

DOINGS OF WOMEN

THE NATTY BICYCLE GIRL

BEFORE she got her bicycle she sometimes used to make the beds and wash the dishes, and help her mother bake. She would even sweep the parlor and dust the bric-a-brac. And once she did the washing and though it almost broke her back.

But now she's got her bicycle she doesn't do a thing about the house, but day and night she's always on the wing. She's done a dozen centuries, and more. I've heard it said, While her mother does the washing, sweeps and dusts, and makes the bread.

She looks extremely natty in her brief bicycle skirt. She often talks with strangers, and she has been known to flirt. Her health was never better; brown and rosy is her skin. Boy her mother, if you'll notice, is looking worn and thin.

Social Mistakes.

Perhaps the greatest of all social mistakes is to be continually talking about one's self. There is no word in all the vocabulary of conversation so tedious to others as that personal pronoun "I." Another social folly is "gush." There is an insincere ring about it. True, there are people who gush from sheer good-nature in wishing to give pleasure, yet they should remember that even amiable exaggeration is like a coarse sugar plum, agreeable at first, but leaving a doubtful taste in the mouth afterward.

On the other hand, there is a certain class of people in society who are equally foolish in going to the other extreme. They feign indifference about everybody and everything, seldom expressing either interest or appreciation.

A social folly is to imagine that people are always looking at or thinking of you. As a matter of fact, people very often look at you without seeing or thinking of you. If we could only convince ourselves that we are not always the pivot of our friends and acquaintances' thoughts there would be fewer hurt feelings and imaginary grievances.

President of the King's Daughters. No woman is better known to the young people of America than Mrs. Margaret Bottomo.



MRS. MARGARET BOTTOMO.

garet Bottomo, President of International Order of The King's Daughters. The organization is composed of thousands of small circles of girls and women who are banded individually and collectively to help the poor and distressed. Under Mrs. Bottomo's leadership much aid is given to the sick soldiers.

Engagement Rings. In Denmark a girl never knows the pure, unadulterated joy of receiving a diamond engagement ring. She gets a plain gold band known as a wedding ring in that country, and it is worn on her left third finger. On the day of her marriage the bridegroom changes it to the right third finger, which is the marriage finger in that country of queer customs. When the husband dies his widow changes her ring again to her left third finger, and everybody knows that she is a widow. Being engaged can't mean a great deal of happiness in Denmark any way you take it, for a girl is never under any circumstances permitted to see her betrothed one minute alone.

Care of the Hair. Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a hair dresser, often enough to wash the hair. "For frequent washing weakens it. The scalp should be carefully dried afterward. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally its condition becomes poor, just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but otherwise hair dressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day, at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much toward strengthening weak growth of hair, it is, after all, a matter of temperament.

Marks of Refinement. The fresh, dainty-looking girl of woman suggests delicate lingerie, and a discrepancy between outward fineness of raiment and underneath coarseness of texture gives the discoverer a

distinct shock. This includes the matter of handkerchiefs as well as lingerie. Carrying a coarse quality embroidered handkerchief is a vulgarly no refined woman should be guilty of. If expense is an object the plainest possible bit of linen should be selected. The glove, the shoe, the lingerie and the handkerchief are unerring indicators as to the possession of elegance or the lack of it.

When Women Are Hotel Guests. When you are about to leave a hotel, make your arrangements in good time; ask for your bill, leave orders where any mail or telegrams arriving after your departure may be sent to you; get your receipt; tell the hotel clerk just what train you are to take; find out from him when the omnibus will leave, and be ready in time, giving up your room keys at the office and being careful that you have all your belongings together, and that the porter has given you your trunk check. At the train you must check your trunk. —Ladies' Home Journal.

The New Tailor Coat. Now that sleeves are worn so very small and close, the single-breasted, tight-fitting coat has a very characteristic style, and is eminently becoming to the fairly good figure. The tailor makes this type of coat fit like a glove, and the turn of the shoulder and the waist are "shrunk out" with the iron, and width is usually added to the bust by a little padding under the arms. The sleeves are made with only a suggestion of fullness at the top, and this is held out by a little roll of wadding, carefully disposed so as to retain its shape, however pressed.

Remedy for Teltite Wrinkles. When fine lines begin to show under the eyes, procure a small package of fuller's earth and mix it with an equal quantity of wheat flour. Take a little of this and mix it into a paste with clear water. Spread it beneath the eyes and let it remain an hour, then moisten it and gently wipe it off. For wrinkles on other parts of the face make a paste of white wax and oil of sweet almonds, and apply it as hot as can be borne, using a small pine stick for the purpose, that it may be applied to the line and nowhere else. —Woman's Home Companion.

A Woman Grave-Digger. Mrs. Steele, of Lewes, England, is a veddiger. She is sexton of the best known church in Lewes, and every one knows her. Until recently she dug all the graves in the Lewes cemetery, but having reached the age of 60 she now attends herself with filling them up and attending to the mounds and flowers. She declares she will never give up her place until some one has to dig a grave for her. Furthermore, she says the cemetery is a fine field for women, and that the work has made her uncommonly strong and healthy.

To Freshen a Bodice. If one wishes to freshen the bodice of a black silk or satin dress, airy black point d'esprit draperies on the waist and sleeves make a cool and pretty change in the gown. Point d'esprit wears better than chiffon or mousseline sole and is not so quickly affected by dampness. Scarfs, ruffles and ruches of puffs made of it and edged with narrow black lace make most effective additions to either bodice or skirt.

Getting Off Street Cars. Not one woman in a hundred can get off a street car gracefully. Most of them totally ignore the side bars as a help in getting down. Others will seize the side bar and descend backward, but you'll very seldom see one who takes the bar like a man and dismounts with the car in the direction it is heading—the only rational way for a man or woman to do the trick.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Practice of Borrowing Implements Is Bad—Europe Manufactures Eggs Out of Starch—How to Keep Milk in Hot Weather—Hog Cholera Cure.

Hiring vs. Borrowing. A great many farmers think it is unjust for a neighbor to ask pay for the use of such implements as grain drills, corn planters, mowing machines, etc. Why shouldn't it be right? This spring I bought a corn planter, paying for it \$37. Now, has a neighbor any more right to ask for the loan of that planter for nothing, than to ask for loan of its value in money, without interest? Would it pay me to loan it? I think not. I intend to charge 5 cents per acre for drilling, and 10 cents per acre for checking, which will amount to \$2 for drilling forty acres or \$4 for checking. Allowing my planter to plant eighty acres, besides my own, I would realize \$4 or \$8 for the use of it. Is there anything unjust in making such charge? —B. A. C.

We think it perfectly right to charge for the use of farm machinery. This will not prevent neighborly acts of kindness, such as lending a machine or tool to help a neighbor out of a tight place, which may have resulted from accident or unavoidable circumstances. But the habit some have of depending on neighbors for tools is bad. —Rural World.

Eggs No Hen Ever Saw. It will be a shock to many to learn that millions of eggs which have been bought and eaten as products of the hen have no connection with that useful fowl. There are factories in England and on the continent where these "oviform frauds" are produced at the rate of many thousands a day. The yolk is first quickly fashioned by machinery, from a mixture of maize, starch and one or two other ingredients, colored with ochre. The yellow sphere is then placed in another "box of mystery," when the white part of the egg is added. The resultant ball is frozen and molded into the requisite oval shape—again by machinery. It is then immersed in a third vat, which contains plaster of paris, and emerges with a shell which quickly assumes all the hardness and appearance of a genuine egg-shell. The process of thawing quickly reduces the contents of the shell to the consistency of a new-laid egg, and the artificial result is ready for any of the uses to which eggs are put. These "eggs" can be profitably manufactured to sell at prices ranging from 4 cents to 12 cents a dozen, and are retailed at prices which yield anything up to 100 per cent profit. —London Tit-Bits.

Keeping Milk in Hot Weather. Many patrons of creameries and cheese factories can not keep their milk sweet for the daily delivery, and more so Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk—one-seventh of their entire product. This loss is unnecessary, and can be prevented by care that can be given on any farm. The souring of milk is caused by bacteria which are in the dirt on the cow's udder, milker's hands, pails, strainer and cans and in the dust in the air. The first step in keeping milk sweet is to get it clean, i. e., free from bacteria. Clean dairy utensils by rinsing in lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrub in hot water and scald with boiling water or steam and expose to the sunlight. Boiling water and sunlight kill the germs found in dirt in pails and cans. Just before milking the milker should wash his hands in hot water, as the dirt on his hands is full of germs. Brush the cow's udder with a damp cloth just before milking, and milk in a place free from dust. Strain the milk through the ordinary wire screen and through one thickness of cotton flannel or four thicknesses of cheesecloth, treating the cloth with boiling water just before using. This method will give milk with few germs. Cool milk as soon as drawn, for if kept twenty or thirty minutes before cooling the souring germs in it may double. The colder milk is kept the longer it will keep sweet. After the milk is cooled put the cans containing it in a tank of cold water and keep at 60 degrees or less. If the dairyman has a windmill this is easily done by letting a small stream of fresh water flow through the tank. In delivering to the creamery, have a cover on the wagon, cover the cans with a wet blanket, over which put a dry cover. This will hold the temperature down until the milk arrives at the creamery.

Budding the Rose. Budding is performed in the usual manner, and is not intended as a means of increasing the stock, but of increasing the varieties upon one plant. It is accomplished by making a T-shaped incision in the stock, taking a dormant bud from any rose desired. This should be about an inch in length, with a small bit of wood to protect the vitality of the little stranger. Lift the corners of the incision at top, press the bud down till nearly even, trim top of bud evenly, the tightly, but not too tightly, with soft cord or yarn, one-half inch above and one-half below bud. Will unite in about twelve days, then remove tie. A wild rose stock can be used for budding on, and all kinds may be budded onto it soon as the bark separates easily from the stock. —Practical Farmer.

Roup in Poultry. Roup in poultry is one of the most dreaded of all diseases. The symptoms are hoarse breathing, swollen eyes, discharge at the nostrils, and sometimes a feebly breath. Treatment is not generally satisfactory. The affected birds

should be removed, the house cleaned and disinfected. Dump, foul air and cold draughts in the poultry houses should be carefully avoided whenever fowls are subject to roup. A decrease in the proportion of corn and an increase in the proportion of meat food in the daily ration is held by some to be highly beneficial in warding off this disease. In general, the treatment of common diseases of fowls is not satisfactory as preventive measures. Nowhere more than in the poultry business does that old adage apply, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." —Agricultural Department Bulletin.

Large Rye Crops. Few farmers appreciate as they should the possibilities of rye when grown for grain. It almost always yields less than wheat, but this is mainly because it is often the poor land where wheat could not be grown at all that is sown with rye. Rye can be grown on the same land in succession without falling off in yield; this shows its great advantage so far as exhausting fertility is concerned. Rye straw is in many places salable at as high prices as hay, or sometimes higher than this. If grown with mineral fertilizer rye straw can be used in many branches of manufacture. The softer rye straw grown with nitrogenous fertilizers is much less valuable.

New Use for Surplus Pears. Surplus apples can be dried or elder made from them, for which there is also usually a profitable market; but the use of surplus pears has been comparatively limited. In France, they are usually ground into a form of elder known to the English as porry; but it has never had anything near the popularity that elder obtained from apples, has. It is said by Meehan's Monthly that a very profitable use can be made of the surplus pears by turning them into syrup. About three gallons of elder can be obtained from a bushel of pears, and out of this it is said that syrup enough, quite equal to can syrup, can be obtained to make the operation profitable. —California Fruit Grower.

Cabbage Worms. Many remedies have been suggested, but Paris green is used more frequently than any other, to which objection is made by consumers, though it is doubtful if harm has resulted from its use. Many growers prefer a more harmless remedy, but there is nothing sure. Kerosene destroys them, but leaves a taint on the cabbage. Much good can be done by destroying all white butterflies (parents of the cabbage worms) that appear. It is an evil that can only be prevented by vigilance and persistent effort. Dry dirt, cornmeal, wheat bran, flour or insect powder dusted on the plants have given beneficial results. —Philadelphia Record.

To Utilize Low-Grade Apples. The Virginia station has reported experiments on various means of utilizing low-grade apples, which, it is estimated, constitute 40 per cent of the annual crop in that State. Considerable quantities of this fruit are at present sun-dried, but it is believed that the use of evaporating apparatus would be much more economical. The cost of manufacture in either case is about 3 cents per pound of finished product. The evaporated fruit, as a rule, sells for about 6 cents per pound and the dried for only 2½ cents. The amount of evaporated fruit per bushel of apples was found to be about 6.3 pounds.

Sugar Beets. Experiments with sugar beets have given very encouraging results. In the West the general rule is to pay \$4 per ton for beets containing 12 per cent of sugar. In New York State the yields have been from fourteen to eighteen tons per acre in some localities, one plot producing twenty-six tons per acre. The percentage of sugar has also been high, some samples giving 17 and 18 per cent, the average being 14 per cent. It is possible to grow over four tons of sugar per acre, with the aid of beets. It is believed that beet sugar will soon become a feature in some sections of this country.

To Keep Birds from Fruit. An easy method of frightening birds away from ripe cherries and other fruits is to hang bells so that they can be rung by pulling a string reaching into the house. Old cowbells, or a few old-fashioned sleighbells will answer the purpose nicely. The frightened birds will return after awhile, but it is but little trouble to jerk the string now and then, and off they will go again. This is much better than to shoot them. It is true that dead birds will eat no more cherries, but neither will they destroy more insects or sing more happy songs. —Hartford Times.

Loss of Moisture. The loss of water from unplowed ground by evaporation during a dry season is said to equal on certain lands nearly two inches of rainfall every week. This loss is more than a man with a sprinkling cart and two-horse team can replace by constant work for ten hours a day, provided the water was hauled one-fourth of a mile.

Hog Cholera Cure. Raise plenty of mustard and feed about two or three times a week when fattening, and occasionally put a little buttermilk and soda in the trough. Feed them about twice a week on green mustard and corn, and give them plenty of good, pure water.

When to Dig Potatoes. Potatoes should be dug when the stem or plant begins to turn yellow rather than to wait until the top dies down, as they will be more liable to rot if they remain in the soil. Put the tubers in the shade to dry and store them in a cool place and in a manner to prevent them from heating.

SOME WONDERFUL CLOCKS.

The Marvels of Astronomical and Chronometric Mechanism.

Of course, every Briton has heard at one time or other of the famous clock tower adjoining the houses of parliament. No doubt he imagines it to be a very fine structure, and, as a matter of fact, it is regarded as the best specimen in our country; but there are many more wonderful clocks in existence to-day, perhaps not in size, but certainly in their skillful mechanism.

The most wonderful clock in the world is exhibited in St. Petersburg. Its magnificence may be imagined from the fact of this colossal time-piece having no fewer than ninety-five faces. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different spots on the earth's surface, besides the movement of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and Hebrew calendars. The works took two years to put together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

A certain watchmaker constructed a clock whose mechanism represents, every fifteen minutes, all the activities of a miniature railway station. The telegraph operator sends a dispatch, the doors of the station open, the station-master and his assistant appear on the steps, the clerks open the windows and distribute the tickets; several travelers rush toward the train that comes in at full speed. In short, until the train has gone, the usual stir of such a station is exactly reproduced.

As the train leaves, each automaton returns to its place, and for a quarter of an hour everything is peaceful. The clock's dimensions are not known, but it is said to have had six years' labor expended upon it.

Another remarkable clock is that made by Villigen, the clockmaker of the Black Forest, Germany. It shows the seconds, minutes, quarter hours, hours, days, weeks, months, seasons, years and leap years to the last second of the year A. D. 9999, besides a host of other astronomical, geographical and historical facts.

There is a celebrated clock tower at Bern, in Switzerland. The approach of the hour is announced by the crowing of a cock. At the same time may be seen at the very top of the tower a man clad in a coat of mail striking the hours with his sword on a large bell. As the hours are striking a troupe of bears make their appearance and parade round the tower, then make their exit. Long strings of carriages draw up every hour for the occupants to witness this interesting spectacle.

A gigantic clock, made of cycle parts, was shown at a recent exhibition held in Paris. The hour figures are composed of brightly plated cranks. All the smaller wheels revolve by means of gear chains, but this was only for attraction. The clock kept excellent time, and struck hours, half and quarter hours, the real mechanism being concealed in the base.

At the time of the coronation of the Empress of Russia at Moscow in 1724 she was presented with a watch as wonderful in every particular as the famous Strasburg clock. On the opposite side of the time-keeping part there was an exact counterpart of the holy sepulcher, with a carved image of the Roman guard, the scene being viewed through the glass in the case. Upon opening the case the imitation stones would roll away from the mouth of the miniature sepulcher, the guard kneel, angels appear at opposite sides of the opening, and at this time the music would begin to play. In soft, sweet strains, the Easter songs so well-known to all Russians. The watch only weighed seven ounces. The maker of this wonderful piece of mechanism is said to have worked upon it almost uninterruptedly for a period of nine years. —Tit-Bits.

Nicety of Etiquette.

A true gentleman usually feels that it is essential to be courteous to the least as to the greatest, but etiquette does not always recognize this. The famous Talleyrand is reported to have used a graduation of politeness in asking his guests to take beef at a dinner party that he gave. The grade ran thus:

To a prince of the blood: "May I have the honor of sending your royal highness a little beef?"

To a duke: "Monsieur, permit me to send you a little beef?"

To a marquis: "Marquis, may I send you a little beef?"

To a viscount: "Viscount, pray have a little beef."

To a baron: "Baron, do you take beef?"

To an untitled gentleman: "Monsieur, some beef?"

To his private secretary: "Beef?" But there was yet an inferior personage present, and to him Talleyrand uttered no word. He simply looked at him, and made an interrogative gesture with the carving knife. But if the meat were good, some of us would not trouble much how we were invited to it. —Tit-Bits.

Theory of Ocean Tides.

Prof. G. H. Darwin, in his lecture in the Lowell Institute course, explained the causes of daily high and low tides. "When the moon is over any spot on the earth the water is drawn up toward it by the force it exerts, and at the point directly opposite, on the other side of the earth, the water is also raised in the form of a big wave," said Prof. Darwin. "Between these points, on either side of the earth's circumference, the ocean is depressed, the moon thus tending to form a spheroid of the waters, and giving rise to two high and two low tides in the course of one revolution of the earth. To understand the bi-monthly spring

and neap tides we must take into account also the effect of the sun on the oceans. The force exerted by the sun is 24-59ths as powerful as that of the moon, and when there is a full moon or a new moon the force of both bodies is acting together, and gives rise to the condition known as spring tides. But when the moon is half-way between new and full, waxing or waning, the force of the sun is acting at right angles to that of the moon. As the sun exerts about half the power of the moon over the tides, the difference between the effect of the two acting together and in opposition is about as three to one, so that the tides arising from the conflict of the force of sun and moon are only one-third as great as the spring tides. These minor tides are called neap tides.

"The observed fact that high tides do not occur when the moon is overhead, but several hours later, was explained as due mainly to the comparative shallowness of the oceans and to the different velocities of all points on the earth's surface between the maximum of 25,000 miles a day at the equator and zero at the poles." —Boston Transcript.



Certain caves have been reported as maintaining a uniform temperature, summer and winter, of 54 degrees F. They may be said to breathe twice a year—inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer.

The Japanese make water-bags of rice paper which are said to be more durable, as well as less expensive, than similar articles made of rubber. Between the layers of paper, which is soft and flexible, resin is used, and the outside is covered with lacquer.

The driving of a bicycle at ten miles an hour has been ascertained to require about one-twenty-third of a horse power. An expert rider for a short time may exert one-third of a horse power. For rapid work, not scorching, one-seventh horse power is needed. These figures are the result of scientific investigation.

According to the Public Health Journal mosquitoes cannot abide the touch of permanganate of potash. It is instantly fatal to the insects in all their stages of development. A handful, it is averred, will kill all the mosquito embryos in a ten-acre swamp. It is recommended to scatter a few crystals of permanganate widely through marshes in which mosquitoes abound.

The Berlin sewer system transports annually from sixty million to seventy million tons of sewage for distribution over an area of twenty thousand acres lying from seven to fifteen miles beyond the limits of the city. Although the cost of the drainage is about \$25,000,000 a year, the enormously increased fertility of the land makes it a paying operation. Besides that, it is the most sanitary and scientific mode of disposing of the city's sewage.

Twenty-eight motor cycles participated in a race recently between Etampes and Chartres, France. The distance, going and returning, was about sixty-two miles. The winning vehicle, driven by an eight-horse-power motor with two cylinders, made the round trip in about two minutes and ten seconds less than two hours. The speed was thirty-one and two-thirds miles per hour. This, it is said, beats the best previous record for road carriages.

Under the force of great gales, large lakes and tideless seas, like the Caspian, have been observed to experience surprising changes of level, as if they were huge basins of water tipped by the hand or a giant. In the Caspian a difference of level between the two sides of the sea amounting to 12 feet has been noted during the prevalence of a heavy wind. In Lake Erie a difference of level of 15 feet had occurred in similar circumstances. Analogous observations have been made on other lakes and in the Baltic Sea.

Perhaps mold in cellars should be encouraged as going to show that the walls are damp, and hence that an unhealthy condition of things exists. If, however, it is desired to exterminate the mold, it can be done by dusting it over with powdered quicklime. If the walls are dry where the mold grows, they should be moistened. After a day has passed, the walls may be washed down. It is said that the growth will not reappear for two years after this treatment. The lime must be powdered as it comes out of the barrel. If it is powdered by saking, it will not operate.

Hicks—What's that boy cryin' 'eight o'clock edition?' Why, I'm only five. My watch is running awfully slow. Wicks—Rather say the papers are awfully enterprising. Hicks—Perhaps that is it. Let's wait a moment or two. We may be able to buy a copy of to-morrow morning's paper.

Lady (in railroad train on windy day) —"Dear me! I can't get this window up." Gentleman (behind)—"I would assist you, madam, but presume the railroad company has glued the windows down to prevent the loss of patrons by pneumonia." —New York Weekly.

Dollie—He promised to send back my lock of hair, but he hasn't done it yet. Mollie—That's the way with these hair restorers—all promise and no performance. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

It occurs to a man who loafs around home Sunday morning that it is a wonder his wife doesn't sweep him off, and hang him on the line to air.