to work in uneven or poor fruit in a box. It depends on the point of view whether this is to be classed as an ad-

vantage or a disadvantage. As to barrels, they are increasingly expensive and difficult to get, and it requires skilled labor to make them. Their principal advantage seems to be that it does not require skilled labor to fill them, and that they are easier

to move because they can be rolled. There seems to be a good deal of ted States still cling to their primitive conservative clinging to an old fashforms of food. A notable instance of ioned custom in this respect, despite this is the continued use of wokas by the fact that barrels tend to bruise the Klamath Indians. This tribe occu- and injure fruit. West of the Rocky longer used, partly because they cancause only the choicest fruit is shipped, -Prairie Farmer.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Where a large orchard is to be sprayed the mixture should be made up in large quantities, so that there will be no delay at spraying time. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the amount of material needed on a certain number of trees, but a safe basis of calculation for trees of moderate size is fifty gallons of mixture to fifty trees, or one gallon to each tree, writes Professor E. E. Little, in Wallace's Farmer. After an approximate amount required has been determined upon. the mixture should be prepared. A quantity of fifty gallons is most easily made up, as a common barrel will hold this amount.

Prepare a stock solution of Bordeaux, the common mixture, by placing fifty pounds of copper sulphate in a gunny sack and suspending it in a barrel hold ing fifty gallons of water. Cold water will dissolve it providing the lumps have been crushed; if not, it will be necessary to use bot water. The fifty pounds of lime should be carefully slacked in a large box, and when it has assumed a creamy condition place it in a barrel holding fifty gallons, and stir thoroughly. Now you have a stock solution of Bordeaux mixture. When ready to use, stir the contents of both barrels. Take five gallons of lime water and place it in the spray barrel; add twenty-five gallons of water, then add five gallons of copper sulphate solution, filling the barrel with water. Stir thoroughly and apply. For spraying plums and cherries this should be diluted more, using only four gallons of each mixture. Never mix the copper sulphate and lime mixture together, but put each in the spray barrel separately and dilute with water.

Factory Workers' Children in France. The French Academie de Medicine discussed recently the rights of children and their working mothers against those of the employers. Nearly one-half of the children who die under the age of one year are victims of diseases of the digestive tract, the great cause of which is artificial feeding. It should be made possible, therefore, for working mothers to nurse their children. In Italy, a speaker declared, a lay

required a nursery in every factory

employing as many as fifty workers:

and he urged that a similar law be en-

acted in France. The Academie de

Medicine approved his suggestions and

sent them to the Minister of the In-

POPULAR SCIENCE

The windmill has been put to work in Germany driving dynamos.

Argon, the recently discovered element of air, is, as was expected from its existence in the chromosphere, very, light and apparently monatimic.

A Swiss scientist has made a discovery of prehistoric remains in the Jura Mountains which is so important that extensive excavations are being made.

For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish State railways. The single drivers are found to wear better than four coupled, the latter better than six coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by flimsiness of road.

A remarkable luminous meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 p. m. until midnight, and the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

A local study of rural depopulation near Paris has been made by Dr. A. F. Plicque. He finds that the causes include sanitary ignorance leading to high infant mortality, migration of young people to towns, effects of conscription and alcoholism. His suggested remedy-one that promises success in Belgium-is improved primary and technical education, with special efforts to cultivate a love for farm life.

Old age is an infectious disease. which we may expect soon to be treated by a preventive serum, prolonging life. Such was the view expressed in the late Paris lecture of Dr. Menchnikoff. Senility, he explained, is produced by certain physiological states, which cause the "macrophages," which are a beneficent species of microbes. to increase too rapidly, when they become injurious. These parasites flourish in the large intestine, which is possessed by mammals, but is almost lacking in birds. The result was illustrated by the doctor's own dog and parrot, the former being decrepit at eighteen, while the latter was hale and lively at seventy. While the serum is being awaited, we are advised to eat curdled milk.

"SENSATION" IN VILLA ART. Wonderful Effect Gained by a Caged

Mountain Torrent. Just across the lake, in the deep shade of the wooded cliffs beneath the Pizzo di Torno, lies another villa still more steeped in the Italian garden magic. This is the Villa Pliniana, built in 1570 by the Count Anguissola. of Piacenza, and now the property of the Trotti family, of Milan. The place takes its name from an intermittent spring in the court, which is supposed to be the one described by Pliny in one of his letters, and it is further celebrated as being the coolest villa on Como. It lies on a small bay on the east side of the lake, and faces due north, so that, while the villas of Cernobbio are bathed in sunfight a deep green shade envelops it. The house stands on a narrow ledge, its foundations projecting into the lake, and its back built against the almost vertical wooded cliff which protects it from the southern sun. Down this cliff pours a foaming mountain torrent from the Val di Calore, just beneath the peak of Torno, and this torrent the architect of the Villa Pliniana has captured in its descent to the lake and carried through

the central apartment of the villa. The effect produced is unlike anything else, even in the wonderland of Italian gardens. The two wings of the house, a plain and somewhat melancholy looking structure, are joined by an open areaded room, against the back wall of which the torrent pours down, over stone work tremulous with moss and ferns, gushing out again beneath the balustrade of the loggia. where it makes a great semicircle of glittering whiteness in the dark green waters of the lake. The old house is saturated with the freshness and drenched with the flying spray of the caged torrent. The bare vaulted rooms reverberate with it, the stone floors are green with its dampness, the air quivers with its cool incessant rush. The contrast of this dusky dripping loggia, on its perpetually shaded bay, with the blazing, blue waters of the lake and their sun-steeped western shores, is one of the most wonderful effects in sensation that the Italian

villa art has ever devised. The architect, not satisfied with diverting a part of the torrent to cool his house, has led the rest in a fall cown the cliff immediately adjoining the villa, and has designed winding paths through the woods from which one may look down on the bright rush of the waters. On the other side of the house lies a long balustraced terrace. between the lake and the hanging woods, and here, on the only bit of open and level ground near the bouse. are the old formal gardens, now much neglected, but still full of a melancholy charm.-From Edith Wharton's "Lombard Villas," in the Century.

All Read Newspapers.

"The newspaper which circulates among the people, all the people, is the medium in which I advertise my most expensive carpets and rugs," said a high class dealer. "Rich people do not have papers of their own, but read the most enterprising. Some of the people who buy costly goods make you wonder where they get the monew to do it. Anyhow, they do not read the magazines, but do read the newspapers. In short, everybody reads the newspapers."-Philadelphia Record.

A Royal Athlete.

King Carlos of Portugal has the reputation of being a great athlete. His skill at tennis was recently demonstrated when he defeated Lieutenant E. W. McIntyre, of the battleship towa, during the visit of the United States North Atlantic fleet. The King also gave an exhibition of his ability as a pistol shot for the entertainment of bis American visitors, who were astonished with his accuracy of fire.