

WOMEN



properly. The soft tissues of the organ can be molded in early life. A thick nose can be made thinner by regular treatment, such as compressing it daily, either with the fingers or with instruments made with springs and padded ends so as to clamp the nose. A clothes pin has been used, and so adjusted as to bring about the right amount of compression. Many noses are wrung and twisted out of shape by the vigorous use of the handkerchief. The delicacy of the structure of the nose is not appreciated, comments the Bazar. Shape and size of the nose are often of a character to cause great distress to persons. The importance of the nose in its relation to appearance has been appreciated by the modern surgeon and he does not regard it as beneath his dignity to perform operations for the improvement of this feature. Noses which are naturally misshapen and those which have been made so by blows and accidents are restored or modified to assume a proper shape. Persons do not hesitate to spend time, money and much endurance to have their teeth straightened; it is often as important to the health and more important to the looks to have the nose straightened or to have it changed to a more desirable form.

Remembrance.

(Old Favorite Series.)
Cold in the earth, and the deep snow piled above thee,
Far, far removed, cold in the dreary grave!
Have I forgot, my only Love, to love thee,
Severed at last by Time's all-severing wave?
Now, when alone, do my thoughts no longer hover
Over the mountains on that northern shore,
Resting their wings where health and fern leaves cover
Thy noble heart for ever, evermore?
Cold in the earth, and fifteen wild December,
From those brown hills have melted into spring;
Faithful, indeed, is the spirit that remembers
After such years of change and suffering!
Sweet Love of youth, forgive, if I forget thee
While the world's tide is bearing me along;
Other desires and other hopes beset me,
Hopes which obscure, but cannot do thee wrong!
No later light has lightened up my heaven,
No second morn has ever shone for me;
All my life's bliss from thy dear life was given,
All my life's bliss is in the grave with thee.
But, when the days of golden dreams had perished,
And even despair was powerless to destroy;
Then did I learn how existence could be cherished,
Strengthened and fed, without the aid of joy.
Then did I check the tears of useless passion—
Weaned my young soul from yearning after thine;
Sternly denied its burning wish to hasten
Down to that tomb already more than mine.
And, even yet, I dare not let it languish,
Dare not indulge in memory's rapturous pain;
Once drinking deep of that divinest anguish,
How could I seek the empty world again?
—Emily Bronte.

Young Girl's Box Coat.

When the faddists began wearing the box coats the general public looked askance, but as the season advanced



and the number of these coats increased the same public indorsed the coat, and it must be admitted even by the most cynical that they are graceful for the slender figure. Especially for misses and children is this true. The one we illustrate is the simplest form possible, with seamless back and double-breasted front, conventional collar and revers and two-seamed coat sleeves. One and a quarter yards, 54 inches wide, will make this coat for a miss of 14 years.

Advice to Mothers.

Mothers should care for the noses of the children and see that they grow

Misses' Eton Jacket.

The Eton jacket is the jacket of the spring. Its use has become universal. Old and young, great and small alike recommend its convenience to others by wearing it themselves. The one we illustrate is an especially pretty form with a sailor collar and deep pointed



revers in the front. This collar and the revers are made of velvet or some contrasting material and may be finished by machine stitching or trimmed with braid or applique work. The waist is made with a seamless back, dip fronts and two-seamed coat sleeves. It may be fastened in the front or left open, as illustrated. Two yards 44 inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of velvet for collar and revers, will make this jacket for a miss of medium size.

Our Cooking School.

Anchovy canapes—Spread thin pieces of toast an inch and a half wide and three long with anchovy paste, sprinkle with finely chopped hard boiled egg. Allow two pieces for each person, and serve with a quarter of a lemon.

Calve's brains a la poulette—Soak the brains for an hour in cold water; then simmer in water containing a tablespoonful of vinegar for twenty minutes; place again in cold water to blanch; remove the fibers. Cut the brains in small pieces and pour over them a poulette sauce which is made of a pint of white sauce made with white stock. Beat four yolks with a cupful of cream. Remove the sauce from the fire and add it slowly to the eggs and cream, stirring all the time. Put it again on the fire a moment to thicken, but do not let it boil. Add one tablespoonful of butter slowly, a small piece at a time, the juice of half a lemon, a dash of cayenne. Fill individual paper cases with the mixture and place on the top one large broiled mushroom.

Asparagus soup—Two bundles of green asparagus, one quart of white stock, one pint of cream, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three of flour, one onion, salt and pepper. Cut the tops from one bunch of the asparagus and cook twenty minutes in salted water to cover. The remainder of the asparagus cook twenty minutes in the quart of stock. Cut the onion into thin slices and fry in the butter ten minutes, being careful not to burn; then add the asparagus that has been boiled in the stock. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly; then add flour, and cook five minutes longer. Turn this mixture into the boiling stock and boil gently twenty minutes. Rub through a sieve, add the cream, which has just come to a boil, and also the asparagus heads. Season with salt and pepper.

A single wild tribe of western Indians is using forty-one kinds of vegetables which are absolutely unknown to the majority of cooks.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Combination Ax and Bit — The Invention of a Canadian Genius — A Continuously Heated Soldering Iron — Electric Light Telegraphy.

Electric Light Telegraphy.
A patent has been granted to Carl Zickler of Brunn, Austria, says the Telegraph Age, on a system of telegraphy by means of electric light. In this method of wireless telegraphy, signals are transmitted by means of rays emitted from an arc lamp, the rays of short wave length (mostly ultra-violet rays) being the ones made use of. These rays are sent out from the sending station at intervals corresponding to those of telegraphic signals and in the direction of the receiving station, where they produce weak electric waves, by which the signals are made visible as sparks, or are made audible by telephone or electric bell, or, if preferred, may be printed by Morse apparatus. The most serious objection, however, to the new system is the lack of speed, for so far it has been impracticable to arrange transmitters and receivers to accomplish more than 8 to 12 words a minute.

Fighting Hail With Artillery.
In Styria, and in the country around Brescia in northern Italy, the vineyards are protected against hailstorms in a most warlike manner. About three years ago Burgomaster Moritz Stiger of Styria invented a small cannon, having a funnel fixed upon its mouth, which was discharged at the clouds when hail threatened to fall. The charge used was two or three ounces of black powder, and the effect produced was the prevention of the formation of hail. Now a new style of breech loading, rapid-fire gun has been substituted for Stiger's pattern of cannon, and those guns are being placed at 800 stations in the neighborhood of Brescia for the protection of the vineyards. The vortex of air shot from the gun rises about a mile and a quarter from the ground, and its whistling sound is heard for a quarter of a minute after the discharge.

The Fate of Andree.
An effort will be made this summer to ascertain definitely the fate of Andree, by following a clue that is thought to be important. In September last a buoy bearing a metal plate with the words, "Andree's Polar Expedition," engraved thereon, was picked up on the north coast of Prince Charles Foreland. It was recognized as the buoy in which Andree was to place a message and drop it after he had passed the pole. It was empty, and scientists have inferred from that fact that, since it could not have floated from the pole to Prince Charles Foreland, and since no reason was apparent why it should be thrown out, it was merely a fragment of the general wreckage of the balloon. It is supposed that more will be discovered by the searching party, and it is hoped more light will be thrown upon what Sir Martin Conway calls "this mysterious tragedy of exploration."

Combination Ax and Bit.
Lumbermen, campers, carpenters and wharf builders, and many others who have to work with heavy lumbars, and who have but limited facilities for carrying around a number of tools, will welcome the combination ax and auger which is here illustrated. The ax-head contains a receptacle in which a bit can be rigidly adjusted as desired. In the end of the ax handle is a small hand-grasp, similar in shape and capable of rotation just the same as the ordinary brace handle. Maxime G. Lambert of Canada, the designer of



this device, asserts that an ax lends itself admirably for use as a brace as the heavy head forms a convenient grip for the hand and its weight makes it easier to operate.

A Fly Dance.
Morris Gibbs describes—what probably thousands of our readers have observed—the very curious hovering, or dancing, habit of a species of two-winged flies, which assemble in groups of from 20 to 100 or more, in some spot sheltered from the wind, and indulge in a fantastic dance for hours at a time. The motions consist of alternate rising and falling in periods of a few seconds, and over a distance varying from one to four feet. The insects seem to become so interested in their sport, if sport it is, that they cannot be driven away from one an-

other, but immediately re-form their companies when disturbed. Many species of insects have the habit of hovering in the air, some in parties only and some singly.

New Wealth in Michigan.
At the latest annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, Prof. I. C. Russell called attention to the recent discovery that many of the swamps and lakes in the southern peninsula of Michigan are rich in calcareous marl, suitable for making Portland cement. Although partly composed of shells, the Michigan marl is principally a chemical precipitate which is still being formed. The precise method of its formation is not yet understood. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Large cement works have lately been constructed, others are in contemplation, and Prof. Russell says that Michigan can easily take a leading place in that industry.

Continuously Heated Soldering Iron.
Plumbers, tinmiths, canneries and many other trades and manufactories will be glad to learn of the recently patented soldering iron, illustrated herewith, the novel feature of which is that it never grows cold while in use. Of course it is self heated, containing within itself a gasoline burner fed by



a reservoir located just below the handle. In order to make it effective the vaporizing fluid has to be fed to the burner in very small quantities, and this is accomplished by means of a needle valve operated by a rod projecting through the handle, so as to be conveniently opened and closed by the operator. The advantage of having an iron that never grows cold, in that it enables the workman to do more rapid and effective work, is so apparent as to require mere mention to be appreciated. William C. Herbert, of Canada, is the patentee of this interesting soldering iron.

Curious Origin of Flavors.
Among the most remarkable glimpses into hidden corners of nature that recent scientific advance has afforded are the frequent discoveries of micro-organisms in unexpected places, where they produce phenomena heretofore supposed to arise from other causes. For instance, Dr. A. Pettersson of Upsala, Sweden, has ascertained that in preparations of meat and fish containing, for purposes of preservation, salt to the amount of 15 per cent, micro-organisms grow luxuriantly, and he concludes that the flavors and odors that are peculiar to various salt preserves are due to the micro-organisms with which they are crowded.

To Cultivate Nettles.
The fact that nettle fiber has of late been found to produce the finest tissues obtainable from any vegetable source, has led to a project in Germany to introduce the cultivation of nettles in the Kamerun region of Africa. If the experiment is successful, the enterprise will be undertaken on a large scale in connection with the weaving industries.

Notes.
It is proposed to build a suspended bridge at Duluth, over the ship canal, similar to that over the Seine at Rouen. The city power house is to supply the current.

Consignments of vegetables grown on the farms of the Cuban Industrial Relief commission have arrived and they have met with high favor. The potatoes are said to be superior to the best Bermudas, as they have not the insipid sweetness of the Bermudas and are more mealy.

According to the Engineer the daily total of water supplied to London during last November was 201,281,664 gallons for a population estimated at 6,015,144, representing a daily consumption per head of 33.46 gallons. A large percentage of the water was obtained from the Thames.

A French naturalist quoted by Popular Science News asserts that "if the world should become birdless, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time."

Prof. Elihu Thomson has pending, ready for issue, a patent on what he calls the "sun furnace," which he claims is adaptable to smelting ores and generating heat far more intense than the electric furnace. Metallurgists say that it is well adapted to glass-making and manufacturing of carbide. The application made by Prof. Thomson is a wide one, and after carefully studying it at the patent office, he has been granted a complete novelty. The invention is likely to interest mining men and large smelters of ore.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

St. Louis Has Movable Schools—Cat Bringing Up a Dog—Uncle Sam's Farm—Cloth of Ceremony—Japanese Shopping Ways.

Costs \$10 an Ounce.
"The Chinese have a strange idea of table delicacies," said a gentleman who has taken much interest in local mission work. "A few days ago I received a small jar filled with a peculiar brownish paste, which was sent to me as a present by a young Chinaman who used to have a laundry here, but is now living in San Francisco. A letter which accompanied the gift explained that the paste was a combination of peanut buds and ginger jelly. That sounds like a joke, but it isn't. If you will break open the kernel of a peanut you will find at the base a little cone-shaped formation. It is the life germ of the nut, and, if planted, would develop into a tree. As my friend Wong explained to me, the nuts are first roasted, and then these minute growths are carefully extracted. They are so small it takes many thousands of them to fill a teacup, but when a sufficient number are collected they are put into a mortar and ground into a fine flour, which is subsequently mixed with the ginger jelly and rubbed down to a smooth paste. That sent me about the consistency of cream cheese, and it had a peculiar aromatic taste that was rather pleasant. It is one of the queer semi-confections that the Chinese like to nibble at between courses, and it costs \$10 an ounce. I have eaten a little of the preparation, but I don't think I'm apt to acquire a taste for it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Cloth of Ceremony.
One of the Tibetans was dressed in white, one in black, with square-cut caps, Tartar physiognomy, very dark complexions and long pig tails, and were well known to our people, says Sir Richard Strachy in the Geographical Journal. They approached us making many polite bows and, taking off their caps, presented the cloth of ceremony, as was becoming from inferiors to superiors. This is a form which is universal in Tibet and extends into China, though I do not remember ever to have heard an explanation of the custom. The cloth we received was of cotton, badly woven, but of fine texture, about the size of a small handkerchief, but so dirty as to show that it had frequently performed similar offices of civility before. The more wealthy classes employ silk instead of cotton cloths, the legend, "Om mane padme hum," being commonly woven in damask at each end. The sale of these cloths of ceremony, I was given to understand, constituted a government monopoly in this part of Tibet.

Uncle Sam's Farm.
People who were amused in the days of Holman, at that great economist's suggestion that potatoes instead of flowers might be planted in the grounds around the public buildings, may not be aware that Uncle Sam has a great garden of spring delicacies around the Capitol building, says the Washington Star. The first garden delicacies of the season are found there. On the southern slope of the lawn, under the protection of the terrace and exposed to the sun, the dandelions have begun to sprout, and yesterday some old women and children who know the secrets of the soil were out with their baskets gathering these "greens" for the table. Mushrooms of the best variety, as well as dandelions, grow in great abundance on this broad lawn, and it is a source of supply of "greens" or mushrooms almost from the time snow disappears until winter comes again.

Japanese Shopping Ways.
Time is of no consequence to the Orientals, nor are they eager to sell. Their ideas of trade are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask them whether you can see articles after their stating that they have them in the store. Ten pieces of an article sometimes cost twelve times the cost of one. They will not sell 100 at a less rate, but insist on you paying extra because of the large quantity desired. They frankly tell you their price to Japanese customers and then that foreigners have to pay about 50 to 100 per cent more, and laugh. In the largest dry goods store in Tokio, 50 clerks are seen kneeling down upon the floor of the large building, but no merchandise is visible. It is kept in fireproof (?) structures in the rear and carried to and fro for customers' inspection by numerous boys.

Sends School-Houses to Children.
St. Louis has movable schoolhouses. In fact, she has wrought out a new version of the old story of Mohammed and the mountain and a new application. Like the mountain it has been found necessary that when scholars must not come to the school, the school must of necessity go to the scholars. These buildings have been constructed in such a manner that when no longer required at one site they can quickly be taken apart and, if need be, moved to another. They are 24 by 36 feet, inside measurement. When these novel schoolhouses are set up and ready for occupation they will accommodate sixty desks, and have been found to be satisfactory and comfortable in all respects. The cost is extremely moderate.

ate when the results achieved are considered.

A Star's Marvelous Speed.
On a summer's evening you may see Arcturus high up in the south or southwest in June or July, and further down in the west in August or September. You will know it by its red color. That star has been flying straight ahead ever since astronomers began to observe it at such a speed that it would run from New York to Chicago in a small fraction of a minute. You would have to be spry to rise from your chair, put on your hat and overcoat and gloves and go out on the street while it was crossing the Atlantic ocean from New York to Liverpool. And yet if you should watch that star all your life, and live as long as Methuselah, you would not be able to see that it moved at all. The journey that it would make in a thousand years would be as nothing alongside its distance.

Cat Bringing Up a Dog.
"The veterinary hospital on Northampton street, Boston, is at present sheltering an interesting pair of guests—a 3-day-old pup and its foster mother, a healthy cat," says a Boston paper. "The mother of the pup is a small Boston terrier, the property of a well-known Beacon street man. It became necessary to do the Caesarian operation, and the mother was unable to nourish her offspring. Dr. Geo. B. Foss, who performed the operation, found a cat who was engrossed in taking care of a family of kittens. The kittens were disposed of, the cat was blinded, and the puppy was given into her care. Both of the dogs are doing well."

Snake Bite in India.
Fully twenty thousand of the population of India are annually killed by snake bites. The most deadly of all Indian reptiles appears to be the cobra di capello, which is greatly dreaded by the bare-legged Hindus. With a view to reducing the mortality, the government tried the effect of offering a reward for snakes' heads; but, instead of diminishing the number of these reptiles, it only increased it, as it was discovered that the natives were breeding the snakes in order to secure the reward.

School for Scandal Closed.
Springfield, Mo., women have organized a "don't speak evil" society, each member signing this agreement: "I do hereby solemnly pledge my word to speak no evil of any woman, whether such report be true or not. Any violation of this pledge, however, does not release me from its subsequent obligations, which are to continue for all time to come." This is interpreted to mean: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

Origin of Hoo Ra.
W. J. Spratley thinks there can be no doubt that the Egyptian soldiers in ancient times went into battle to the inspiring cheer of the "Hoo Ra! Hoo Ra! Hoo Ra!" And if the average questioning man asks why, he replies with this: "Because Hoo Ra (in the tongue of the Thotmes and the Rameses) means 'the King! the King! the King!'"

Hairy Coat of Mammals.
A hairy coat, or the remnants of one, is a characteristic possession of all mammals, and one of the two or three special badges of difference between them and birds, fishes or reptiles. The hairs are tubes of horny material, more or less cylindrical, which are secreted from the apex of minute nipples depressed in the surface of the skin. The substance continues to be secreted at this root, pushing the hair forward not only until its normal length has been attained, but afterwards as fast as it wears away at the end. The axis, or center of a hair consists usually of cells containing air and forming a "medulla" or pith, outside of which is a fibrous horny coating, and this again is covered by plates whose edges overlap downwards, like shingles on a roof.

Some Self-Made Women.
Sarah Bernhardt was a dressmaker's apprentice. Adelaide Neilson began life as a child's nurse. Miss Braddon, the novelist, played small parts in the British provinces. Charlotte Cushman was the daughter of poor people. Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of a country parson of small means, but the old story of a face being a fortune proved true in her case. The great French actress, Rachel, had as hard a childhood as ever fell to the lot of a genius. Ragged, barefooted and hungry, she played the tambourine in the streets, and sang and begged for a dole. Christine Nilsson was a poor Swedish peasant, and ran barefooted in childhood. Jenny Lind, also a Swede, was the daughter of a principal of a young ladies' boarding school.

More Wireless Telegraphy.
Perry (Okla. Ter.) Special Chicago Chronicle: Peter Parson of Ponca City, Okla. Ter., who is an editor and electrician, and who during the past year, has conducted a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy along his own lines, by means of his invention, claims to have transmitted a message over 1,000 miles. Last summer he frequently talked with persons in Arkansas City, Topeka and Oklahoma points. His theory is that distance makes no difference, and that when his system is properly understood intelligence can be conveyed 25,000 miles as readily as 100. As yet he has given the public no idea of his methods, and he steadfastly refuses to do so.