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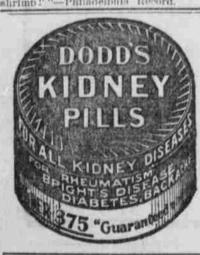
If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease, mail us a postal requesting a medical examination blank which you will fill out and return to us. Our doctors will carefully diagnose your case, and if you can be cured you will be told so; if you cannot be cured you will be told so. You are not obligated to us in any way, for this advice is absolutely free. You are at liberty to take our advice or not, as you see fit. Send to-day for a medical examination blank, fill out and return to us, and our eminent doctors will diagnose your case thoroughly, absolutely free.

Munyon's, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Danger of Knocking. "The simplest proposition," said Senator Beverldge in a recent address, "must be set out with the utmost care in the wording, or misunderstanding, dissent, even anger, may result. "Thus as a train was moving forth

from a Cincinnati station a man stuck his head far out of the window. 'Keep your head in there,' a station attendant shouted in warning, 'or

It will be knocked off !' "'Knocked off!" shouted the passenger. 'Knocked off, ch? Well, it won't be knocked off by anybody the size of you you handy-legged shrimp?"—Philadelphia Record.



Not Quite Clear. Mr. David could not be called stupid. He was rather slow, and, added to this deficiency, his tongue had a way of getting mixed up. Not every one understood this, and as a result the poor fellow got into many complications. One day he was making a perfunctory call on a lady with whom he had little

He got up to go. "I've enjoyed your society very much, Mr. David," said the lady, "I hope you will come to see me again

"I've enjoyed my visit, too," he said. "I don't know when I've enjoyed one "Mr. David!"

He thought a minute. "I didn't mean that," he added. "I meant that I don't know when I've enjoyed a visit here us I have enjoyed this one."

Worthy of His Bire. "Just the same," said the Pittsburg nan, "we pay our preachers a higher avtrage salary than preachers get in any

"You ought to," responded the Cincinsati man. "You have tougher material to work on than any other town has"



## Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Oooked Corned Boof and even the best that's sold in bulk.

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Write for free Booklet,-"How to make Good Things to Eat".



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## What Gold Cannot Buy

MRS. ALEXANDER

Author of
"A Crooked Path," "Maid, Wife or
Widow," "B Waman's Wit," Heaton's
Bargain," "A Life Interest," "Mona's
Choice," "A Weman's Heart." \*\*\*

CHAPTER II.

The two ensulng days were full of excitement-pleasurable excitementto Mrs. Saville. Her keen eyes shope with a hard glitter as she thought that her son was probably saved from comnitting some dangerous folly, and launched afresh on a career which promised honor and promotion. In truth, Mrs. Saville's hopes and ambitions were centered on her second son, Her eldest was an apathetic, well-bred, briefless barrister, of dilettante tastes, given to writing elegantly-expressed papers in the more exalted periodicals on obscure passages in Shakespeare, and latterly in Browning, on the derivation of obsolete words, and other such topics, in which ordinary mortals took not the slightest interest.

Mrs. Saville was the only child and sole beiress of an exceedingly wealthy Sheffield manufacturer. She had married the accomplished, amiable, distinguished-looking younger brother of the Earl of Everton, an impecunious peer whose sole means of existence was derived from the rent of the family mansion and domains. Mrs. Saville was an extremely ambitiouns woman; she had a keen desire for personal distinction, and in her own mind had resolved that as her eldest son must in the order of things succeed his uncle and become Earl of Everton, so Hugh must marry a woman of rank and fortune, and thus she would be free to give the bulk of her belongings to support the title which would devolve upon her eldest son. He was a steadirreproachable young man, but her heart, her pride, centered in her Benjamin.

Mrs. Saville's love was a somewhat onerous obligation; she had a very tough, inexorable will, and a profound belief that she could manage every one's affairs considerably better than they could themselves-a doctrine in which her younger son rarely agreed. His mother's greed for power was greatly developed by her early widowhood, though the deceased Honorable her husband was a peace-loving soul who rarely contradicted her. Such was the condition of things at the beginnlug of this narrative.

Receiving no reply to her telegram, Mra. Saville sat up late on the following Wednesday, hoping her son might arrive, and retired to rest weary with unfulfilled expectation.

When her mald brought her early cup of ten, the following morning, she announced that "Mr. Hugh arrived about half an hour ago, and has gone

Whereupon Mrs. Saville ordered her breakfast to be brought to her in her own apartment, that she might not delay her son's refreshment, and prepared leisurely to meet him in her morning-room. She was already there to greet him when he came up-stairs "Well, my dear Hugh! I am glad to see you. My best congratulations. Have you read the Secretary's letter?

told Atkins to give it to you." "Yes, he did," said Hugh, shortly; then he kissed his mother's brow and stood looking at her with a troubled expression.

He was a fair, sunburnt man of perhaps six or seven-and-twenty, rather above middle height, broad-shouldered. and seeming shorter than he really was. His features were good, and a pair of large handsome brown eyes lighted up his face, which was square and strong; his hair and thick moustaches were light brown, with a red

"Why, Hugh, you are looking ill and worn. You do not seem like yourself. Why did you not arrive last night?" "I came as quickly as I could; the trains at this season are inconvent ent," he returned, still in an absent tone. He had a pleasant, deep-chested voice, and, though he had never given much time to its cultivation, could sing a good second.

"If you had started on Monday night after you had my telegram, you might have been here yesterday."

"I could not, mother." And he began to pace the room in quarter-deck style.

"Why?" persisted Mrs. Saville, with vague uneasiness. "Because I had a rather particular engagement on Tuesday morning."

"What do you mean?" "I had arranged to be married on Tuesday morning, and I could not disappoint the parson and the consul, to say nothing of my flancee," he returned, with a grlm smile, and pausing in

his walk opposite his mother. "Married!" she repeated, growing white and grasping the arms of her chair. "Hugh, this is a supid, vulgar

"It is not, mother. I am married as fast as church and state can blad me. If I look haggard and seedy you need not wonder, for it isn't pleasant to leave your bride almost at the shurch door, I can tell you."

"Madman!" she hissed through her set teeth, while ner keen black eyes Sashed with fury. "To what adventur-238 have you fallen a victim?" "Hush," he said, with some dig-

nity; "you must not speak disrespectfully of my wife. To-morrow or next day you will see full particulars in the newspapers."

"What!" she almost screamed, "are you in such haste to blazen your dis grace to the world?"

"I may as well let you know at once," he continued, not heeding her interruption. "My wife was Miss Hilton, haughter of the late Captain Hilton, an old cavalryman, of good famlly, I believe; but that I don't care a

"I expected this," said Mrs. Saville in a low, concentrated tone, and rising in her wrath. "Some inner voice told me evil would come of your long, unaccountable stay in that vile place.

for you, you cease to be my son."

"Stop!" cried Hugh, in such a tone of command that his mother obeyed. You must and shall hear me. Pray sit down. I have a good deal to say,' He resumed his walk for a moment, while he strove to collect himself. Mrs. cruel, glittering eyes.

"You have a right to be angry," Hugh began, throwing himself into a chair near his mother's. "You have been a good mother to me, and you deserve that I should have consulted you-but knowing that you would do your best to forbid or prevent the mar ringe, even to the length of writing cruelly to Kate, I determined to say nothing till the deed was accompli ed. Now hear me. I first met the Hill tons in Naples nearly two years ago when I was with the Mediterraneon squadron. My uncle Everton was there, and I had leave now and again while we lay off Sicily: You know ! never bother about women, mother; but before I knew Kate Hilton a week, was fathous deep. I don't know whether other people think her beautiful or not, to me she is the best and lovellest-" Mrs. Saville made a motion of the hands expressive of dis gust and repulsion, while a contemp tuous smile curled her thin lips. There, I will not trouble you with do tails," continued Hugh, grimly. "She sang-well, like a prima donna, and she used to let me sing with her, but the more I showed her-well, the feel ings I could not repress, the colder and more distant she grew. She drove me half mad. Then I was ashore, as you

different as she seemed. 'No doubt!" ejaculated Mrs. Saville. "About six weeks ago, I went to Nice, and found old Hilton very illso bad that I could scarce get speech of Kate. They were lodging in the outskirts of the town. Then he died very suddenly at the last, and Kate. unnerved with watching and grief for the old man, who, though by no means a good father, was never actively un kind, broke down and clung to me, She was friendless, penniless, helpless. I took the command and insisted on

know, and went off wandering abroad.

hoping to meet her, as I did. Still

she kept me at arms'-length, but some-

thing told me that she wasn't as in-

her marrying me." "Have you done yet?" asked his

mother, harshly, "Nearly. Have a little patience. As woman I ask you what opinion you would have of a man who could have deserted the girl he loved with all his heart and soul in such desolation? Could I have helped her, given her money, protection, anything, save as a husband? She was not her usual proud self, or she would have seen through the thin excuses with which velled your silence. Now, mother, be tender, womanly-ay, and reasonable. Make up your mind to the inevitable. Kate is my wife. See her before you condemn me, before you banish me Give her the protection I cannot stay to give. I have left her with the kind d Frenchwoman in whose house he father died. I dared not endanger my career, my reputation, by losing an hour: so, for her sake as well as my own, I tore myself away. I don't think I ever asked you a favor; now I pray you, if you ever loved me, take my wife to your heart; let her live near you; give her a chance of win ning your good opinion, your -

A scornful laugh interrupted him. Do you imagine I am as weak a fool as my son? such an abject weakling No, I shall have nothing to do with you or your wife. Go; I shall not see you again. You have never asked me

a favor? Have I not paid your debts?" "Yes, at Rawson's request, not mine nor should I have incurred them had my allowance been measured by the needs and habits with which I had been brought up. Did you ever love my father, that you are so hardened against the first love of your son's

"I had a proper affection for my husband, but I should never have for gotten myself for any man. I repeat it, you cease to be my son from this hour. You shall have the quarter's allowance now due to you, but after this not a penny more. See how you will get on with the beggarly pittance you derive from your father. To-morrow I shall see Rawson about altering my will. What wife will compensate you

for a life of poverty and obscurity?' "Poor we may be, but obscure, if 1 live, we shall not be," said Hugh, rising, and looking steadily at his moth er, while he spoke very calmiy. "1 may deserve some censure for not informing you of my plans, but this treatment I do not deserve. And yet I believe you have a heart, though so calked and coated with worldliness that its natural impulses are hopeless ly deadened, your natural good sense blinded to the relative value of things. What would the wealth of a kingdom be to me, if I knew the woman I love was groping her way painfully, with a bruised spirit and bleeding feet, through the rugged ways of life with out a hand to help her? No, mother, your son is man enough to risk every thing rather than that. I will obey you and go. Good-by. God be with you. I will never see your face again until you ask me and my wife to visit

"Then it is farewell forever," said thought and affection I have lavished them herself.

OH YOU. Hugh stood half a minute gazing at her, then, turning sharply, left the room without another word. Mrs. Sa. ville had risen to utter her last sentence, and now walked to the fireplace to ring sharply.

"Tell one of the men to be ready in ten minutes. I want to send a note to Mr. Rawson. It requires an answer." she said to the butler. "And, Atkins, I shall not want you any more to-day: you had better assist Mr. Runh. He is pretted for time. I wish everything belonging to him in this house to be packed and removed by to-morrow evening at the furthest. You under stand me," said his mistress, sternly; everything must be removed. And, Atkins, telegraph to Mr. Saville, 1 think he has returned to his chambers: he was to be away only a week. New leave me. Never let me set eyes | Say I want him to come here to lunch | that man can afford to man, -Carlyle | ive substitute for radium for many casions some of these centers have to pavements.

hopes, you have destroyed my affection | ted the presence of his imperious mistress, who sat down to write with a steady hand and a curious scornful smile on her lips.

Mrs. Saville's son did not come to luncheon, and Mr. Rawson's partner wrote his regrets that the head of the firm had left the off . before Mrs. Sa-Saville was silent, watching him with | ville's note had arrived, and they did not know when he would return, but that the writer would wait on Mrs. Saville at once if she wished, and vould telegraph.

So the obdurate mother's intention destroying her will at once was for ne moment frustrated. She therefore ardered the carriage, and, after paying round of visits, took a long drive, eaching frome just in time to see Atkins inspecting a pile of luggage being placed on a cab. He hustled the men who were assisting out of his lady's way, saying officiously, as he did so, We have nearly cleared away everything. Just one or two boxes are left or to-morrow. I did not like to take them so late into a private house, and t's a goodish step to Porchester Ter-

"Do what you like," said Mrs. Sarille, caldly; "do not trouble me." And she passed through the hall, thinking, angrily, "So that weak-mindman Rawson is giving that miserae, ungrateful dupe, my son, shelter and encouragement! I will call him

to account for this." It was a wretched evening. Mrs. Saville was to dine with a distinguishd downger, and, with Spartan courge, arrayed herself in her best and went forth to smile and utter bland nothings shout her dear boy's haste to set off in good time, about his good ortune in being appointed to the flaghip, and many more things about her mingled regret and satisfaction-polite nventions with which she vainly hoped to throw dust in the world's hrewd eyes.

Next day detection took the wings f the morning and came flying in the hame of Lady Olivia Lumley, newspapers in hand. Breathless, excited, he arrived before mid-day, a mark of

mauthorized familiarity. "Oh, my dear Mrs Gaville, my dear Elizabeth, have you seen what is in the newspapers? I came off at once. could not bear that any one should break it to you but myself." And she held out the paper doubled down at the aunouncement among the mar-

"No, I have not," cried Mrs. Saville, savagely, snatching the paper, crushng It, and throwing it from her, "but heard all about everything yesterday morning. I have disowned and banished my son. I will never see him again. But if you have come here to gloat over my rage and distress, you will be disappointed. I have reerely cut off an offending member. He is not worth regretting. If you ever dare to mention the subject again, I shall decline to hold any communication with you or to give a reason for cutting ou. The world can fill up the blanks." (To be continued.)

AN ASSET TO SAN FRANCISCO

Presence of Chinatown Is Now Re

garded as Desirable. When the earthquake of April, 1906, was followed by the fire which destroyed San Francisco, its citizens ongratulated themselves that "Chinatown was gone," the Bohemlan says.

It seems odd that, after so colossal catastrophe, so trivial an episode should engross the minds of men. But for many days the disappearance of hinatown figured not only in familiar convergation, but in the newspapers as well

"Well, at least, Chinatown is gone," was a common remark, followed by "It's an ill wind that blows nobody The gratification of the citizens over the destruction of Chinatown when their own property had also been destroyed seems peculiar now, when seen in the perspective of three years. These congratulations were caused, of course, by the fact that San Francisco's old Chinatowr was noisome and insanitary. It was so maledorous that it affected the value of property around its borders, It was in the heart of the city, too, Hence the proposal to prevent the return of the Chinese to their old quar

ter was unanimously approved. At first, that is. Soon there developed opposition. Many Chinese owned of street railways in Great Britain to the land on which their buildings 148 miles operated by other means, stood. When they heard that there was opposition to their rebuilding they complained to their consul-gen eral. He threatened to make the matter an international one, as being an invasion of treaty rights. Then, too, the white landlords yearned after their former Chinese tenants. They threat ened legal proceedings if those tenants were prevented from returning. But what was most effective of all was the keen rivalry that sprang up for the possession of San Francisco's Chinese colony, Los Angeles, with 300,000, and Oakland, with 200,000 inhabitants, strongly desired to add San Francis co's 30,000 Chinese to their population. After the disaster Oakland did, for a time, house them all. But Los-Francisco contemplated the action sunlight after each dipping. with mingled feelings. She was quite willing to dispense with what was not former undesirables constituted an injuring itself or the strop. Mrs. Saville, sternly. "Take my thanks | asset which was sought for by twe for this repayment of all the care and rival cities, she concluded she wanted fer, which clips off the end of a cigar

The Mean Thing.

"But why does a horse have to wear blinders, Mr. Speedy? I think they be one of the most accurate in the are horrid and cover up the eyes," "The same things may be said of the hat you are wearing, madam,"-Houston Post.

Yerr Abrupt. Spring Post-Yes, sir; I can write about anythiug, sir Irate Editor-Well, then, suppose

you just right-about-face and head for

A Mot One. The Book Agent-Madam, at least 1 claim to be a gentleman. Miss Cayenne-That's all right-st

long as you're not required to prove it

## AFTER LIFE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL CRADUATE



number of women studying in Institutions for higher education would be quite half the tale of men, while coeducational institutions would be facing the danger of being swamped by the horde of women clamoring for admission? Taking Oberlin, the first coeducational institution,

and, therefore, the best for such comparison, one finds the number of graduates divided into 1,415 men against 1,631 women. Women now outnumber the men in varlous other Western universities, and Stanford has had arbitrarily to limit the number of women admitted lest It should be overwhelmed. In the East, Tufts College has been forced to Lecide on the segregation of its women, after the fashlon of Harvard, for they are pouring in so fast as to upset the men's department.

So to the music of June a new note has been addedthe sound, light yet solemn, of thousands of girlish feet marching down the college aisle and across the commencement stage and out into the great wide world. It was thoughtful of the rose to choose the same month as this fine flower of civilization-broad-minded, too, for she faces a serious rival. The sweet girl graduate holds the center of the stage, and if poets have not begun to rhapsodize over her it is merely because the statistician has not yet finished with her.

It is not easy to figure out that more than 50 per cent of college women marry, and it is a hard struggle to get that far. Some colleges have pretty full figures,

as Bryn Mawr and Smith. Since 1879 out of 967 students at Bryn Mawr 224 have

married. Out of 3,854 students at Smith 1,296 married. Dr. Mary Robert Smith, who studied for the American statistical Association, drew the conclusion that the average age of marriage would be between 26 and 27 years, or two years later than for non-college women. The average age at graduation is probably about 22. If one goes back five years to look at the figures, the number of marriages does not show up very well. Being generous and going back ten years, one gets 50 per cent in Smith, less in Bryn Mawr. Dr. Smith made a careful and important study, but one is inclined to think from these figures that college girls, in the East, at any rate, must marry rather later than the age she gave. Prof. C. F. Emerick, writing in the current Political Science Quarterly, remarks that the marriage rate for Vassar women jumped from 53.5 per cent for those at 40 years of age to about 63 per cent for those at 47. Cupid is not always, apparently, a hasty boy.

Why women colleges should be so "touchy" on the subject of matrimony it is not easy to understand. There is certainly no disgrace in remaining unmarried and doing a share of the world's work in ways other than

Although she marries later and probably marries less than other women of her class, the college woman has nearly as many children. She has more, in proportion to the number of years she is married. But this is not

saying a great deal, for she does not come of a class given to raising a quiver-full. Dr. Smith's comparison of college women with their non-college relatives went to show that neither had an average of quite two living children, with the college woman a trifle below the

average of the other, on account of her later marriage. Emerging from the thicket of figures and contradictions which surrounds the marriage of the girl graduate, there arises another difficulty, but happily a less perplexing one. If she decides not to enter the state of matrimony and rear a small but admirable family, what happens to her? How does she earn a living? In the old days a well-bred and well-educated woman

could teach, and she could do nothing else. Nowadays, while many professions are open to her, she still chooses this career in preference to any other, although the proportion of graduates it claims is not so large as formerly. The lines of work opened up by modern sociology are attracting a great many. Such professions will doubtless soon begin to rival teaching, and professors of economics in women's colleges bear this in mind.

Turning again to the admirable statistics of Bryn Mawr, one finds that 145 students are teaching. Deducting the number of graduates without occupation, there are left about 450 who earn a living. Of this number 145 is a high percentage. The percentage is not, however, keeping up to quite this level. Forty-five girls are put down as "paid philanthropists." As one of this number observed, this is a dreadful name to call anybody, but it indicates the tendency of college women to turn toward social work of one kind or another.

Physicians come next with 12, and the profession of private secretary counts 11. This latter work is attracting more girls than formerly. Lawyers are four in number. On the side of art 17 girls have taken up music as a career and three chose art. Other occupa tions include photography, inn-keeping, managing a shop, bookbinding, illustrating, hand weaving, trained nursing, wood carving, millinery, jewelry work, fournalism and library work. Several are deans of colleges; there is an agent in a government office and a title searcher in a law office.

The census of 1900 showed among women workers 50 astronomers, 100 architects, 40 civil engineers and 30 mechanical and electrical engineers. These cannot be traced to their respective colleges, but no doubt they have degrees to their account, as have also the 3,000 women clergymen.

It would seem that the college woman, married or unmarried, gets a good deal out of life. Unmarried. she has an interesting profession. Married, she has a healthy child and a statistical fraction of another healthy one. Three-fifths of this child and a fraction is a boy. What more could the heart of a woman desire? Of course she marries late, but civilization brings that to pass all over the world. The world has wagged considerably since the days of Romeo and Juliet.

It takes 13.82 cubic feet of air to weigh a pound. Electric power is used on 2,286 miles

Probably the world's swifest battleship is the British Bellerophon, which recently made 25% knots in an official

The total pig iron production of the United States last year was 15,936,018 long tons as against 25,781,361 tons in

Recent additions to the French army's field equipment were several automobile refrigerators for the transportation of fresh meat. Up to a certain point exposure to

radium rays stimulates the germina tion of seeds, but if that point be pass ed the growth is stopped. Ivory which has become yellow may

be bleached by dipping it in soapy Angeles began bidding for them. San water several times and exposing it to

A new instrument for use when stropping razors includes a guide wanted, but when she found that her which prevents the blade slipping and

> A match box containing a cigar cut when the box is closed, is the recent invention of a New York man. The clock of the tower of Colum

bia University, New York, is said to world, varying but six esconds a year. Commenting on the resent aunsance ment of the discovery of a 'new rival of radium," called radio-thor, and t which wonderful properties are said to have been ascribed by its discoverer. Dr. Ballay, of Chicago, Frederick Soddy remarks that the description of this substance bears no povious resemblance to radio-therium, which has been well known for some time. The cheapness of the new substance is exploited, but radio-therlum can be obtained from the thorium salts which great Messina earthquake had three than 1,000,000 square miles. are manufactured by the ten in the centers of maximum disturbance, the Welshach mantle industry, and Profes- greatest being under the Stratt of Mes-

ARGENTINA'S FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS.



Growth of Immigration Into Argentina.

People who think that all the immigrants who leave Europe make a beeline for Canada or the United States will be surprised to learn that Argentina received more immigrants in 1908 than the United States did in 1897 or 1898. In 1908 Argentina received 255,750 strangers. This was about onethird the number the United States received that year, but in proportion to population she is far ahead of the United States as a promised land for Europeans who leave home. A giance at the reference books in which these figures appear shows, however, that the rest of South America must not be judged by Argentina. Brazil's immigration is falling off and Chile's is insignificant. From the 76,292 foreigners who settled in Brazil in 1901, the number of annual additions to the population has dwindled until the last census, in 1904, gives but 12,447. In the five years including 1901 and 1905 Chile records a total of only 14,000 immigrants.

One of the main reasons why Argentina is no engerly picked out for settlement lies doubtless in the determined efforts of the government to populate the island districts. As soon as the immigrants land they are provided with good food and comfortable shelter for five days. The National Bureau of Labor finds places for them, if they are laborers or mechanics, and they are dispatched to their destination and supported for ten days free of charge under the direction of an agent of the bureau. If after arriving at his original destination "the immigrant wishes to continue his fourney still farther by another railroad, he is provided with a ticket and conducted to the station by the agent." As to the number of immigrants, Argentina received in 1865 11.767 Immalgraints; in 1875, 42,066; in 1885, 108,732; in 1897, 135,205; in 1905, 221,622; in 1907, 209,108; and in 1908, 255,750 Im-

as radium.

Prof. C. Davidson points out that the quake the disturbed area covered mo

purposes. Thorium produces meso-been successively active but this time thorium, and from meso-thorium comes they were simultaneously in action. forth radio-thorium. Its activity is not This appears to indicate some deeppermanent, like that of radium, but it seated connection between them. The would last for many years, and for total area disturbed by the Messina most purposes would be as valuable earthquake was about 150,000 square miles. In the San Francisco carte

The resistance to traction in dry sorRutherford long ago suggested that sina, and the other two near Palma weather is smallest on brick paye-A friendly thought in the purest gift it might serve as a cheap and effect- and Monteleone in Italy. On other oc- ments and in wet weather on bitulith-